

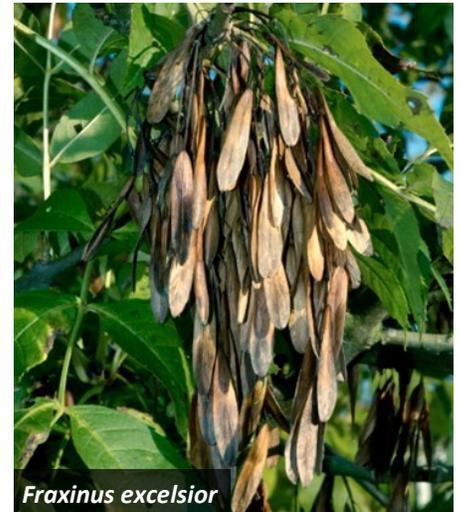
## Ashes

### Genus Characteristics

**Leaves:** Ash leaves are compound and oppositely arranged. Leaves end with a terminal leaflet, unlike lookalike black walnut. Margins can be entire or serrated. Size, shape, presence of pubescence (hair), and leaflet stalks can all be indicators of species ID.



**Fruit:** Ash seeds are samaras, held singly instead of in pairs like maples. Samaras can be called keys. Samaras mature through the summer. There are many cultivars in the nursery trade that are sterile and do not produce samaras.



**Bark and Branches:** Ash bark furrows with age and develops a regular diamond-shaped pattern. Terminal buds are prominent and dark. They look like chocolate chips. Branches have a pronounced branch collar (ridge where branch attaches to trunk).

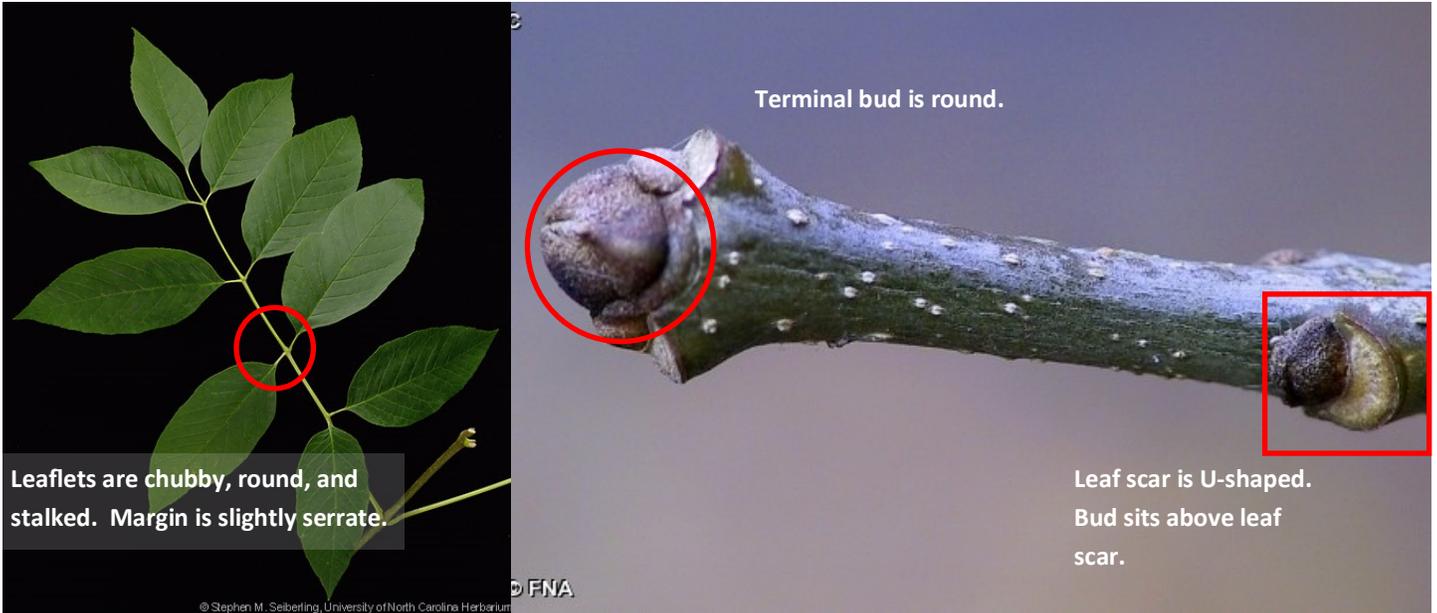


**Form:** Ash trees are medium-form tree, maturing to about 60 feet. Our native Oregon ash can mature to 80-90 feet. Crown is round and open.

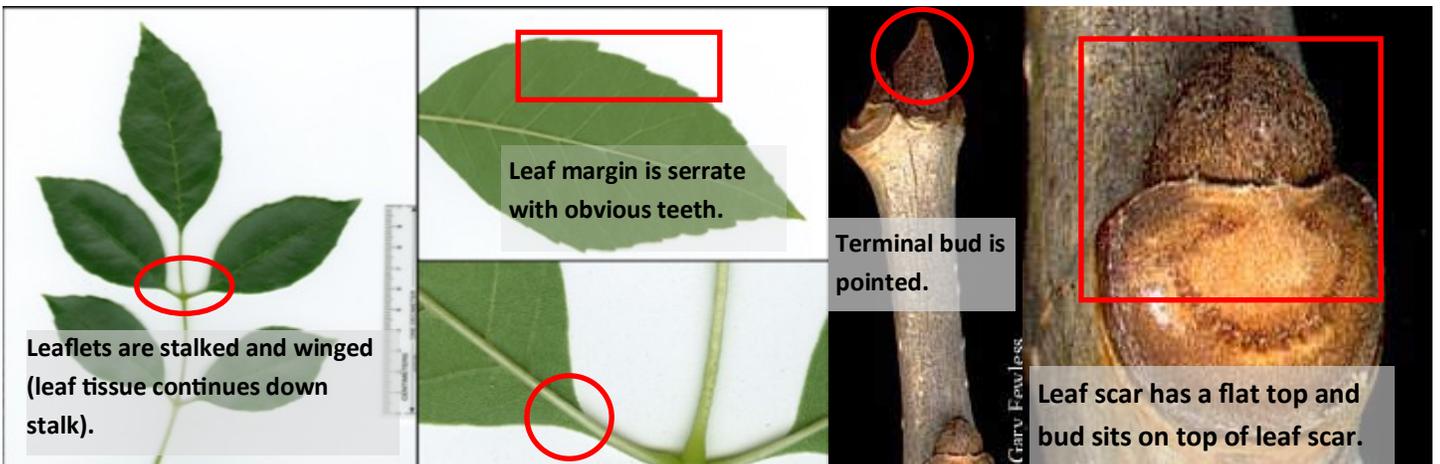


## Ashes

### *Fraxinus americana*—White ash



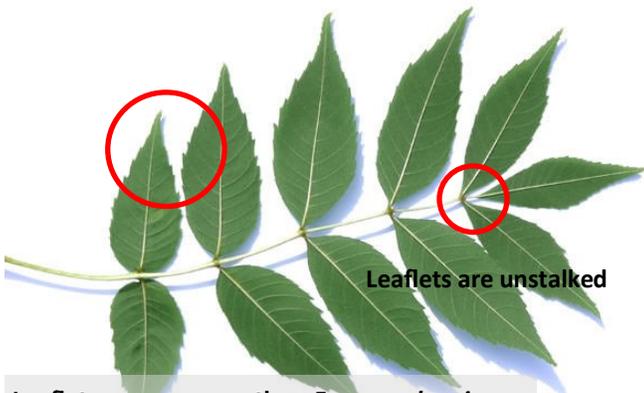
### *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*—Green ash



### *Fraxinus latifolia*—Oregon ash



### *Fraxinus excelsior*—Common ash



Leaflets are unstalked

Leaflets are narrower than *F. pennsylvanica*, *americana*, or *latifolia*. Margins are toothed.

© baumportal.d

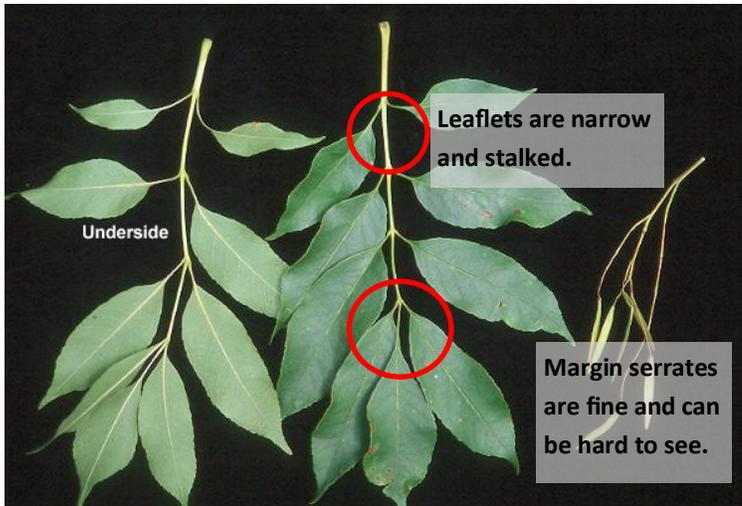


Buds are very dark in contrast to branches and leaves.



Commonly-planted cultivars of *F. excelsior* have pale yellow twigs.

### *Fraxinus ornus*—Flowering ash



Underside

Leaflets are narrow and stalked.

Margin serrates are fine and can be hard to see.



Prominent white flower clusters bloom in spring. Structures persist into summer.

### Other Common Ash Varieties



*Fraxinus angustifolia* : Leaves are opposite but can appear whorled in groups of 3 or 4. Petioles often have a reddish tinge. Raywood is a common cultivar in Portland.



**Golden Desert Ash:** A common cultivar of *F. excelsior*. Leaves emerge yellow and fade to pale green.