

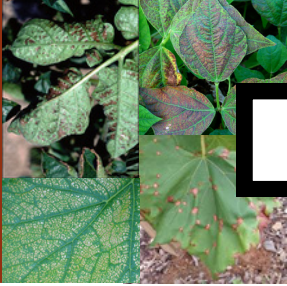


OZONE SENSITIVE PLANTS IN SOUTHWESTERN PA HOW MANY CAN YOU FIND?



NOX + VOC + SUNLIGHT = OZONE

Ground-level ozone causes more damage to plants than all other air pollutants combined. Symptoms include tiny, irregular flecks, bronzing, and reddening. Damage is often more evident later in the summer. Eventually, leaves may yellow and die.



AMERICAN SYCAMORE

This tree can get up to 50 feet tall with a trunk diameter of more than 6 feet. Its bark flakes off as it grows, giving it a camouflage appearance.



TREE OF HEAVEN

This tree is considered an invasive species in the U.S and is known for its foul smell. This fast-growing tree can reach a height of 80 feet and attain a diameter of 4 to 6 feet.



MUGWORT

This herbaceous plant can grow anywhere- near roads or in the middle of a forest. Its aromatic leaves have been used for medicine. Crush up a leaf and take a whiff of this one.



CHOKECHERRY

The Chokecherry is often confused with the Black Cherry, though it is much smaller. It grows as either a shrub or a small tree (16 feet tall), and its cherries are bitter and poisonous to some animals.



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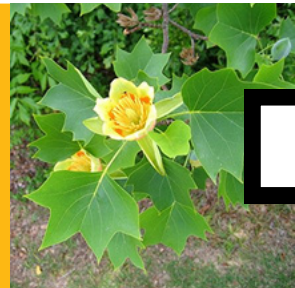
BLACK CHERRY

Younger trees have smooth, banded bark, but the older trees have thick, dark bark as shown in the picture. The cherries are good for making jam and pies.



TULIP POPLAR

This tree does not like shade. In sunny areas, it can grow to 160 feet tall. It flowers in summer.



WHORLED ASTER

This herbaceous plant blooms from summer to fall, in whorls of red, pink, and white.



REDBUD

This tree sheds its leaves in fall and replaces them with tiny, round buds that bloom into pink flowers come spring.



VIRGINIA CREEPER

This five-leaved vine is sometimes confused with poison ivy. While its leaves will not cause you to break out into a rash, its berries are indeed poisonous to humans.



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SWEETGUM

This tree stands up to 70 feet high, its star-shaped leaves reaching into the sky. It's named for its aromatic gum resin.



WHITE SNAKEROOT

White Snakeroot is an herbaceous plant that can grow pretty much anywhere. It blooms in summer and early fall and is poisonous to humans.



COMMON MILKWEED

The flowers can be purple, pink, or white. The leaves have a reddish vein and a velvety underside. Common milkweed is the only food Monarch caterpillars can eat.



BIG-LEAF ASTER

The flowers are usually purple, but sometimes white. Both the roots and leaves have been used by some Native Americans, including the Algonquin, Iroquois, and Ojibwa.



AMERICAN HAZELNUT

This shrub has fuzzy leaves. Its hazelnuts ripen in late summer to early fall. They attract squirrels, deer, turkey, pheasants, and humans alike.

