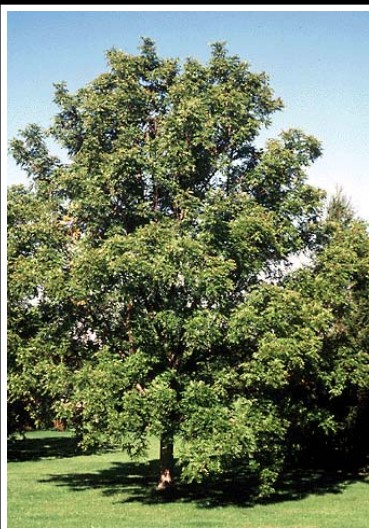


Large Tree (over 40')
Deciduous

Map #88

Black Walnut

(Juglans nigra)
Family: Juglandaceae



Leaves: pinnately compound, 15-23 leaflets; each leaflet 2-5" long, elongated oval coming to a sharp and abrupt point, irregularly serrated margins, leaves fragrant when crushed, petiole and main leaf rib minutely downy; fall - yellow green.

Buds: alternate, pale, downy, often one bud positioned directly above another at the node.

Stems: gray, downy, bitter taste, will color saliva yellow if chewed, leaf scars notched, pith buff and chambered.

Bark: dark brown to gray-black with deep furrows.

Flowers: male and female on same plant; males in catkins, females in spikes; inconspicuous.

Fruits: edible walnuts in a hard husk, husk is round, husk stains when crushed. Difficult to extract from the shell, best method is to allow to dry slightly in a cool, ventilated place out of the sun and then run them over with a vehicle but this stains concrete driveways.

Habit: open oval to rounded; branching begins high on trunk

Culture: Like most members of the Juglandaceae family, the black walnut enjoys rich, moist soils. It is adaptable to other conditions, but its normally high growth rate becomes substantially lower. The existence of a long tap-root makes this tree extremely difficult to transplant, and the high prices that the veneer fetches in the marketplace makes this tree a common target for tree thieves. The falling nuts, tough leaf veins and small twigs make it a messy plant. Attracts wildlife.

Care must be used when siting this tree to keep it away from plants susceptible to the allelopathic chemical juglone that is secreted from all parts of the tree. There are many, often conflicting lists of plants that are either susceptible or resistant. The best bet is where you find agreement among lists.



Fall color is only good in some years



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