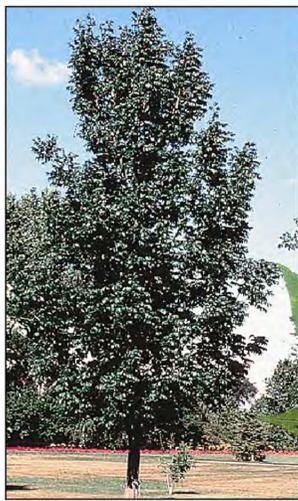


National Ash Seed Collection Initiative

Help Save America's Ash Trees

for Future Generations

America is losing its Ash Trees to the Emerald Ash Borer at an alarming rate. Millions of Ash Trees have already been destroyed. You can help prevent the Ash Tree from being lost forever. Go to www.ashseed.org to learn how you can collect ash seed for genetic preservation.



Graphics courtesy of the Toledo Blade

Black Ash

Habitat: Poorly drained sites such as swamps, streams and riverbanks.
Features: 40 to 50 feet in height, small than either white or green ash. The terminal buds are more black when compared to the brown of either green or white ash.

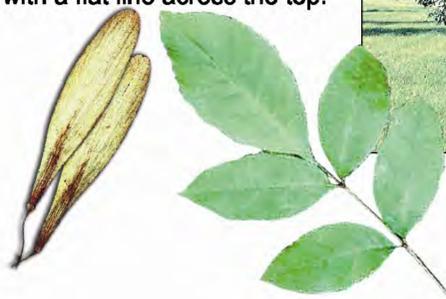


Green Ash

Habitat: Poorly drained soils, along streams, in bottom lands, and throughout wet woods.
Features: Compared to the leaf scar of the white ash, the scar appears more like a semicircle with a flat line across the top.



Graphics courtesy of the Toledo Blade



Blue Ash

Habitat: Dry upland limestone sites.
Features: Twigs that appear to be square. The wings that grow on the twigs give the tree its square twig identifying characteristic.

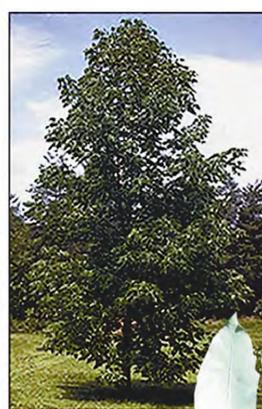


Graphics courtesy of the Toledo Blade



White Ash

Habitat: Upland sites with little tolerance for wet areas.
Features: The leaf scar (area where leaf was attached to the branch) on white ash has more of a grin to it than do other ashes.



Graphics courtesy of the Toledo Blade



Above are four common species of ash tree. The USDA is interested in preserving seed from all species of ash trees native to North America.

The National Ash Tree Seed Collection Initiative is a Partnership of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, the USDA Agricultural Research Service, the USDA Forest Service and other federal, state and local agencies. For more information, including collection forms and tree identification aids, visit: www.ashseed.org.

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.