

Faul Preserve Plants – Brief Guide to Characteristics for I.D.

Conifers

White fir | *Abies concolor*: 2-3 in long, silvery/gray blue or green needles, two ranked, white to gray bark that is thin, smooth when young and longitudinally furrowed with age, yellow, corky inner layer sometimes exposed. Brown or purplish, upright female cones (big), pendulous, yellow-green male cones (small).

Arizona pine | *Pinus arizonica*: 3-5 needles per fascicle, open crown, very similar to ponderosa pine, thin, scaly, gray bark, with irregular plates (or reddish when young).

Pinyon pine | *Pinus cembroides*: 3 needles per fascicle (sometimes 2 or 4), needles stiff, bluish gray, multisided, short, squatty, open cones.

Ponderosa pine | *Pinus ponderosa*: 3 needles per fascicle, irregular crown, black to reddish bark when young, orange to russet bark when mature.

Inland Douglas fir | *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*: flattened, solitary needles, radially arranged, dark green to blue green, darker above than below, bark is brown to gray, deeply furrowed, red-flecked internal cork, pendulous female cones with 3-tongued bracts, small reddish pendulous male cones.

Oaks

Arizona oak | *Quercus arizonica*: unlobed to toothed, oblong, somewhat lustrous leaves that are dark blue green in color, pubescent, leaves broader towards the tip than Mexican blue oak. Bark is scaly and gray.

Gambel's oak | *Quercus gambelii*: very deeply lobed, lustrous leaves, can be very large. Gray bark with longitudinal fissures.

Silverleaf oak | *Quercus hypoleucoides*: narrow, unlobed leaves, dark green and shiny above, densely hairy, and white below. Bark is black and deeply furrowed.

Mexican blue oak | *Quercus oblongifolia*: blue green, oblong leaves, very much like Arizona oak, dense white hairs below, more uniform shape than Arizona oak. Light gray to white, deeply furrowed bark.

Netleaf oak | *Quercus rugosa*: obovate or fiddle-shaped, rough, leathery leaves that are reddish when young and dark green above, golden yellow below, netlike venation with prominent secondary veins. Bark is light gray or brown, scaly, initially thin with lenticels, later with longitudinal fissures and scaly ridges.

Maples & Other Trees

Bigtooth maple | *Acer grandidentatum*: opposite, large, palmate (3-5 lobes, with sublobes). Double samaras as fruits.

Box elder maple | *Acer negundo var. arizonicum*: 3 leaflets per leaf (usually), irregularly lobed, samaras in pairs.

Arizona alder | *Alnus oblongifolia*: simple, ovate, resinous leaf with densely serrate margins, cone-like fruits.

Quaking aspen | *Populus tremuloides*: thin, peeling, white bark, ovate leaves that “tremble” in the breeze.

Sweet cherry | *Prunus avium*: oval shaped, serrated leaves, showy, 5-petaled white flowers.

Shrubs

Fendler’s ceanothus | *Ceanothus fendleri*: fuzzy, thorned shrub, clusters of small 5-petaled, white flowers, plump, triangular, red fruit.

Orange gooseberry | *Ribes pinetorum*: thorny shrub (1-3 spines per node), orbicular, lobed leaves, off-white to pale orange flowers, ripe berries dark red to purple in color.

New Mexico raspberry | *Rubus neomexicanus*: thornless shrub, palmately lobed, pubescent leaves (3-5 lobes), irregularly serrate or dentate margins, showy 5-petaled white flowers with rounded petals, small fleshy fruits are blackberry-like in appearance.