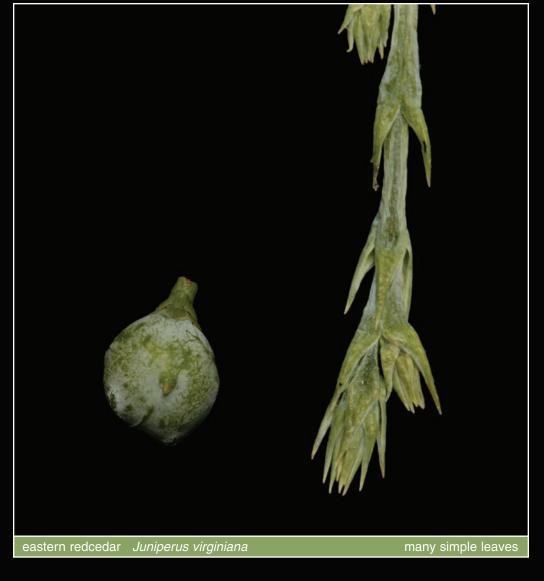
I I I i n o i s

VOLUME II







































Pinus strobus

Aesculus glabra

Morus alba

Betula nigra

Hamamelidaceae - witch-hazel family

Platanaceae – sycamore family

Magnoliaceae – magnolia family

sweetgum

sycamore

yellow-poplar

Diospyros virginiana

Sassafras albidum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Platanus occidentalis

Liriodendron tulipifera



ore than 250 species of trees (native and introduced) have been found in Illinois. The *Illinois* Trees: Seeds and Leaves poster,* the first volume in the tree series, depicts and provides information about 15 species, mainly nut-bearing trees. The species shown on Illinois Trees: Volume II are commonly found throughout the state, many as ornamental plantings as well as naturally established trees, and represent all four distinctive forest types in Illinois: bottomland forest; upland deciduous forest; coniferous forest; and southern Illinois lowland forest. The images on the front of this poster illustrate at least one leaf and one fruit for each species.

*See the Agency Resources section on the back of the poster for ordering instructions.

Species List Kingdom Plantae Class Pinopsida Division Coniferophyta Taxodiaceae – redwood family Pinaceae – pine family baldcypress Taxodium distichum eastern white pine Cupressaceae - cypress family eastern redcedar Juniperus virginiana **Division Magnoliophyta** Class Magnoliopsida Tiliaceae – basswood family Hippocastanaceae – horsechestnut family American basswood Tilia americana Ebenaceae – ebony family Aceraceae – maple family common persimmon boxelder Acer negundo Moraceae - mulberry family Acer saccharinum silver maple white mulberry Leaves and fruits are not shown in Acer saccharum sugar maple equal proportion to actual size. Betulaceae - birch family Salicaceae – willow family river birch Populus deltoides eastern cottonwood Photographers Lauraceae – laurel family Cornaceae – dogwood family © Guy Sternberg: silver maple fruit, sassafras

Cornus florida

Cercis canadensis

Catalpa speciosa

Gleditsia triacanthos

flowering dogwood

eastern redbud

northern catalpa

honeylocust

Leguminosae – legume family

Bignoniaceae - trumpet-creeper family

eastern cottonwood fruit, flowering

© Adele Hodde, Illinois Department

of Natural Resources, Office of Public Services: all other images

dogwood fruit, honeylocust fruit,

sassafras fruit

This poster was made possible by: Illinois Department of Natural Resources Division of Education **Division of Forest Resources** Illinois Conservation Foundation This poster was made possible in part by a grant from the Illinois Conservation Foundation.

Illinois

VOLUME II

Species Descriptions

American basswood Tilia americana

The American basswood, or linden, is found statewide in Illinois. This tree grows in rich, moist upland woodlands. Its light, strong wood is not very durable and is used to produce furniture, pallets and paper pulp.

General Description: An American basswood tree may grow to a height of 80 feet and a trunk diameter of two feet. The crown is rounded. The bark is brown, scaly and deeply fur-

rowed.

Leaf: The leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Each heart-shaped leaf is up to eight inches long and about five and a half inches wide. The leaf is pointed at the tip and asymmetrical at the base. The leaf edges are toothed.

produced in clusters on a long stalk attached to a paddle-shaped structure. Each flower has five petals. Flowering occurs in June and July.

Flower: The green-yellow flowers are

Fruit: The hard, spherical fruits often have a point at the tip. Each light brown, hairy fruit may be up to onethird inch in diameter.

baldcypress Taxodium distichum

Baldcypress grows in bottomland forests, swamps and other areas with poorly drained soil. Its soft, durable wood is used for lumber, veneer, doors, boxes, pallets, craft objects and many other items. It grows naturally in the southern one-third of Illinois.

General Description: This species may attain a height of 100 feet with a trunk diameter of eight feet. The tree often has a pyramidal shape. The bark is red-brown and shreds. "Knees" may be present around the base of the tree.

Leaf: Each needlelike leaf may be up to three-fourths inch long. These yellowgreen leaves die and fall from the tree in autumn.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are separate but occur on the same tree. Male flowers are arranged in branched clusters, whereas female flowers are in small groups near the end of the twigs.

Fruit: The fruit is a cone that is almost spherical. Up to one inch in diameter, the wrinkled cone is green to brown.

boxelder

as the tree ages.

Acer negundo The boxelder, or ashleaf maple, is found statewide in Illinois. This tree often grows along streams and other water bodies. Its lightweight soft wood is used to produce furniture, pallets and crates.

General Description: A boxelder tree may grow to a height of 60 feet and a trunk diameter of three feet. The crown spreads widely. The bark is light brown with ridges that become deep furrows

Leaf: The leaves are arranged oppositely on the stem. Each pinnately compound leaf is made up of three to seven leaflets. A leaflet may be up to four inches long and two inches wide.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are produced on separate trees. These green-yellow flowers develop in clusters. Flowers appear as the leaves begin to unfold in spring.

Fruit: The fruit is a seed and its attached, curved wing. Each green-yellow fruit may be up to two inches long. common persimmon Diospyros virginiana

The common persimmon occurs in the southern two-thirds of Illinois. This tree grows in a variety of locations, from upland forests to bottomland woods. Its wood is used for golf club heads, lumber, furniture, railroad crossties, tool handles, bobbins, spools and other

General Description: The common persimmon may grow to 50 feet tall with a trunk diameter of two feet. Its bark is dark gray to black and develops furrows that make the bark appear to have square sections.

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately along the stem. The leaf is pointed at the tip and smooth along the edges. A leaf may be up to five inches long and two and a half inches wide.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are usually on separate trees, although sometimes they are borne on the same tree and sometimes in the same flower. The tube-shaped flowers may be up to one-half inch long and appear in clusters of two to three. Flowering occurs soon after the leaves

Fruit: The fleshy, spherical fruit may be up to two inches in diameter. When ripe, it is yellow-orange to orange in color. The fruit is an important food source for wildlife.

eastern cottonwood Populus deltoides

The eastern cottonwood grows throughout Illinois along streams and in bottomland woods. Its wood is used for lumber, furniture, baskets and other items.

General Description: The eastern cottonwood may grow to 100 feet tall with a trunk diameter of six feet. The crown spreads widely with some drooping branches. The bark is gray

and becomes deeply furrowed as the **Leaf:** The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Each leaf is triangular and coarsely toothed. A leaf may be up to five inches long and five inches wide.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are borne on separate trees. Male flowers are arranged in red catkins; female flowers are in narrow yellow-green catkins. This tree flowers before its leaves unfold.

Fruit: The fruit is a green-brown capsule that may be up to one-fourth inch long. Many seeds with cottonlike hairs are enclosed by each capsule.

eastern redbud Cercis canadensis

Found in all of Illinois except a few counties near the northern border, the eastern redbud grows in rich woodlands. Its hard, red-brown wood has no commercial value, but the tree is used as an ornamental.

General Description: The eastern red bud may grow to 35 feet tall with a trunk diameter of one foot. Its redbrown bark has plates and scales.

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. The heartshaped leaf may be up to six inches long and about that wide. The leaf edges are smooth.

Flower: The flowers develop on the previous year's branches or on the trunk. Each flower is rose-purple and about one-half inch in length. Flowers appear as the leaves are beginning to Fruit: The fruit is a pod that can be up to four inches long. Each fruit contains several seeds.

eastern redcedar

chests, pencils

General Description

shreds as the tree grows.

and many

other items.

Juniperus virginiana The eastern redcedar grows statewide in Illinois in upland forests, on dry ridge tops, on slopes and in abandoned fields. The wood of this tree is used for lumber, furniture, storage

This conifer may grow to a height of 80

feet with a trunk diameter of three feet.

The crown is either rounded or pyrami-

Leaf: There are two types of leaves on

this tree: those that are flat, triangular

and arranged oppositely on the stem;

and those that are needlelike. The tiny

flat leaves may be up to one-sixteenth

inch long, while the needle-shaped

leaves may be up to three-fourths inch

Flower: Male (staminate) and female

The male flowers are arranged in nar-

row yellow spikes. The female flowers

Fruit: The fruit is spherical and similar

diameter, each dark-blue fruit contains

eastern white pine

to a berry. Up to one-fourth inch in

are in small purple clusters.

one or two seeds.

Pinus strobus

The eastern white pine

occurs naturally in a few

occurs naturally in a few northern Illinois counties. It has been planted extensively throughout the rest of the state, however. It prefers well-drained, upland

(pistillate) flowers are on separate trees.

dal. The red-brown bark splits into

bundles of five. These long (up to five inches) flexible leaves are blue-green.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are separate but occur on the same tree. The yellow male flowers are arranged in short spikes (up to one-third inch long). The female flowers are pink to purple and crowded into small groups.

woods but grows in most upland

finishing and construction.

areas as long as enough light is pres-

ent. Its soft wood is used for interior

General Description: The eastern

feet or more and a trunk diameter of

three feet. Its brown bark has broad

white pine may grow to a height of 120

Leaf: The leaves, called needles, are in

Fruit: The cones produced are oblong, curved and drooping. A cone may be up to eight inches long. The seed is about one-fourth inch long with a threefourths-inch wing.

flowering dogwood Cornus florida

The flowering dogwood naturally grows in rich woods in the southern half of the state. This tree's hard, strong wood is used for tool handles, shuttles, bobbins and other items. It is often grown as an ornamental plant.

Description: The flowering dogwood may grow to a height of 40 feet and a trunk diameter of two feet. The crown is rounded. The bark is brown and divided into small square plates.

Leaf: The leaves are arranged opposite ly along the stem. Each leaf is pointed at the tip and may be up to six inches long and about three inches wide. The leaf edges are smooth.

Flower: Flowers are crowded together in clusters. Each cluster is surrounded by

four large, white bracts that look like petals. Flowers appear in April and May.

Fruit: The fruit is a red, ovoid berry that may be up to one-half inch long. Each berry contains one or two seeds.

honeylocust

Gleditsia triacanthos The honeylocust grows throughout Illinois in bottomland woods, dry upland sites and in wooded areas that have been altered in some manner. Its hard, red-brown wood is used for lumber, furniture, railroad crossties and fence posts. The tree usually

General Description: The honeylocust may grow to a height of 70 feet and a trunk diameter of three feet. The crown is rounded. The bark is dark brown, furrowed and scaly.

has big, three-parted spines.

Leaf: The leaves are alternate and often doubly pinnately compound with many leaflets. Each leaflet may be up to one and one-half inches long.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) reproductive structures may be in the same or separate flowers. The small yellow flowers appear in clusters up to three inches long. This tree flowers from May through June.

Fruit: The fruit is a pod that may be up to one and one-half feet long and two inches wide. Purple-brown at maturity, the pod is flat, though often twisted, and contains several seeds.

northern catalpa

Catalpa speciosa The northern catalpa is also known as the Indian bean or lady cigar tree. Found statewide, it occurs naturally in southern Illinois. It is a tree of bottomland forests but has been planted in many different habitats. The light, soft wood is used for

fence posts, interior finishing and rail-

General Description: The northern catalpa may grow to a height of 60 feet and a trunk diameter of nearly three feet. Its crown is broad and widespreading. Its bark may be shades of brown or black and usually has deep

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged in whorls. Each leaf has a long point at the tip. A leaf may grow to 12 inches long and about eight inches wide. The leaf edges are smooth.

Flower: Flowers are large and showy, appearing in clusters that may be six inches long. The petals are white and lined with purple. Flowers open in May

Fruit: The fruit is a capsule that may be one and one-half feet long. The capsule contains numerous winged, hairy seeds.

Ohio buckeye Aesculus glabra

The Ohio buckeye occurs throughout Illinois in bottomland forests although it will grow in drier conditions, too. The soft, light wood is used for lumber, veneer and

pulpwood.

General Description: An Ohio buckeye tree may grow to 75 feet tall with a trunk diameter of two feet. Its crown is rounded. The bark is gray and furrowed.

Leaf: Leaves are palmately compound and arranged opposite each other along the twig. Five to seven leaflets are present, each up to six inches long and three inches wide. The edges of the

Flower: The yellow-green flowers develop in clusters that may be up to one foot long. Flowers are produced from April through May.

leaflet are toothed.

Fruit: The fruit is nearly spherical and covered with prickles. Up to one and one-half inch in diameter, each fruit contains a single, large seed.

river birch

Betula nigra The river birch occurs throughout most of Illinois growing in bottomland forests, along streams and sometimes in drier locations. This tree's

wood is light and strong. It is used to make lumber, furniture, cabinets, basket hoops, artificial limbs and many other products. River birch is widely planted as an

ornamental.

General Description: This tree may grow to a height of 75 feet with a trunk diameter of two feet. Its crown is irregularly rounded. The bark is brown-pink to red-brown in color, and it curls and

shreds as the tree grows.

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately along the stem. Each leaf is coarsely double-toothed and up to three

inches long. The leafstalk is woolly. Flower: The tiny male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are separate but occur on the same tree. Male flowers are in drooping clusters; female flowers are in small, conelike groups. Flowers are produced in April and May

Fruit: The fruit is a tiny hairy nut with a three-lobed wing. Nuts are arranged in cones that may be one and a half inches long.

sassafras

Sassafras albidum

posts and mine timbers.

Sassafras occurs in dry soils in the south ern two-thirds of Illinois. The wood is soft and orange-brown. Commercial uses for sassafras include oils, boxes, crates, pallets, firewood, fence

It can be recognized by its distinctive, fragrant leaves and green twigs.

General Description: The sassafras tree may grow to a height of 80 feet and a trunk diameter of two feet, although most trees of this species rarely pass 40 feet tall. Its crown is flat-topped and irregular. The bark is dark red-brown

and furrowed on mature trees.

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately along the stem. There are three leaf shapes: one-lobed; two-lobed; and unlobed. Leaf edges are smooth. Leaves turn yellow, red and orange in

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are on separate trees. The small (about one-third inch long) flowers are arranged in clusters. This species flowers as its leaves begin to

Fruit: The fruit is a dark-blue berry, about one-third inch long.

silver maple

Acer saccharinum Silver maple trees grow throughout Illinois in bottomland forests. The wood is used to make lumber, veneer, furniture, cabinets, railroad ties, pallets and other items. Maple syrup can be made from the sap of this tree.

General Description: The silver maple may attain a height of 100 feet and a trunk diameter of up to five feet. Its crown is broadly rounded. The gray or silver bark of the young tree becomes loose and scaly as the tree ages.

Leaf: Leaves are arranged oppositely on the stem. Each simple leaf has five lobes and may be up to eight inches long and nearly that wide. The leaf edges are toothed.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are usually on separate trees. The small green-yellow flowers are arranged in clusters. Flowers are produced in February and March before the

Fruit: The fruit is a winged structure with the seed at the base. Fruits develop in pairs. Each green or yellow fruit may be up to three inches long.

sugar maple

Acer saccharum Sugar maple occurs throughout Illinois. It grows in well-drained upland forests. The light brown wood is used to make many products including: lumber; veneer; furniture; cabinets; flooring; paneling; sporting goods; and butcher's blocks. The sap is a source of maple syrup. The

tree is often planted as an ornamental. **General Description:** The sugar maple may attain a height of 100 feet and a trunk diameter of up to three feet. Its crown is broadly rounded with many branches. The gray, dark brown or black bark becomes scaly and fur-

rowed as the tree ages. Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged oppositely on the stem. Each leaf may be up to five inches long and nearly that wide. The three- to five-lobed leaves are toothed.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are usually on separate trees. The green-yellow flowers are arranged in clusters. Flowers open as the leaves begin to unfold.

Fruit: The fruit is a winged structure make lumber, veneer, furniwith the seed at the base. Fruits develture, food containers, boxes, op in pairs. Each green or yellow fruit may be up to one inch long.

sweetgum Liquidambar styraciflua

Sweetgum grows naturally in bottomland forests in the southern half of the state, but it will grow in drier locations and is widely planted as an ornamental. The hard wood is used for veneer, furniture, pulpwood, cabinets, plywood, railroad ties and other

General Description: The sweetgum may attain a height of 100 feet and a trunk diameter of more than three feet Its crown is pyramidal. The dark-gray bark is broken into scaly ridges.

Leaf: Leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Each simple, toothed leaf is shaped like a five- to seven-pointed star. Â leaf may be six inches long and nearly that wide. Leaves of this tree turn shades of red, yellow and purple in

(pistillate) flowers are separate but on the same tree. The rounded flower clusters bloom about the same time that the leaves start to open. Fruit: The fruit is a spherical structure,

about one inch in diameter, containing

many tiny seeds. Small sharp projec-

Flower: Male (staminate) and female

tions cover the surface of the fruit. sycamore

Platanus occidentalis The sycamore occurs statewide in Illinois. It grows in bottomland forests and along streams. Its hard, strong wood is used to

baskets, railroad ties and other items. **General Description**: This large tree may attain a height of more than 100 feet and a trunk diameter of about eight feet. Its crown is broad and irregular.

The red-brown bark of the young tree

falls off in patches as the tree ages, leavyellow-poplar ing large areas of the white or green inner bark exposed.

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Each leaf has three to five sharp-pointed lobes. A single leaf may be seven inches long and nearly that wide.

the same tree. The tiny flowers are very numerous and clustered into dense, spherical heads. Fruit: The fruit is a spherical, light

prown head about one inch in diame-

ter. It contains many tiny seeds, each

surrounded by hairlike structures.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female

(pistillate) flowers are separate but on

white mulberry

Morus alba The white mulberry can be found statewide in Illinois in forests as well as in disturbed areas and along roads. The orange-brown wood is used for fence posts. The fruit is a

source of food for wildlife.

berry may attain a height of 50 feet and a trunk diameter of three feet. The crown is broadly rounded. The bark is light brown and divided into long, scaly plates.

General Description: The white mul-

Leaf: The simple leaves are arranged alternately along the stem. Leaf shapes are variable. A leaf may be five inches long and nearly that wide. The leaf edges are toothed.

Flower: Male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers are separate and may or may not be on the same tree. Male flowers occur in narrow clusters; female flowers grow in short spikes. Flowers appear as the leaves begin to unfold.

Fruit: The fruit is a cluster of tiny dru-

pes which are usually white or pink.

fourth inch long.

Each fruit may be up to one and one-

Liriodendron tulipifera Yellow-poplar, also know as tulip poplar or tulip tree, grows in rich, moist upland forests

in east central fllinois and southern Illinois. wood has many uses including: cabinets; veneer; lumber; furniture; plywood; musical instru-

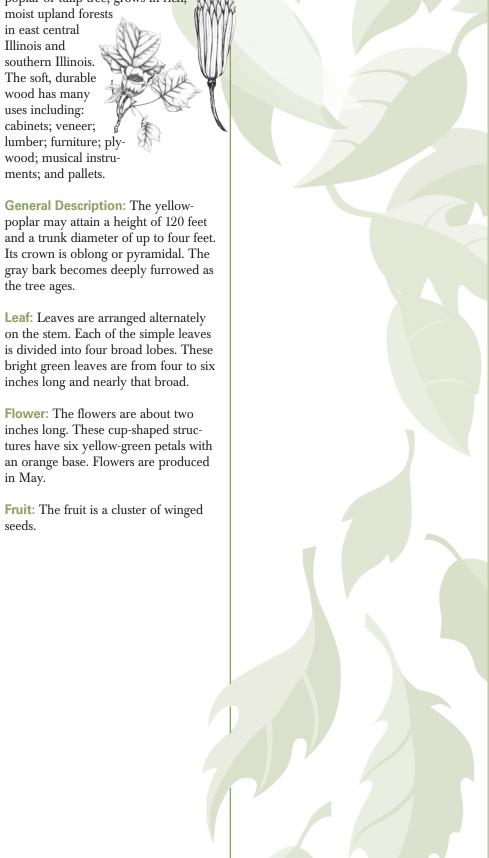
ments; and pallets. General Description: The yellowpoplar may attain a height of 120 feet and a trunk diameter of up to four feet. Its crown is oblong or pyramidal. The

gray bark becomes deeply furrowed as the tree ages. **Leaf:** Leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Each of the simple leaves is divided into four broad lobes. These

Flower: The flowers are about two inches long. These cup-shaped structures have six yellow-green petals with an orange base. Flowers are produced

inches long and nearly that broad.

Fruit: The fruit is a cluster of winged



Forest Facts

Illinois increased by more than 10 percent.

- Mature baldcypress in swamps may develop several descending roots that provide anchorage and numerous lateral roots that develop "knees." These knees vary in height from several inches to more than 12 feet. They may be beneficial for aeration
- Illinois forests provide habitat for more than 420 vertebrate species.

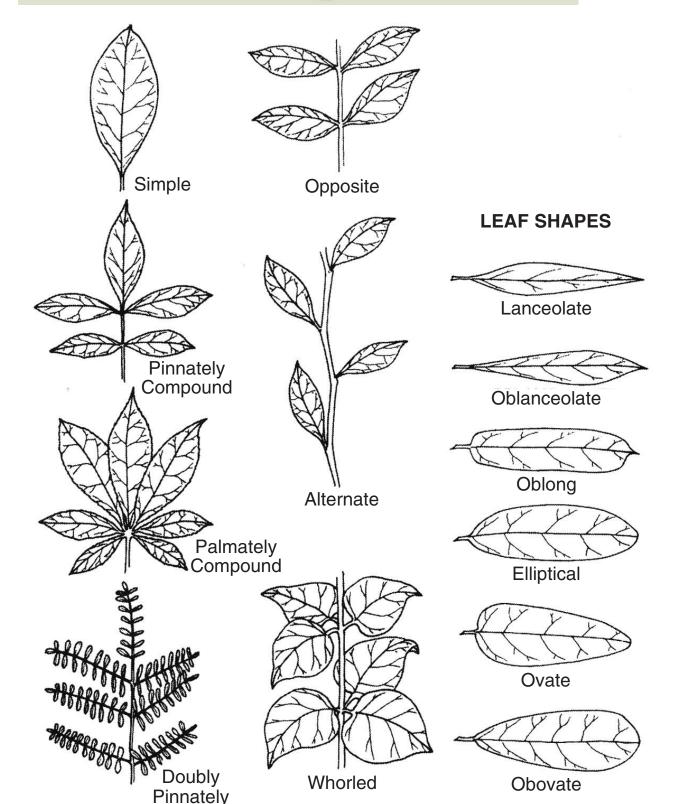
or to anchor the tree because they develop large masses of roots.

- About 120 bird species use Illinois forests for their primary nest sites.
- In 1820, forests covered 13.8 million acres (38 percent of the state). The United States Forest Service (USFS) 1998 inventory estimated 4.9 million acres of forests (14 percent of the state) in Illinois. The USFS estimated that between 1962 and 1998 forest cover in
- The IDNR Divisions of Forest Resources and Natural Heritage are authorized by the State Forest Act to conduct an annual Seed Collection Program. Collected seeds are used to propagate native trees and shrubs.
- Arbor Day is a nationally celebrated observance that encourages tree planting and tree care. Founded by J. Sterling Morton in Nebraska in 1872, National Arbor Day is celebrated each year on the last Friday in April.
- The majority of trees in Illinois have leaves arranged alternately on the stem. The only trees with oppositely arranged leaves are the maples, ashes, dogwoods, buckeyes and horse chestnut.

Correlation to Illinois Learning Standards

Information provided on this poster may be useful to educators when teaching about plants, trees, adaptations, seeds, leaves, Illinois species and other topics. Illinois Learning Standards and Benchmarks: Science 12.A.1a, 12.A.1b, 12.A.2a, 12.B.1a, 12.B.2b; Social Science 17.A.2a.

Leaf Forms



Compound

Agency Resources

More information about Illinois trees is available from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The IDNR Divisions of Education and Forest Resources offer forestry-related materials for educators (see list below). The Illinois Natural History Survey studies trees and maintains a research collection of tree materials.

Biodiversity of Illinois CD-ROM Series: The three CD-ROMs in this series are field guides to more than 1,000 species that live in or pass through the state. Life history information, images, sounds and range maps are just some of the included features of these searchable CDs. Configured to play on both personal and MacIntosh® computers, the CDs are also capable of being used on an in-school network. These CDs are available to teachers in Illinois by written request on school letterhead. Mail to the IDNR Division of Education (see address below).

Office of Public Services provides identification keys, life history information, illustrations and other features specific to tree species in Illinois. Purchase the book through the Illinois Conservation Foundation gift shop at http://www.ilcf.org/shop/default.asp?force=ICF.

Forest Trees of Illinois: This publication of the IDNR's

Illinois Biodiversity Field Trip Grants: This competitive grant program offers funds for teachers to take their students on a field trip to study Illinois' biodiversity. Field trip destinations must be in Illinois and can include state parks, nature centers and museums. For more information, visit http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education and click on the link to "Grants."

Illinois Tree Trunk: Everything you need to teach a unit about trees is contained in this resource available for loan from about 50 locations statewide. Produced by the IDNR Division of Education, each "trunk" has posters, field guides, a video, books, tree inquiry kits, lessons, student activities, models, equipment, CDs, DVDs and other items. Go to http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education then click on "Items for Loan" to find the lending location that is nearest to you.

Kids for Trees CD-ROM: Lessons, background information, student activities, videos and other tree-related activities are contained on this CD-ROM targeted to grades kindergarten through three. The CD-ROM is available to teachers in Illinois by written request on school letterhead (mail to the IDNR Division of Education – see address

National Arbor Day Poster Contest: The IDNR Division of Forest Resources conducts the Illinois portion of the annual National Arbor Day Poster Contest (fifth grade). An informational packet is mailed each fall to all Illinois schools that contain fifth grades.

Professional Development: Workshops through the ENTICE (Environment and Nature Training Institute for Conservation Education) and Project Learning Tree® (PLT®) programs offer teachers the opportunity to earn Continuing Professional Development Units while learning about forestry-related topics. Teaching resources are also provided. PLT® is the environmental education program of the American Forest Foundation and is administered in Illinois by the IDNR Division of Education. Online and graduate-level courses are also available. To see the current schedule and/or to register for workshops, visit http://www.ilcf.org/Workshop/Courses.asp. For more information about the graduate-level courses, go to http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education and click on the

link to the "Online Graduate Courses." Schoolyard Habitat Action Grant Program: These grants are used for development or enhancement of wildlife habitat on or near school grounds. The application deadline is November 30. Visit http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education and click on the link to "Grants."

Supplemental Materials: Natural resources trading cards, posters (including the Illinois Trees: Seeds and Leaves poster), activity books and activity sheets are just some of the Illinois-specific teaching aids available from the IDNR Division of Education. Both English- and Spanish-language versions are available for some items. Place your order

Illinois Natural History Survey

1816 South Oak Street

Champaign, IL 61820 217-333-6880

online at www.idnrteachkids.com. **Illinois Department of Natural Resources**

Division of Education One Natural Resources Way Springfield, IL 62702-1271 217-524-4126 dnr.teachkids@illinois.gov http://dnr.state.il.us

Division of Forest Resources One Natural Resources Way Springfield, IL 62702-1271 217-785-8774

http://dnr.state.il.us/conservation/forestry/

http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/ **Division of Natural Heritage** One Natural Resources Way

Springfield, IL 62702-1271 217-785-8774 http://dnr.state.il.us/conservation/naturalheritage

Equal opportunity to participate in programs of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and those funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies is available to all individuals regardless of race, sex, national origin, disability, age, religion or other non-merit factors. If you believe you have been discriminated against, contact the funding source's civil rights office and/or the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, IDNR, One Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1271; 217/785-0067; TTY 217/782-9175. This information may be provided in an alternative format if required. Contact the DNR Clearinghouse at 217/782-7498 for assistance.

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois. PRTXXXXXXX XXM 9/07 • IISG08-137