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Black willow tree leaf

The black willow takes its name from its dark gray-brown bark. The tree is the largest and most important willow in the New World and is one of the first trees to move in the spring. The numerous uses of wood of this and other willows are doors for furniture, mills, barrels and boxes. (Kitchin and Hurst/Getty Images) Black willow (*Salix nigra*) is the largest and most commercially important willow of about 90 species native to North America. It is more distinctly a tree throughout its range than any other native willow; 27 species reach the size of trees only in a part of their range. This short-lived, fast-growing tree reaches its maximum size and development in the lower Mississippi River valley and the plains of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Strict seed germination and seedling requirements limit black willow to moist soils near waterways, especially floodplains, where it often grows in pure stands. (SB Johnny/Wikimedia Commons/CC BY-SA 3.0) Forestryimages.org provides several images of black willow parts. The tree is hardwood and the lineal taxonomy is Magnoliopsida > Salicales > Salicaceae > Salix nigra. Black willow is sometimes also called marsh willow, Goodding willow, southwestern black willow, Dudley willow and sauz (Spanish). (Elbert L. Little, Jr./U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service/Wikimedia Commons) Black willow is found throughout the eastern United States and adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico. The range extends from southern New Brunswick and central Maine in the west in Quebec, southern Ontario and central Michigan to southeastern Minnesota; to the south and west of the Rio Grande, just below its confluence with the Pecos River; and east along the Gulf Coast, through the Florida panhandle and southern Georgia. Some authorities consider *Salix gooddingii* as a variety of *S. nigra*, which extends the range to the western United States. (Tatiana Bulyonkova/Wikimedia Commons/CC BY-SA 2.0) Although the black willow shows some adaptations of the fire, it is very susceptible to fire damage and generally decreases as a result of a fire. High-gravity fires can kill entire black willow stands. Low-gravity fires can burn the bark and seriously injure trees, leaving them more susceptible to insects and diseases. Surface fires will also destroy young seedlings and saplings. The nigra willow, commonly called black willow, is a medium-large deciduous willow, fast-growing and deciduous. It typically grows to 70-80' in height on single or multiple curved trunks, typically 1-2' thick, surmounted by a diffusion crown, rounded but sometimes irregular. Can go up to 140' in height optimal growth conditions. It originates from wet and humid soils of floodplains, banks of streams/river, swamps, swamps, plows, and ponds in the United States from Maine to Minnesota in the south to Colorado, Texas and Florida, and Canada from New Brunswick to Manitoba. It is the greatest of the species of willow and grows almost everywhere in the state, for example for the high peaks of the mountainous region. Black willow grows in constantly moist and humid soils in full sun for partly shade. It is tolerant of many types of soil as long as there is ample moisture. It is tolerant of flooding and cover-up. It has a shallow and widespread root system that is good for stabilizing soils and makes the tree an effective selection for erosion control. The stems should not be allowed to dry. He prefers the full sun. Avoid the full shadow. Prune if necessary between the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Black willow bark is from dark brown to black, developing deep grooves and a rough texture with shaggy scales as it ages. Wood is soft and weak, but is used to build crates, furniture cores, wooden utensils and previously used for the construction of prosthetics. Black willow is generally not recommended for use as a specimen in residential landscapes due to its susceptibility to breakage, potential problems of insects/diseases, need for soils that never dry, litter problems, shallow root diffusion system that can look for water pipes/sewers and mature-sized potential. In the right location, its shallow roots can act as a quality soil binder, providing excellent erosion control. While it resembles the also native coastal plains Willow, the two species can be told apart from the leaves: *S. nigra* has thinner leaves and lacks the whitish lower part of *S. Caroliniana*. Live episodes often available. *Salix nigra* can be pruned and maintained in shrubby size by cutting them to the ground every 2-3 years. Insects, diseases and other plant problems: insects that can be a problem include tent caterpillars, willow saw, leaf beetles, aphids and stem/twig fellows. Disease problems include sores, dusty mold, leaf spots, crown galls and mustaches. Waste from leaves, twigs and branches cause a lot of maintenance. Shallow roots can clog sewers or drains if the trees are location in improper places. Wood is soft and weak and tends to break in the wind, ice or snow. Do not allow the soil to dry out. Your help is appreciated. We depend on donations to help you keep this site free and up to date for you. Can you help us, please? Persistent stipule are a distinctive feature. Not common in Ottawa and often confused with the more abundant and widespread non-native hybrid willow (*S. x fragilis*), black willows become medium-large trees, often with wide, open crowns. The cortex is furrowed, dark gray/brown tending to be plated in centuries-old trees. The leaves are long, lanceolate, finely serrated, wide at the base, tapered to a long point, dark green above, darker green below. Persistent stipules on second-year twigs are a distinctive feature. Black willow growing like shrub on the coast of Petrie Island. One of the few places black willow is in abundance is is Island. There it can grow life-size, usually set back from the shoreline, where otherwise it is regularly crowded in the shape of a shrub on the beaches of the Ottawa River scoured by ice. Large, mature specimens grow on the north beach towards the western end beyond the trail system. Black Willows is also located at Andrew Haydon Park. Selected photographs with location coordinates in iNaturalist: - good photos of leaves in Constance Bay. - bark and male flowers on Petrie Island in June. - persistent stipules at Andrew Haydon Park. the shape of a vertical tree on petrie island. - female flowers on Petrie Island in June. - small tree in alvin runnalls forest. Distinguishing Black Willow, Hybrid Crack Willow and White Willow Hybrid Crack Willows at Kanata Beaver Pond. Since these willows easily hybridize with each other, it can sometimes be difficult to determine exactly what the tree is in front of you. However, there are means to distinguish our native black willow from Hybrid Crack and White. First let's look at the latest nomenclature, which comes from iNaturalist. Crack Willow willows in Ottawa are generally considered hybrids of Crack Willow (*S. euixima*, formerly *S. fragilis*) and White Willow (*S. alba*) called Hybrid Crack Willow (*S. x fragilis*). Without genetic testing, it is probably safer to make this hypothesis since the two hybridize freely into variable and intermediate forms. Everyone is not native to North America. Black Willow vs Hybrid Crack Willow - Both have long, lanceolate, finely serrated leaves and similar furrowed bark. The distinctive features are: Black willow has persistent stipules on second-year wood. Hybrid Crack Willow is true to its name of fragility: take a young but woody twig and fold it. If it breaks easily, it's Hybrid Crack. Black willow often appears darker than hybrid crack willow (probably due to Willow's contribution to his kinship). The lower part of a black willow leaf, although lighter and darker than its upper side, is usually darker than the underside of the hybrid Willow crack leaves, which can be, though not always, glaucous (bluish-white). Persistent stipule and dark underside of Black Willow (photo by O. Clarkin). Hybrid crack willow leaves with glaucous underside. Hybrid Crack Willows can grow to become very large trees and multi-coat of arms with diffusion crowns. They are common on the banks of our rivers, streams and ponds, often with limbs as they get older. Black willow is a medium-large and un common tree in our area. The silvery look of White Willow (photo by Mr Clarkin). White willow (*S. alba*) - This non-native willow has a distinctive, silvery and light color reminiscent of Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). It can hybridize with Black Willow, Shining Willow (*S. lucida*) and Sandbar Willow (*S. interior*). White willow twigs are flexible; use the wood twig breaking test described above to determine if the tree is a hybrid. Black willows (*Salix nigra*) are native to the eastern part of the United States. Known for their ability to thrive in wet conditions, black willows also have soft wood that resists chipping, which makes them commercially valuable. Trees vary widely in size and shape, from rather tall and thin to more shrubs. Black willows enjoy cold climates. They prefer temperate zones and thrive in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's plant hardiness zones from 2 to 8. Trees grow better in full sun and in a soil that is continuously moist. Black willows often grow along waterways and in wetlands. For this reason, they also have the appropriate common name of swamp benches. Black willows reach average heights between 30 and 60 feet. They have irregular crowns that are often much wider than the tree is tall. Trees usually grow on one, wide trunk, but can also grow on multiple trunks. Black willow leaves are green, thin and spear-shaped, with serrated margins. They can be up to 6 inches long. In spring, trees bloom with dangling cat skins, which are composed of small flowers that do not have petals. Napkins are yellow-green in color and can be up to 3 inches long. Black willows have heavily furrowed bark, dark brown, gray or black, which is how the tree got its common name. Crown hen and other fungal diseases that produce galls and cankers are a problem with this and other willows. Boring insects, willow fly and tent caterpillars also plague the tree. Ironically, although black willows usually grow in wetlands, trees are highly susceptible to fire. Entire black groves of wills can be quickly killed by a fire, but the trees are growing rapidly and will germinate again from the base. Black willow wood is so light and flexible that it was once used to make artificial limbs. Today, it is most often used to make shipping boxes, notes the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. Bark tea was used in ancient Greece. Black willows are also valuable for wildlife. Since they bloom so early, they provide an important nectar for bees emerging from their hives after winter. Winter.

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