# Salicaceae

Populus balsamifera vs. Populus tremuloides





Arctos #1

Arctos #2

# Background

- Members of the *Populus* genus in the Salicaceae family
- Dioecious plants with unisexual catkins
- P. balsamifera:
  - Successional species common in glacial moraines and river banks.
  - Also a fire succession species
- *P. tremuloides:* 
  - Occurs often on ponds/lakes and grassy uplands as well as upland slopes.
  - Often intermingled with P. balsamifera.



http://users.iab.uaf.edu/ ~matt\_olson/lab\_site.htm

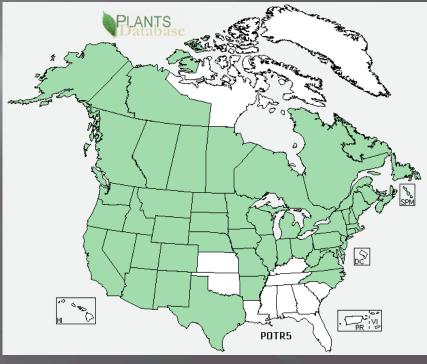
# Distribution

#### P. Balsamifera distribution

# PLANTS POBAB2 POBAB2 POBAB2

http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=POBAB2

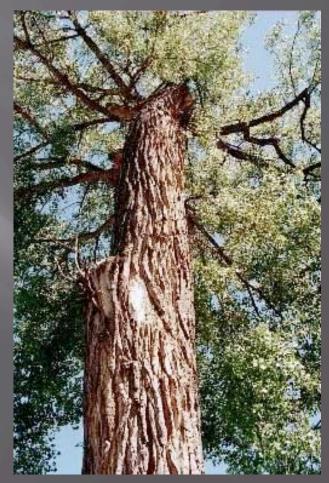
#### P. Tremuloides distribution



http://plants.usda.gov/java/nameSearch

# P. balsamifera

- Cottonwood/Balsam Poplar
- Mature Trees:
  - Usually 12-15 meters. Up to 30 meters.
  - Bark is brown to light grey and furrows <u>heavily</u> with age



http://deq.mt.gov/ClimateChange/images/CottonwoodTree.jpg

## P. tremuloides

- Trembling/Quaking Aspen
- Mature Trees:
  - Grows 10-12 meters tall
  - Bark is white, sometimes becoming grey with age.
  - Sometimes shallowly furrowed



http://www.domtar.com/arbre/english/ Image/arbre/album/p\_tremb.jpg

# Leaf shape/Color

### P. BALSAMIFERA

- Leaf color:
  - Deep green
  - Shiny above
  - Paler below







Arctos #1

- •Leaf size/shape:
  - •4-12 cm. in length
  - •Broadly lanceolate to ovate

# Leaf shape/color

## • P. tremuloides

- *Leaf color:* 
  - Yellowish-green above
  - Paler/glaucous beneath
- Leaf Size/Shape:
  - □ 3-7 cm. in length
  - Ovate or suborbicular



Arctos #2

## Stems

Species # v112172

- P. balsamifera:
  - Stems covered in tiny, pubescent hairs.



Stems completely glabrous





Species #002170

# Capsules

Species # 45970

## • P. balsamifera :

- Capsules larger, 4-8 mm.
- Completely glabrous
- Narrowly ovate to lanceolate



#### •P. temuloides:

- Smaller capsules, 3-4 mm.
- Said to be smooth (glabrous?).
- •Almost always lanceolate



## Petiole

- P. balsamifera:
  - •Glabrous, usually 1/3 as long as leaf blade.
  - Often with glands at base





- P. tremuloides:
  - Also glabrous, but usually as long as leaf blade.
  - •Seldom bearing glands
  - •Much more flexible



Arctos #3

## Conlusion

- Younger plants can be difficult to tell apart
- P. balsamifera can be difficult to distinguish from other subspecies
- Rare occurences of hybridization between P. tremuloides and P. balsamifera

# Works Cited

- Hulten, E. 1968. Flora of Alaska and neighboring territories. Stanford university press. 331-332
- Cody, W.J. 1996. Flora of the Yukon Territory. NRC research press. 212-213
- Brayshaw, T.C. 1965. Native poplars of southern alberta and their hybrids. Department of foresty. 15-16.
- Quaking aspen in Katmai national monument. 2-4

# Arctos #

- Arctos #1= Arctos UAM herbarium #67434
- Artcos #2= Arctos UAM herbarium #208589
- Arctos #3= Arctos UAM herbarium #55529