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## West virginia state tree

As part of our one-year project The State of Small Business, Business News Daily will report on the environment of small businesses in all states in America. In this issue, we asked some of the more than 115,000 small business owners in West Virginia about the challenges and opportunities of operating in their state. Here's what they had to say. West Virginia has felt the effects of a rough economy in recent years, and small business owners in that state are feeling the pressure. In 2012, West Virginia's gross domestic product shrank by 3.4 percent and experienced only modest growth in subsequent years. Unemployment is rising, demand for labour is falling, and the state is heavily reliant on the coal and natural gas industries, which have experienced layoffs as prices fall. But entrepreneurs are looking for a way out of these rocky times for their businesses; the number of new enterprises has increased as the redundant workers have tried to create a new livelihood for themselves, thereby boosting the state economy. OpportunitiesLow cost of livingA big plus in life and work in West Virginia is the low cost of living. According to Sperling's Best Places, the cost of living in West Virginia is only 86 percent of the national average, and housing costs are particularly low. This is good news if you want to move to West Virginia from an income area, because your dollar will go further and help you get your startup off the ground with less capital needs. But the future incomes of West Virginians will also be lower than those of the rest of the nation. For more information, see the section on personal per capita income. Opportunities to find opportunities in a bleak economyDespite the state's economic downturn, West Virginia entrepreneurs remain intrepid. Many even started their businesses after being fired. While trade may be turbulent, especially in the energy sector, the entrepreneurial spirit in the state has not been erased. Unprecedented unemployment has aroused a great will to succeed among the disenfranchised, says John Belcastro, founder and owner of Third Millennium Marketing. In an effort to combat rampant unemployment, a large number of people who see themselves as potential entrepreneurs have begun to enter the economy. ChallengesEconomic slowdownAfter a decline from 2011 to 2012, West Virginia's economy has grown slowly. However, this growth was marginal; West Virginia's real gross domestic product hasnot grown by more than 1.43 percent since 2013. In the years the state economy grew by just 0.65 percent and 0.09 percent, respectively, in 2015. In those years, the state's real gross domestic product was '67.3 billion, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. US dollar. The 2016 economic outlook expressed concern about the weakening growth rate and slow job gains, especially in the coal, oil and gas industries, which account for about 14 percent of West Virginia's economy. West Virginia has struggled to gain any economic momentum in recent years, in large part due to a sharp multi-year decline in the state's coal industry, the authors wrote. Even if wage employment has risen at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent over the past two years, total employment in the state has declined at an average annual rate of nearly 0.6 percent – or a cumulative loss of more than 8,000 jobs over the same period. Low per capita income per capita According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), personal per capita income (PCPI) in West Virginia is about '37,000, which is less than 78 percent of the national average. Although the cost of living is particularly low in West Virginia, personal per capita income remains one of the lowest in the country. For local West Virginians who want to start a business, this means that capital could be harder to come by. For existing companies, on the other hand, there is concern that a low PCPI means less spending through a cautious consumer base and threatens to reduce sales. Although wage growth in West Virginia has increased, according to the WVU economic outlook, the growth rate is still lagging behind the national rate. West Virginia still has a lot of catching up to do if the state hopes to lose ground compared to the US as a whole. Declining populationAnother concern for West Virginia's economic recovery efforts is the state's declining population, which now stands at about 1.85 million people. In addition, West Virginia residents are the second oldest in the nation, with an average age of 42. West Virginia is also experiencing above-average death rates, which means that the ageing population is even more worrying than it might otherwise be. At the heart of economic growth are labor and the economy, both driven by human activity. With fewer people and an aging population, West Virginia's production capacity is declining, making it harder to produce the production needed to turn the economy around. Small Business Resources in West Virginialf you're a small business owner in West Virginia looking for resources to help you move forward, here are some organizations you might want to learn more about. The Business professionals and experienced mentors from West Virginia SCORESCORE advise and advise entrepreneurs who want to start or expand their business. The services are completely free and voluntary. Here are some of the chapters in West Virginia.Charleston SCOREHuntington SCORENorth Central WV SCOREU.S. Small Business Administration District OfficesThe U.S. Small Business Business (SBA) provides financing and grants, as well as advisory and advisory services. There are also ways to apply for federal contracts for the SBA and ways to obtain assistance in the wake of natural disasters.U.S. SBA District OfficeWest Virginia Small Business Development CentersWest Virginia hosts a number of development centers for small businesses. Each is dedicated to supporting the development and retention of small businesses and helps entrepreneurs in everything from drawing up business plans to navigating the state tax code. The Small Business Development Centre can be found via the link below. West Virginia SBDC NetworkAre you an entrepreneurial organization or resource for small business owners, but aren't listed here? Let us know. Contact the author at auzialko@purch.com. 19 October 2020 | Staff Writers Preparing for College Before Day One Is Directing New Students to Success. The start of college can be overwhelming, even for students who have taken college-level courses in the past. Know... 19 October 2020 | Staff Writers Preparing for College Before Day One Is Directing New Students to Success. The start of college can be overwhelming, even for students who have taken college-level courses in the past. Know... West Virginia State University is a public college located in a suburb of Charleston, West Virginia. The WVSU is one of the original Land Grant Colleges of 1890 and the smallest land grant institution in the country. The WVSU is a member school of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund, a philanthropic organization that is committed to raising money for college tuition for black students, and a general scholarship fund for 54 schools. The school was founded as the West Virginia Colored Institute. The school offered the equivalent of high school education, with vocational training and teacher preparation for separate public schools from 1891 to 1915, when it was renamed West Virginia College, and began offering college degrees. In 1929, the school was west Virginia State College.The university offers bachelor's and master's degrees, as well as certificates, through the following colleges:College of Arts and HumanitiesCollege of Business and Social SciencesCollege of Natural Sciences and MathematicsCollege of Professional StudiesFlexible course plans are offered in traditional classrooms, non-traditional environments and online. Public Domain Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent was a Harvard University botany graduate and American Civil War veteran. Sargent won the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard. Here is a collection of illustrations of the most common trees found in the United States. Although most are known for his work as the director of a Charles Sprague Sargent was a talented illustrator of trees and their parts. Professor Sargent was often referred to as knowing more about trees than any other living person. He left a legacy of tree illustrations that have been a resource for tree identification students for more than a century. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Sugar Maple, Acer Saccharum. Charles Sprague Sargent Illustration Sugar Maple is not just a northern US tree. You can find sugar maple from Florida to Maine. Its leaf is on Canada's flag and the tree is known in Vermont for maple syrup. The sugar maple tree is the main source of maple sugar. The trees are tapped early in spring for the first stream of juice, which usually has the highest sugar content. The juice is collected and boiled or evaporated into a syrup. New England's beautiful autumn foliage, which attracts millions of leaf peepers and their dollars to the northeastern United States, is dominated by the sugar maple species. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent tree illustration collection american Basswood. Charles Sprague Sargent American Basswood is a large and wide stray hardwood tree. Grey-brown twigs carry plump rounded winter buds. The leaves are large and heart-shaped. American basswood is a fast growing tree from East and Central America. The tree often has two or more trunks and sprouts vigorously from stumps as well as seeds. American basswood is an important wooden tree, especially in the Great Lakes states. It is the northernmost Basswood species. The soft, light wood has many uses as wood products. The tree is also known as honey or bee tree, and the seeds and branches are eaten by wild animals. It is often planted as a shade tree in urban areas of the eastern states, where it is called American lime tree. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent tree illustration collection American beech, Fagus grandifolia. Charles Sprague Sargent American beech is a strikingly stately tree with firm, smooth and skin-like gray bark. The smooth bark is so unique that it is an important species identifier. American beech (Fagus grandifolia) is the only species of this genus in North America. Although the beech is now confined to the eastern United States (with the exception of the Mexican population), it once stretched as far as California and probably flourished over most of North America before the Ice Age. This slow-growing, common deciduous tree reaches its largest size in the floodplain soils of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys and can reach an age of 300 to 400 years. Beech wood is ideal for turning and steam bending. It carries well, is easily treated with preservatives, and for floor coverings, furniture, veneer and containers. The distinctive triangular nuts are eaten by humans and are an important food for wildlife. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Tree Collection American Holly, Ilex opaca. Charles Sprague Sargent American holly has heavy, prickly, evergreen leaves and smooth grey bark. Male and female flowers are on separate trees. The female has bright red fruits. When the pilgrims landed on the coast of present-day Massachusetts in 1620 in the week before Christmas, the evergreen, prickly leaves and red berries of the American holly (Ilex opaca) were reminiscent of the English holly (Ilex aquifolium), a symbol of Christmas for centuries in England and Europe. Since then, the American holly, also known as white holly or Christmas sting, has been one of the most valuable and popular trees in the eastern United States, popular for its foliage and berries used for Christmas decorations and ornamental plants. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection American Sycamore, Platanus occidentalis. Charles Sprague Sargent The American Sycamore is a massive tree and can reach the largest trunk diameter of any of the eastern U.S. hardwoods. The native plane tree has a large branch display and its bark is unique among all trees – you can always identify a plane tree, only if you look at the bark. Platanus occidentalis is easily identifiable with wide, alternative maple-like leaves and a complexion of mixed green, tanning and cream. The pattern of the bark may resemble camouflage. It is a member of one of the oldest tree clans on the planet (Platanaceae): Paleobotanists have dated the family to over 100 million years old. Living plane trees can reach the age of five hundred to six hundred years. The American plane plane or western tarpaulin is North America's largest native deciduous tree and is often planted in farms and parks. His hybridized cousin, London's Planetree, adapts very well to urban life. The improved Sycamore is the tallest street tree in New York City and the most common tree in Brooklyn, New York. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Baldcypress, Taxodium distichum. Charles Sprague Sprague Baldcypress grows in a natural area, from Central Park in New York City to the water-saturated swamps of the Everglades in Florida and the Mississippi River Basin. Baldcypress (Taxodium distichum) is a deciduous conifer that grows on saturated and seasonally flooded soils of the southeastern and Gulf Coast plains. Two varieties have essentially the same natural assortment. Variety nutanes, commonly referred to as pond cypresses, cypresses or black cypresses, grow in shallow ponds and wetlands west only to southeast Louisiana. It usually does not grow in river or creek swamps. Variety distichum, commonly referred to as baldness, South cypress, swamp cypress, red cypress, yellow cypress, white cypress, tidal water red cypress or golf cypress, is more widespread and typical of the species. Its range extends westward to Texas and northward to Illinois and Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Black Cherry, Prunus serotina. Charles Sprague Sargent Black Cherry is the most important native cherry found in the east of the United States. Black Cherry is also known as wild black cherry, rum cherry and mountain black cherry. These large, high-quality trees, suitable for furniture wood or veneer, can be found in large numbers in a



restricted commercial area on the Allegheny Plateau of Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. Smaller amounts of high-quality trees grow in scattered locations along the southern Appalachian Mountains and the Highlands of the Gulf Coast Plain. Elsewhere, black cherry is often a small, poorly shaped tree of relatively low commercial value, but important for wildlife for its fruits. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection Blackgum, *Nyssa sylvatica*. Charles Sprague Sargent Blackgum or black tupelo is often associated with humid areas, as the Latin genus *Nyssa*, the name for a Greek mythological water sprite, suggests. Black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is divided into two generally accepted varieties, typical black tupelo (var. *sylvatica*) and swamp tupelo (var. *biflora*). They are usually identifiable by their differences in habitats: Black tupelo is found on slightly structured soils of highlands and creek soils, and swamp Tupelo is found on heavy organic or clay soils of wet soil. They mix in some coastal areas and are difficult to distinguish in these cases. These trees have a moderate growth rate and longevity and are an excellent food source for wildlife, fine honey trees and beautiful ornamental plants. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection Black Locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*. Charles Sprague Sargent Black Locust is an irregular tree with short branches and smooth branches with a pair of thorns at the leaf base. Leaves are alternately and composed with oval leaves. Black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) grow naturally and do best on rich moist limestone soils. It has become commonthroughout eastern North America. The black locust is a legume with root nodes that, together with bacteria, fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil. These soil nitrates can be used by other plants. Most legumes have pea-like flowers with distinctive seed legumes. The black locust originates from the Ozark and southern Appalachians, but has been transplanted in many northeastern states and Europe. The tree has become a pest in areas outside its natural range. You are warned to use the tree with caution Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Black Oak. Charles Sprague Sargent Black Oak is the most common eastern U.S. oak. The oak has prickly leaves and acorns that take two years to mature. Black oak (*Quercus velutina*) is an ordinary, medium-sized to large and in the Midwest of the United States. It is sometimes referred to as yellow oak, quercitron, yellow bark oak or bald inge oak. It grows best in moist, rich, well-drained soils, but it is often found hanging on poor, dry sandy or heavy glacial clay, where it rarely lives more than 200 years. Good harvests of acorns provide food for the wildlife. The wood, commercially valuable for furniture and floor coverings, is sold as a red oak. Black oak is rarely used for landscaping. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Black Walnut, *Juglans Nigra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Black Walnut has fragrant leaves of 15 or more leaflets. The round nut grows in a thick green bowl, from which pioneers make a brown dye. Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), also called eastern black walnut and American walnut, is one of the rarest and most sought-after native hardwoods. Small natural groves, which are often found in mixed forests on moist floodplain soils, have been heavily deforested. The fine, straight grain of wood once made prizes out of massive furniture and cannon sticks. As the offer decreases, the remaining quality black walnut is mainly used for veneer. The distinctive tasting nuts are in demand for baked goods and ice cream, but people need to harvest them quickly in front of the squirrels. The trays are ground for use in many products. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Black Willow, *Salix Nigra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Black willow is found along many streams in the eastern United States. The thin, narrow leaves often have heart-shaped customs at their base. The Black Willow (*Salix nigra*) is the largest and most commercially significant pasture of about 90 species native to North America. It is clearer a tree in its entire area than any other native pasture: 27 species reach tree size only in a part of their range. Other names sometimes used include marshpasture, goodding pasture, southwestern black pasture, Dudley pasture, and Sauz (Spanish). This short-lived, fast-growing tree reaches its maximum size and development in the lower Mississippi River valley and in the forelands of the Gulf coastal plain. Strict requirements for seed germination and seedling restrict the black pasture to moist soils near watercourses, especially in floodplains, where it often grows in pure stands. Black willow is used for a variety of wood products and the tree, with its dense root system, is excellent for stabilizing eroding lands. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Boxelder, *Acer negundo*. Charles Sprague Sargent Boxelder the most widespread of all North American maples, from coast to coast and from Canada to Guatemala. Boxelder (*Acer negundo*) is one of the most common and well-known maples. Its other common names are Maple, Boxelder Maple, Manitoba Maple, California Boxelder and Western Boxelder. Boxelder. The development of the species is located in the land hardwood stands in the lower valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, although it is of limited commercial importance there. Its greatest value can be in protective belts and road plantings in the Great Plains and the West, where it is used because of its drought and cold tolerance. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*. Charles Sprague Sargent Butternut is native to southeastern New Brunswick in the New England states, with the exception of northwestern Maine and cape Cod. Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), also known as white walnut or oilnut, grows rapidly on well-drained soils of slopes and brook banks in mixed deciduous forests. This small to medium-sized tree is short-lived and rarely turns 75 years old. Butternut is more appreciated for its nuts than for wood. The soft coarse-grained wood stains and finishing end well. Small quantities are used for cabinets, furniture and novelties. The sweet nuts are appreciated by humans and animals as food. Butternut is easily grown, but needs to be transplanted early because of the rapidly developing root system. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Cucumber Tree, *Magnolia acuminata*. Charles Sprague Sargent Cucumbertree is the hardest of the native tree-sized magnolias. The climate is described as moist to subhumid throughout its range. Cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), also called cucumber mnolia, yellow cucumber tree, yellow-flower magnolia and mountain magnolia, is the most widespread and hardest of the eight native magnolias in the United States and the only magnolias native to Canada. In the mixed deciduous forests of the southern Appalachians, they reach their largest size in moist soils of slopes and valleys. The growth is quite fast and the maturity is reached in 80 to 120 years. The soft, hard-wearing, straight-grained wood resembles yellow-pappelig (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). They are often marketed together and used for pallets, boxes, furniture, plywood and special products. The seeds are eaten by birds and rodents and this tree is suitable for planting in parks. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Blooming Dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Charles Sprague Sargent Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is one of the most popular ornamental trees in America. Most known as Dogwood, its other names are Boxwood and Kornel. Flowering dog wood grows well on flatland on lower or middle slopes, but not very well on upper slopes and ridges. The inability to grow in extremely dry areas is attributed to its relatively flat root system. The species name florida is Latin for flowering, but the flower-shaped breasts are not, in fact, flowers. The bright red fruits of this fast-growing short-lived tree are toxic to humans, but offer a wide variety of wildlife with food. The wood is and is now used for special products. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection Eastern Cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*. Charles Sprague Sargent Eastern cottonwood (typical) (*Populus deltoides* var. *deltoides*) is also referred to as southern cottonwood, Carolina poplar, eastern poplar, necklace poplar and lamo. Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), one of the largest eastern hardwoods, is short-lived, but the fastest growing commercial forest species in North America. It grows best in damp, well-drained sands or silt near streams, often in pure stalls. The light, rather soft wood is mainly used for core storage in furniture production and for pulp. Eastern cottonwood is one of the few hardwood species planted and grown specifically for these purposes. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Eastern Hemlock. Charles Sprague Sargent The species originates from New England and through the mid-Atlantic states and extends from the west to the Appalachians and south to Georgia and Alabama. Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), also known as Canada Hemlock or Hemlock spruce, is a slow-growing long-lived tree that, unlike many trees, grows well in the shade. It can take 250 to 300 years to reach maturity and live 800 years or more. A tree 76 inches tall in DBH (diameter at chest height) and 175 feet high is among the largest recorded. Hemlock bark was once the source of tannin for the leather industry; wood is now important for the pulp and paper industry. Many animal species benefit from the excellent habitat offered by a dense stand of Hemlock. This tree is also at the top of the list of ornamental planting. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Eastern Redcedar. Charles Sprague Sargent Eastern redcedar is the most common tree-sized conifer in the eastern United States and is found in every state east of the 100th Meridian. Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), also known as red juniper or savannah, is a tree-lined plant species that grows in a variety of locations in the eastern half of the United States. Although eastern red cedar is generally not considered an important commercial species, its wood is highly appreciated for its beauty, durability and workability. The number of trees and the volume of eastern red cedar take in most divide. It provides cedar wood oil for fragrances, food and protection for wildlife and protective vegetation for sensitive soils. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection American Elm, *Ulmus americana*. Charles Sprague Sargent Elm is found throughout eastern North America. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), also known as white elm, water elm, soft elm or Florida elm, is most notable for its susceptibility to the wilt fungus, fungus, ulmi. Commonly called the Dutch elm disease, this wilting had a tragic effect on American elms. Numerous dead elms in forests, protective belts and urban areas testify to the severity of the disease. For this reason, American elms now account for a smaller percentage of large-diameter trees in mixed forests than in the past. Nevertheless, the silvish concepts developed above remain basically healthy. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Green Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*. Charles Sprague Sargent Green ash stretches from eastern Canada south through central Montana and northeastern Wyoming to southeast Texas, then east to northwest Florida and Georgia. Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), also known as red ash, swamp ash and water ash, is the most widespread of all American ash. Of course, a moist land or creek tree, it is robust against climatic extremes and has been widely used in the Plains states and Canada. Commercial supplies are mainly provided in the south. Green ash is similar in the property of white ash and they are marketed together as white ash. The large seed plants provide food for many species of wild animals. Due to its good shape and resistance to insects and diseases, it is a very popular ornamental tree. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*. Charles Sprague Sargent Hackberry is widely used in the eastern United States. Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) is a common small to medium-sized tree, also known as common mince, sweetberry, nettle tree, beaver wood, northern minced berry and American minced berry. On good soils it grows fast and can live up to 20 years. The wood, heavy but soft, is of limited commercial importance. It is used in inexpensive furniture where a light wood is desired. The cherry-like fruits often hang on the trees throughout the winter and provide food for many birds. Hackberry is planted as a street tree in midwestern cities because of its tolerance to a variety of soil and moisture conditions. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Mockernut Hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. Charles Sprague Sargent Mockernut Hickory grows from Massachusetts west to southern Michigan, then to southern Iowa, Missouri, south to east of Texas and from east to north Florida. Mockernut Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), also known as Mockernut, White Hickory, Whiteheart Hickory, Hognut and Bullnut, is one of the most common hickories in North America. It is durable, sometimes reaching the age of 500 years. A high proportion of Wood is used for products that require strength, hardness and flexibility. It also makes an excellent firewood. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Laurel, *Quercus laurifolia*. Charles Sprague Sargent Laureleist is from the and Gulf Coastal Plains from Southeast Virginia to South Florida and westward to southeast Texas. Lorbee kingdom (*Quercus laurifolia*) is also called Darlington oak, swamp laurel, laurel leaf oak, water oak and obtusa oak. There is a long history of disagreement scares over the identity of this oak. The differences of opinion focus on the variation of leaf shapes and differences in the growing areas, which gives a reason to call a separate species, diamond leaf oak (*Q. obtusa*). Here they are treated synonymously. Lorbeereiche is a fast-growing short-lived tree from the humid forests of the southeastern coastal plain. It has no value as wood, but makes good firewood. It is planted in the south as an ornamental plant. Large harvests of acorns are an important food for wildlife. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*. Charles Sprague Sargent Live Oak is found in the lower coastal plain of the southern United States from lower Virginia to Georgia and Florida. west and south and central Texas. Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), also known as Virginia Live Oak, is evergreen, depending on its location, with a variety of shapes – shrubby or dwarf and spreading. Normally, live oak grows on sandy soils of low coastal areas, but it also grows in dry sand forests or moist, rich forests. The wood is very heavy and strong, but is currently underused. Birds and animals eat the acorns. Live oak is fast-growing and easily transplanted when young, so it is widely used as an ornamental plant. Variations in leaf sizes and acorn cup shapes distinguish two varieties from the typical Texan living oak (*Q. virginiana* var. *fusiformis* [Small] Coffin.) and Sand-Living Oak (*Q. virginiana* var. *geminata* [Small] Coffin.). Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Loblofly Pine, *Pinus taeda*. Charles Sprague Sargent The native distribution area of the Lobloflykiefer extends through 14 states from southern New Jersey, south to central Florida and from the west to eastern Texas. The Lobloflypine (*Pinus taeda*), also known as Arkansas pine, North Carolina pine and oldfield pine, is the most commercially important forest species in the southern United States, where it predominates on about 11.7 million hectares (29 million hectares) and accounts for more than half of the standing pine volume. It is a medium-living, intolerant to moderately tolerant tree with rapid young growth. The species responds well to silvicultural treatments. It can be managed either as self-aged or unequally aged natural stalls, or can be artificially regenerated and farmed in plantations. Botanist Charles Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Longleaf Pine, *Pinus palustris*. Charles Sprague Sargent The natural range of the long-leaf pine covers most coastal plains of the Atlantic and the Gulf as far as east Texas and the south through the northern two-thirds of Florida. Long-leafed pine (*Pinus*) (*Pinus*) whose species name means the swamp, was locally referred to as long straw, yellow, southern yellow, swamp, hard or heart, bad luck and Georgia pine. In the period before the settlement, this first-class wooden and naval camp tree grew in extensive pure stalls in the coastal plains of the Atlantic and Gulf. At one time, the long-leaf pine forest could have occupied up to 24 million hectares (60 million hectares), although less than 1.6 million hectares remained until 1985. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection Southern Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*. Charles Sprague Sprague Southern Magnolia stretches from North Carolina, south to central Florida, then west to Texas. It is most common in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) are a building maristocrat. It grows as a native throughout the lower south, is widely adaptable to a variety of soils and has few pest problems. With shiny evergreen foliage and large white fragrant flowers in spring, it really is one of the most beautiful and long-lived native trees for southern landscapes. The largest privately planted grove of these trees is located at Milky Way Farm (Mars cadet family) in southern Tennessee. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Red Maple, *Acer Rubrum*. Charles Sprague Sargent Red Maple is one of the most common and widespread trees in eastern North America. Its distribution area is in the eastern United States Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) is also known as scarlet maple, swamp maple, soft maple, Carolina red maple, drum moon red maple and water maple. Many foresters consider the tree to be inferior and undesirable because it is often poorly shaped and defective, especially in bad places. On good sides, however, it can grow quickly with good shape and quality for saw trunks. Red maple is a subclimax species that can occupy excess space, but is usually replaced by other species. It is classified as shadow tolerant and as a productive sprout. It has a large ecological amplitude from sea level to about 900 meters (3,000 feet) and grows across a wide range of microhabitat sites. It is considered a shade tree for landscapes. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Mimosa, Charles Sprague Sargent Unfortunately, Mimosa (*Vascular* and *Vascular* and *Wilt*) is a widespread problem in many areas of the country and has killed many street trees. Mimosa is not from the United States. This fast-growing, deciduous tree has a low branch, open, spreading habit and delicate, pointed, almost fern-like foliage. Fragrant, silky, pink puffly pompom flowers, two inches in diameter, appear from the end of April to July and create a spectacular sight. But the tree produces numerous seed pods and hosts insects (weaving worm) and disease (vascular wilt) problems. Although short-lived (10 to 20 years), Mimosa is popular for use as a terrace or terrace tree for bright shade and tropical look. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Red Mulberry, *Morus Rubra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Red mulberry stretches from Massachusetts west through southern New York to southeastern Minnesota, then south to Oklahoma, central Texas, and east to Florida. Red mulberry or *Morus rubra* is widespread in the eastern United States. It is a fast growing tree of valleys, floodplains and low moist slopes. This species reaches its largest size in the Ohio River Valley and reaches its highest elevation (600 meters or 2,000 feet) in the southern Appalachian foothills. The wood is of little commercial importance. The value of the tree is derived from its abundant fruits, which are eaten by humans, birds and small mammals. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Northern Red Oak, *Quercus Rubra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Northern Red Oak grows throughout the eastern United States with the exception of the southern coastal plain. Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), also known as ordinary red oak, eastern red oak, mountain red oak and grey oak, is widespread in the east and grows on a variety of soils and topography, often forming pure stands. Moderate to fast growing, this tree is one of the most important wood species of the Red Oak and is an easy to transplant, popular shade tree with good shape and dense foliage. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Pecan, *Carya illinoensis*. Charles Sprague Sargent Pecan grows naturally in the lower Mississippi Valley. It extends westward to the east of Kansas and central Texas, then eastward to West Mississippi and West Tennessee. Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) is one of the most famous Pecan Hickories. It is also called sweet pekani and in its area where Spanish is spoken, Nogal Morado or nuez encareclada. The early European settlers who came to America found pecans that grew over large areas. These native pecans have been and continue to be highly valued as sources of new varieties and as a stock for selected clones. In addition to the commercial edible nut it produces, the Pecan provides food for wildlife. Pecans are an excellent multipurpose tree for the native landscape, providing a source of nuts, furniture wood and aesthetic value. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent's Tree Illustration Collection Persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*. Charles Sprague Sargent It comes from the middle and lower east of the United States: from Connecticut South to Florida, west to Texas, Oklahoma, then through eastern Kansas to southeastern Iowa. Common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), also called Simmon, Possumwood and Florida Persimmon, is a slow Moderate size tree, which is present on a variety of soils and sites. Best growth is in the lower states of the Mississippi River Valley. The wood is densely grainy and is sometimes used for special products that and strength. However, Persimmon is much better known for its fruits. They are enjoyed by humans as well as many species of wildlife for food. The shiny leathery leaves make the persimmon tree a beautiful for landscaping, but it is not easy to transplant because of the fencproot. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Post Oak, *Quercus stellata*. Charles Sprague Sargent The palette of post-oak ranges from the humid east of the United States to semi-arid parts of Oklahoma and Texas. Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), sometimes called iron oak, is a medium-sized tree that is abundant in the southeast and south of the United States, where it forms pure stalls in the prairie crossing area. This slow-growing oak usually takes rocky or sandy ridges and dry forests with a variety of soils and is considered drought-resistant. The wood is very durable in contact with soil and widely used for fence posts, hence the name. Due to different leaf shapes and acorn sizes, different varieties of post oak were recognized: sandpost oak (*Q. stellata* var. *margaretta* (Ashe) coffin.) and Delta post oak (*Quercus stellata* var. *paludosa* coffin.) are included here. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection White Oak, *Quercus Alba*. Charles Sprague Sargent White Oak grows in most eastern North America. White oak (*Quercus alba*) is an excellent tree, one of the most important wooden trees, appreciated for its strength and rotting resistance. Its growth is good on all but the driest flat soils. Its high quality wood is useful for many things, an important is poles for barrels, hence one of its names, rod oak. The acorns are an important food for many species of wild animals. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Southern Red Oak, *Quercus falcata*. Charles Sprague Sargent Southern Red Oak stretches from Long Island, New York, southward to north Florida, west across the Gulf states to Texas, then north to south. Illinois and Ohio. Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*), also known as Spanish oak, water oak or red oak, is one of the most common highland southern oaks. This medium-sized tree grows moderately fast on dry, sandy or mud mix forests. It is also often found to grow as a street or lawn tree. The hard, strong wood is coarse-grained and used for general constructions, furniture and fuels. The wildlife depends on the acorns as food. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*. Charles Sprague Sargent Redbud is a small tree that is early in spring (one of the first flowering plants) with leafless branches of magenta buds and pink flowers Quickly following the flowers new green leaves, which become a dark blue-green and are uniquely heart-shaped. *Cercis canadensis* often has a large harvest of two- to four-inch seed pods that unattractive in the urban landscape. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection River Birch, *Betula Nigra*. Charles Sprague Sargent River Birch (*Betula nigra*) grows all the way from southern New Hampshire to the Texas Gulf Coast. The tree is very heat tolerant and reaches its maximum size in rich floating soils. River birch is well named because it loves shore zones and adapts well to humid locations. Also known as red birch, water birch or black birch, it is the only birch whose area includes the southeastern coastal plain. It is also the only spring-fruited birch. Prince Maximilian considered the river birch to be the most beautiful of the American trees as he toured North America before becoming the short-lived emperor of Mexico. Although the wood is only of limited use, the beauty of the tree makes it an important ornamental, especially at the northern and western extremes of its natural range. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent tree illustration collection *Sassafras albidum*. Charles Sprague Sargent *Sassafras* grows from southern New England to north Florida, from west to east Texas, then from north to southern Illinois. *Sassafras* (*Sassafras albidum*), sometimes called white sassafras, is a medium-sized, moderately fast-growing, aromatic tree with three distinctive leaf shapes: whole, hand-formed and triple. Hardly more than a shrub in the north, *Sassafras* grows the largest in the Great Smoky Mountains on damp, permeable sand clay in open forests. It is often pioneers of ancient fields where it is important to plant wildlife as a browse, often formed in thicket by underground runners from parent trees. The soft, brittle, light wood is of limited commercial value, but oil from *Sassafras* is extracted from root bark for the perfume industry. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Charles Sprague Sargent Sweetgum grows from Connecticut southward through the eastern states to central Florida and eastern Texas. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), also known as Redgum, Sappgum, Star leaf Rubber or Bilsted, is a well-known soil-land species of the South, where it grows to its largest size. It is most common in the lower Mississippi River valley. This moderately to fast-growing tree is often a pioneer in ancient fields and logged areas in the highlands and coastal plains and can develop in an almost pure state. Sweetgum is one of the most important commercial hardwoods in the southeast and the beautiful, hard wood is provided for many uses, one of which is veneer for plywood. The small seeds are eaten by birds, squirrels and chipmunks. Sweetgum is sometimes used as a shadow tree. Botanist Charles Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*. Charles Sprague Sargent Shagbark Hickory is evenly distributed across the eastern states and, along with pork nut hickory, pork nut hickory, most of the commercial hickory. Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) is probably the most distinctive of all hickories because of its loosely coated bark. Common names are Shellbark Hickory, scalybark hickory, shagbark, and upland hickory. The tough load capacity of the wood makes it suitable for products that are exposed to impact and stress. The sweet nuts, once a staple for Native Americans, provide food for wildlife. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Yellow Buckeye, *Aesculus Octandra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Yellow buckeye is a mining mine that grows in Pennsylvania, down the Ohio River valley to Illinois, south of Kentucky and northern Alabama, then east to North Georgia and West Virginia. Yellow Buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*), also known as sweet buckeye or Big Buckeye, is the largest of the Buckeyes and most commonly in the Great Smoky Mountains in the southeastern United States. It grows best on damp and deep, dark humus soils with good drainage in rivery, bays and northern slopes. The young shoots and seeds contain a toxic glucoside that is harmful to animals, but the shape and foliage make this an attractive shade tree. The wood is the softest of all American hardwoods and makes bad wood, but it is used for pulp and wood products. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Yellow Poplar, *Liriodendron Tulip*. Charles Sprague Sargent Yellow poplar grows in the east of the United States from New England, west through southern Michigan, south to Louisiana, then east to central Florida. The yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), also called tulip, tulip poplar, white poplar and whitewood, is one of the most attractive and highest of the eastern hardwoods. It is fast-growing and can be 300 years old on deep, rich, well-drained soils of forest bays and lower mountain slopes. The wood has a high economic value due to its versatilty and as a substitute for increasingly scarce conifers in furniture and cream construction. Yellow poplar is also valued as a honey tree, a source of wildlife food and a shade tree for large areas. Botanist Charles Sprague Sargent Tree Illustration Collection Water Oak, *Quercus nigra*. Charles Sprague Sargent Water Oak is found along the coastal plain from south New Jersey, south to Florida, west to east Texas, then from north to southeast Oklahoma. Water oak (*Quercus nigra*), sometimes called possum oak or spotted oak, is often found along southeastern streams and lowlands on muddy clay and loamy soils. This medium-sized, fast-growing tree is often plentiful as a second growth on land overlaps. It is also widely used as a road and shade tree in southern communities Communities. Communities.

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