




**Tree Guide  
Village Arboretum  
est. 1997  
Cobb Lake, Lake Street  
Tree City, USA – Growth Award**

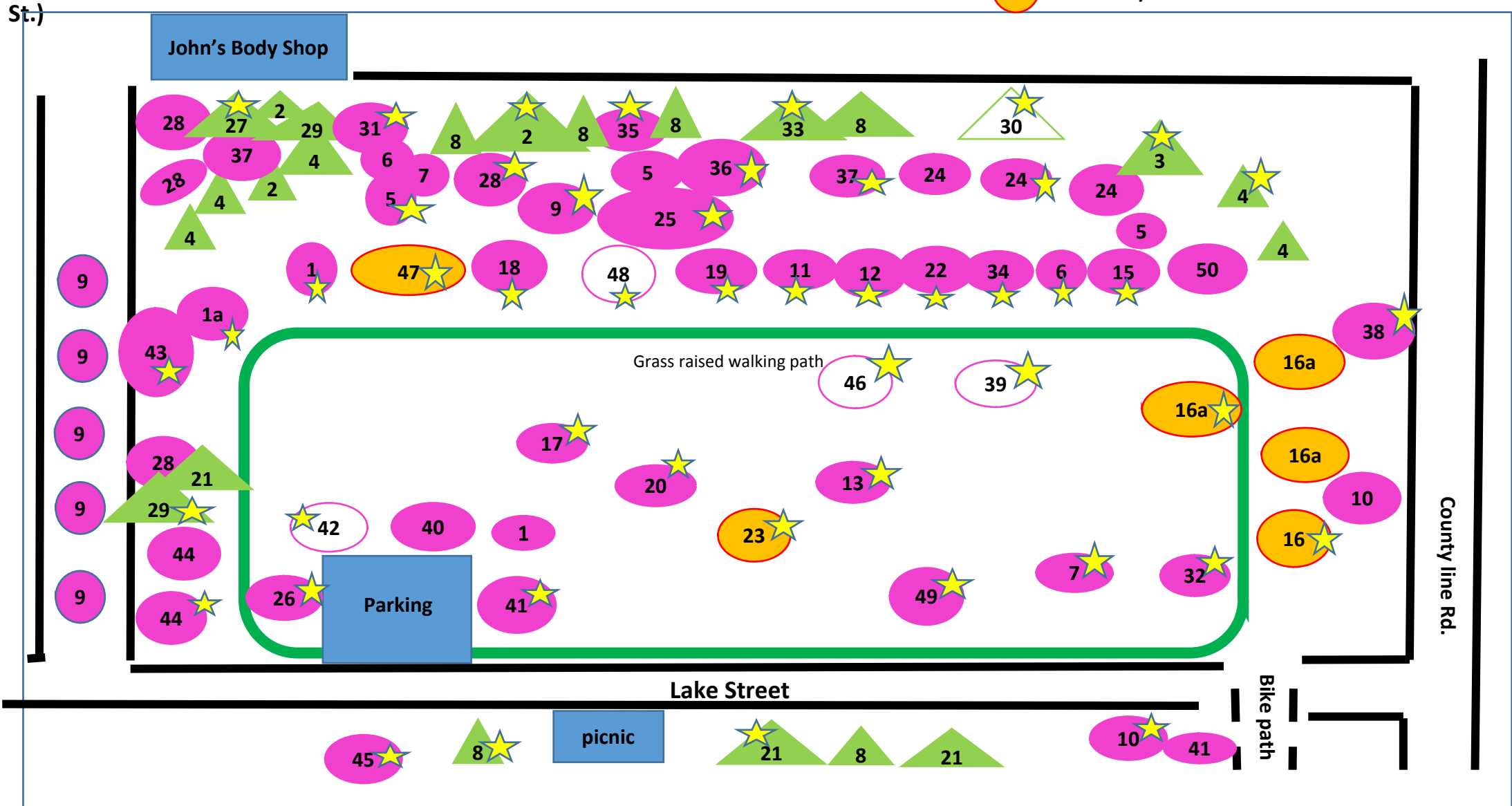
# Map of the Village Arboretum

Labelled Deciduous and Evergreen Trees ... 

Tree list and Tree information available at the public library, town hall,  
Chamber of Commerce (located at Bluffton News, Main

-  Deciduous trees
-  Evergreen trees
-  Donated / Memorial Trees

To be planted:  
30, 42, 39, 48, 46



Trees researched and labelled by  
 Girl Scout Troop # 20007  
 Leaders: Gail Clingerman  
 Sarah Bergstrand

Scouts



1. Red Oak
- 1a. Shumard Oak
2. Juniper / Eastern Red Cedar
3. White Spruce
4. Norway Spruce
5. Boxelder (Ash leaf Maple)
6. Sugar Maple
7. White Horsechestnut
8. Eastern White Pine
9. Crab Apple varieties
10. Eastern Redbud
11. American Hackberry
12. Northern Catalpa
13. Sweet Gum
15. Tulip Tree (Yellow Poplar)
16. White Oak
- 16a. Swamp White Oak
17. Ohio Buckeye
18. Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree)
19. Frontiel Elm (resistant species)
20. Lacebark Elm (resistant species)
21. Black Hill Spruce
22. American Basswood (Linden)  
var. Redmond
23. Pin Oak
24. Black Walnut
25. Black Locust
26. Sycamore
27. Lodgepole Pine
28. Red Mulberry
29. Blue Spruce
30. Arborvitae (Eastern White Cedar) ... to be planted
31. White Ash var. Autumn Purple
32. Chinkapin Oak
33. Austrian Pine
34. Kentucky Coffee Tree
35. Osage Orange
36. Tree of Heaven
37. Big Tooth Aspen
38. Bur Oak
39. Red Maple ... to be planted
40. Turkish Filbert
41. Serviceberry (Juneberry) var. Autumn Brilliance  
var. Princess Diana
42. American Hornbeam (Musclewood; Blue Beech)...  
to be planted
43. Red Chokeberry
44. Choke Cherry
45. .River Birch
46. .Hawthorn var. Crimson Cloud
47. .Hazel
48. .Shagbark Hickory .... to be planted
49. Cut leaf Sumac
50. Flowering Pear.... Invasive; to be removed

References:

1. Trees and Shrubs, Peterson Field Guide, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. George A. Petrides, Houghton Mifflin Co.
2. Trees of North America and Europe, A Photographic Guide, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Roger Phillips, Random House
3. Wikipedia
4. Arbor Day Tree Identification (online)

## **Memorial Trees**

### **23. Ann Hilty**

**One of the founding members of the Bluffton Tree Commission  
this Pin Oak was dedicated to her on Arbor Day 2007.**

### **47. Phil Kingsley**

**A true environmentalist..... A member of the Bluffton Tree Commission, dedicated naturalist. His farm (Hilty Kingsley Family Farm) installed solar panels, organic gardens, nursery of native and economically valuable trees / shrubs. Some of which (Hazel) were planted for him on Arbor Day 2016.**

## **Donation Trees**

**16, 16a. These trees (White Oak and Swamp White Oaks) were donated to  
the Village Arboretum.**

**1. NORTHERN RED OAK** *Quercus rubra*

**Native to Ohio: YES**

**Uses:** Used extensively for furniture, cooperage, general construction, interior finish, railroad ties and mine props  
acorns eaten by wildlife  
acorns eaten by native Americans

**Description:**

alternately branching  
deciduous; leaves simple, multiple pointed lobes  
multiple terminal buds  
Fruit = acorn



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**1a. SHUMARD OAK (SWAMP RED OAK)** *Quercus shumardii*

**Native to Ohio: NO.... Atlantic coastal plain**

**Cultivated as far north as Ottawa, Canada**

**Uses:** food for wildlife, tolerant to urban environments, best Red Oak for lumber  
cultivated as a shade tree; largest of the red oak group

**Description:**

Typical Red Oak features however: young twigs are green, acorns are larger than usual  
Can tolerate flooded conditions; naturally in lowland areas



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**2. JUNIPER / EASTERN RED CEDAR**    *Juniperus communis / J. virginiana*

**Native to Ohio: YES....**

**Uses:** for fence posts; landscaping; oil from fruits used as perfume, flavoring; aromatic wood used as moth repellent  
fruits eaten by songbirds, grouse, pheasants, deer, rodents; used to flavor gin

**Description:**

evergreen; short prickly needles  
loves limestone soils  
many growth variations /cultivars  
(tree, shrub, spreading)  
Fruit= green to blue berry-like fruit



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**3. WHITE SPRUCE**    *Picea glauca*

**Native to Ohio: NO... native to colder areas;**  
many cultivated varieties

**Uses:** Used for lumber; construction  
used for papermaking  
landscaping  
State tree of South Dakota

**Description:**

evergreen; needles typical of spruces  
single, triangular, green, short  
Fruit= Cone with many thin scales



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**4. NORWAY SPRUCE**

*Picea abies*

**Native to Ohio: NO.... Native to central Europe**

**Uses:** paper mulch, construction, piano sound boards,  
source of pitch for turpentine, boat building

**Description:**

evergreen; needles typical of spruces (single, triangular)  
short but pliable; green  
branches droop  
Cones = many thin scales; large



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**5. BOXELDER (ASH LEAVED MAPLE) *Acer negundo***

**Native to Ohio: YES .... and able to withstand the severe weather of the Great Plains**

**Uses:** soft white wood is used for boxes; wildlife eat  
the seeds; can be used for maple syrup

**Description:**

opposite branching  
deciduous; it is the only native maple that has  
compound leaves; serrated  
single terminal bud  
1<sup>st</sup> year branches are green  
Fruit = double winged samara



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**6. SUGAR MAPLE** *Acer saccharum*

**Native to Ohio: YES**

**Uses:** Major source of maple syrup (Ohio ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in US),  
hard maple furniture, flooring  
many varieties have been developed

**Description:**

Opposite branching  
deciduous; leaves are simple, multiple pointed lobed  
Single terminal bud  
Fruit = double winged samara



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**7. HORSECHESTNUT (White)** *Aesculus hippocastanum*

**Native to Ohio: NO..... Native to Greece**

**Uses:** fruits are poisonous; used to kill fish (now illegal)  
ornamental tree plantings....can escape to woods

**Description:**

Opposite branching  
deciduous; leaves (7) are palmately compound ; serrated  
Large single terminal bud... sticky  
Fruit = buckeye; seed coat is spiny



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**8. EASTERN WHITE PINE**     *Pinus strobus*

**Native to Ohio: NO...Native to MI, eastern US**

**Uses:** largest conifer in the NE USA  
many live to + 100 years  
important timber tree for construction

**Description:**

evergreen; needles in clusters  
only 5 needled pine in NE USA  
needles very flexible, thin, soft,  
~ 3 inches long, green  
branches obviously whorled around the trunk; used to  
tell the age of the tree  
Cones = long, with thick scales



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**9. CRAB APPLE (many varieties)**     *Malus spp.*

**Native to Ohio: some, but many cultivated varieties**

**Uses:** fruit is used to make jellies, apple butter,  
and pickles  
important food for wildlife  
landscape for spring flowering

**Description:**

deciduous; leaves are simple, **NO THORNS**  
bark is brownish grey to reddish with flat scaly ridges  
Fruit = a pome (apple) varying in color and size  
Leaves = varieties have varying shapes and size  
Branching is alternate



## 10. EASTERN REDBUD

*Cercis canadensis*

**Native to Ohio: YES**, along forest edges,  
but many cultivated varieties

**Uses:** landscaping  
early spring flowering ornamental  
dye from the red roots  
bobwhite quail and some songbirds eat the seeds

### **Description:**

deciduous; leaves are simple, entire edges, heart shaped  
alternate branching,  
often short twisted trunk; bark is dark color  
smooth, later scaly with ridges and  
sometimes apparent maroon patches  
flowers early in the spring, pink to reddish, along branches  
Fruit = dry, thin skinned legume pod



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## 11. AMERICAN HACKBERRY

*Celtis occidentalis*

**Native to Ohio : YES** ... NE USA to Mississippi R.

**USES:** landscaping for shade and ornamental;  
wildlife love the fruit and larva in galls;  
wood is similar to ash wood  
wood used for fuel and lumber

### **Description:**

deciduous; alternate branching  
leaves are simple, serrate, rough; often  
contain nipple galls; not symmetrical  
bark is grey and rough; with distinct raised corky  
ridges;  
false terminal bud  
tree is dioecious  
Fruit = small drupe; dark purple when mature



Photo © Chris Evans

**12. NORTHERN CATALPA** *Catalpa speciosa*

**Native to Ohio: YES... southern Ohio and southward; central US**

**USES:** planted for fence posts  
source of Catawba worms used  
as fish bait

**Description:**

branching in whorls or alternant;  
deciduous; leaves elephant ear shaped (6 to 13");  
simple, entire  
central terminal bud missing  
Fruit = slender seed pods(8 – 18") that turn brown



**13. SWEET GUM** *Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Native to Ohio.... YES**

**Uses:** Gum is collected from the tree by making  
cuts in the bark to allow the gum to  
ooze out – gum is used in medicine and  
perfume

**Description:**

alternate branching; branches sometimes  
develop warty ridges with age  
leaves are star shaped  
Fruit= seeds are contained within distinctive  
fruiting capsules



By Photo (c)2007 Derek Ramsey (Ram-Man) - Self-  
photographed, GFDL 1.2,

**15. TULIP TREE (Yellow poplar; Whitewood)**

*Liriodendron tulipifera*

**Native to Ohio: YES..... eastern North America**

**Uses:** Timber is called “whitewood”

Used in home interiors;

Bark extract used as heart stimulant

Ornamental landscape tree in eastern US,  
west and northern Europe

**Description:**

One of the tallest trees in the forest; may be  
200 years old

Deciduous; alternate/whorled branching;

Leaves are notched at top; tulip-like

Buds are covered by only 2 scales

Flowers are yellow/orange tulip-like; 1.5” long;

Cup shaped flowers do not appear until tree  
is 15-25 years old

Fruit = Dry cup shaped fruit is ~2” long; multiple; green to brown



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**16. WHITE OAK**

*Quercus alba*

**Native to Ohio: YES....eastern / central US**

**Uses:** Used in construction; shipbuilding, tight cooperage; furniture; wagons; tools; interior finish; flooring; railroad poles; fuel

**Description:**

deciduous; leaves are simple, many rounded lobes  
alternate branching; multiple terminal buds  
flowers appear in May  
Fruit= acorn

**16a. SWAMP WHITE OAK** *Quercus bicolor*

**Similar to White Oak, but has:**

leaves with shallower lobes  
acorn stems longer than leaf petioles  
grows in bottomlands; wetter habitats than WHITE OAK

**This grove of oak trees was kindly donated by the Chapell family.**



**17. OHIO BUCKEYE**

*Aesculus glabra*

**Native to Ohio: YES.... southern / central US**

**Uses:** wood used for cheap furniture; artificial limbs; woodenware; boxes; crates  
poisonous seed used to kill fish (now illegal)

**Description:**

opposite branching; terminal bud large  
deciduous, palmately compound  
flowers appear in April or May; large white/ yellow spike  
fruit = a buckeye nut; has a leathery, prickly shell; seed is large, brown, smooth and **poisonous**



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**18. GINKGO ( Maidenhair tree) *Ginkgo biloba* v. *Autumn Gold***

**Native to Ohio: NO...***Ginkgo biloba* is native to China

**Uses:** urban street tree

(very resistant to insects and  
air pollution)

ginkgo leaves used in tea/medicine to help  
improve memory

fruit is edible...

leaves have been found imprinted in rocks dating back to  
the dinosaur days (Mesozoic)

**Description:**

deciduous, leaves are thick, fan shaped  
thought to be a primitive link

between gymnosperms and angiosperms;  
once thought extinct, but found in China; only species in the phylum Ginkgophyta  
dioecious;  
fruit = fleshy fruit (drupe) on female trees has disagreeable smell



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**19. AMERICAN ELM (White Elm, Gray Elm, Water Elm, Swamp Elm)**

*Ulmus americana*

**several *Ulmus* varieties resistant to Dutch Elm disease)**

*Ulmus americana* v. "Frontier"; *Ulmus americana* variety "Accolade"

**Native to Ohio: YES...***Ulmus americana* is,

**however, *U. Americana* varieties are not native**

**Uses:** *Ulmus americana* only grows to sapling/pole size –then attacked  
by beetle/fungus

Resistant varieties used for shade trees

Wildlife eat seeds

**Description:**

alternate branching

deciduous, leaves simple, rough on top, double serrated, lopsided base  
isolated surviving *U. americana* trees can reach 60 to 80 ft.

fruit = oval samara with notched tip



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**20. LACEBARK / CHINESE ELM** *Ulmus parvifolia* v "Frontier"  
*Ulmus parvifolia* v "Valley Forge"

**Native to Ohio... NO..... Native to eastern Asia.....cultivated varieties being used to replace *U. americana* as shade trees**

**Uses:** shade trees in urban areas

**Description:**

deciduous leaves

trunk bark flakes showing gray, tan and red colors

Fruit is typical elm samara ( American Elm #19)



**21. BLACK HILL SPRUCE (variety of White Spruce)** *Picea glauca densata*

**Native to Ohio: NO..... Found in Black Hills, S. Dakota.... northern into Canada**

**Uses:** as an ornamental

**Description:**

Evergreen.... Life span of 150-350 years

Needles bluish, flexible, not sharp, point

forwards, short, typical spruce shaped

(4 sided...typical spruce..... **Not** flat or rounded)

Bark is ash grey in color; thin and flakey

Fruit = typical spruce scales except cone scales have rounded tips; 2" long



**22. AMERICAN BASSWOOD (Redmond Linden)** *Tilia americana euchlora*

**Native to Ohio: YES....** *Tilia americana* is found throughout Eastern North America

**Uses:** important as a nectar source for honeybees ~ honey

wood is easy to carve/cut

wood used for woodenware, wagons, boxes, furniture

inner bark of roots can be twisted into rope

buds, fruit and twigs are food for wildlife

leaves and flowers are edible

**Description:**

Alternately branched; twigs have a distinctive zigzag shape

Buds green to red

Leaves deciduous, heart shaped, fine/ double toothed with uneven bases  
5-10"

Bark dark, but often smooth grayish on upper branches/trunk

Flowers are very fragrant, in clusters

Fruit = small nutlet hanging under large leafy wing;

parachute to ground

*Hybrid between Tilia americana and T. dasystyla × T. cordata*

**22a. SMALL LEAF BASSWOOD (Linden)** *Tilia cordata*

**Native to Ohio: NO.... Native to Europe**

**Uses:** planted as an ornamental in parks and tree lawns

**Description:** similar to *T. americana*

however, leaves only 1.5 – 2.0 "





**23. PIN OAK (Spanish Oak, Swamp Oak)**      *Quercus palustris*

**Native to Ohio...YES**

**Uses:** Acorns are eaten by wildlife  
Considered a low grade Red Oak lumber

**Description:** similar to Red Oaks  
alternate branching; bottom  
branches tend to point down  
terminal buds are small and  
hairless

Fruit= seed is an acorn; small

This tree was planted as a memorial tree for Ann Hilty. Ann was a long time member of the Bluffton Tree Commission. Her love for trees and nature is recognized by this tree planted for her on Arbor Day 2007.



**24. BLACK WALNUT**      *Juglans nigra*

**Native to Ohio.... YES**

**Uses:** one of the most valuable lumber wood  
heavy, strong heartwood used in veneers,  
cabinets, gunstocks, floors  
bark is used in tanning  
husks used to make a yellowish brown dye  
wildlife eat the walnuts (people also)  
juglan chemical used to kill fish (now illegal)  
some fruit and vegetables will not grow  
near black walnut trees

**Identification..**

can grow up to 150 feet tall  
alternate branching; twigs are stout with  
chambered pith  
buds are whitish/wooly  
bark is deeply furrowed; dark chocolate colored  
leaves are deciduous, pinnately compound (12 – 24")  
Fruit= thick husked nut



**25. BLACK LOCUST** *Robinia pseudo-acacia*

**Native to Ohio.... YES**

**Uses:** Often used as fence posts  
wood is strong and slow to rot  
seeds eaten by bobwhite, pheasants,  
rabbits, deer, mourning doves

**Description:**

Branching is alternate; twigs have short,  
paired thorns flanking leaf scars  
Leaves are deciduous, compound having 6-20 egg shaped leaflets  
Flowers white, hanging clusters, fragrant  
Fruit is flat pod ~ 2 – 6" long



**26. SYCAMORE** *Platanus occidentalis*

**Native to Ohio.... YES (Old World Sycamores are called Plane trees (have 2 or more fruit balls/stem))**

**Uses:** one of the most massive eastern US trees  
old at 500-600 yrs of age;  
hard, coarse grained wood used for boxes,  
barrels, cutting boards, furniture, cabinets,  
cavities large enough to live in  
native Americans used trees for canoes  
twigs eaten by deer and muskrats; cavities  
house raccoons, opossum

**Description:**

alternate branching; bark mottled with age; white camouflage pattern; grows  
naturally along stream banks  
leaves are deciduous, "maple leafed" shape; petioles are hollow, cover buds;  
terminal buds missing

Fruit= one aggregate ball/stem; dry seed ball, smaller than a golf ball

**This sycamore was planted as our 2017 Arbor Day tree.**



**27. LODGEPOLE PINE** *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*

**Native to Ohio.... NO...native to the Rocky Mts. from Alaska to Colorado**

**Uses:** planted as a forestry tree in USA and Great Britain.

**Description:**

2 needles per fascicle

fire dependent for cone opening

thin, rather smooth bark

Fruit= pine cones shorter than 2"; oval shape



**28. RED MULBERRY** *Morus rubra*

**Native to Ohio.... YES... and the eastern US**

**Uses:** fruit (berries) are a choice edible for squirrels, many songbird species, humans

**Description:**

Alternate branching

Leaves are deciduous, serrated; often lobed /not lobed on same tree

End buds false

Fruit = multiple berry (red to purple/black when ripe)



**29. BLUE SPRUCE** *Picea pungens*

**Native to Ohio.... NO....native to western US..... Many cultivated varieties**

**Uses:** planted in parks, urban areas, used as Christmas trees

*Picea pungens* (Colorado blue spruce) is the state tree of Colorado.

**Description:**

needles have a bluish cast; are sturdy, sharp, spiny

Fruit= cones have scales that bend slightly outwards



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**30. ARBORVITAE (Northern White Cedar)** *Thuja occidentalis*

**Native to Ohio...southern OH; northern IL; NW IN..... Many cultivated varieties**

**Uses:** called "tree of life" for its Vitamin C content (preventing scurvy)

a true cedar; favors calcareous soils, high water tables; in bogs and boggy

lake borders and limestone cliff faces

some of the largest Arborvitae formerly grew in Adams Co. ; Trees were 5-

7

ft. in circumference and aged ~ 300 years; growing along the dolomite

outcrops and deeper soils of nearby forests

commonly used as a windbreak; also for posts, poles, rustic furniture

**Description:** shrub-like tree, evergreen, needles scale-like flat not spiny.

Fruit= small cones (~ 0.5 inches)



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**31. WHITE ASH** *Fraxinus americana* v. Autumn purple

**Native to Ohio.... YES, *Fraxinus americana* .... But many cultivated varieties are not**

**Uses:** one of the most beautiful native trees in OH, however it is being regionally killed by the Emerald Ash borer; wood is used widely, particularly for athletic equipment (baseball bats), agricultural implements, tools, furniture, and interior finishings  
some forests in Ohio were 30% white ash

**Description:**

the flowers are of two types: pollen bearing occur in dense reddish-purple clusters while seed producing in rather open pinnacles  
branching is opposite; branches are stout; terminal bud prominent, dark brown  
leaves are deciduous, pinnately compound, entire edges  
Fruit = single winged samara



**32. CHINKAPIN OAK** *Quercus muehlenbergii*

**Native to Ohio...YES... throughout the eastern US including Texas; prefer limestone soils; local occurrences may be due to introduction by flood waters of the Ohio River**

**Uses:** used as fence rails  
burned to fuel riverboats  
railroad ties; harvested to open land for agriculture;  
few large trees are left

**Description:**

alternate branching; several terminal buds  
deciduous leaves usually have sharp lobes  
branches are gray  
fruit = acorns; smooth scaled cap, elongated



**33. AUSTRIAN PINE** *Pinus nigra*

**Native to Ohio..... No.... Originally from Europe, introduced to N. America**

**Uses:** This was the 1<sup>st</sup> tree to be planted during the dedication of the Dust Belt Shelter Program in 1935;

It is easily grown from seed;

It thrives in many soil types and transplants well

It is used as a landscaping tree; along highways (tolerates salt spray)

**Description:**

Evergreen; needles in bundles of ; stout, ~ 3" long, green

Fruit = typical pine cone; cone is wide and short



Image: UConn Plant Database

**34. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE** *Gymnocladus dioica*

**Native to Ohio.... Yes....**

**Uses:** fence posts, railroad ties

red wood is coarse, but strong; polishes well

for use in cabinet making

seeds used as coffee during the Civil War

native Americans roasted the seeds

fruit = short pods; inner pulp reported to be poisonous; sicken cattle

the bitter seeds were seldom eaten by wildlife; remain viable for several years

**Description:**

deciduous, alternate, double pinnately compound leaves; 17 – 36"

NO thorns; bark dark and scaly

leaves are among the last to appear in the spring; first to turn in the fall



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**35. OSAGE ORANGE**     *Maclura pomifera*

**Native to Ohio.....YES... but primarily in a limited area centered on the Red River Valley in southern Oklahoma / northern Texas / Arkansas.....spread rapidly throughout the eastern US**

**Uses:** Planted as living fences or hedgerows on farms and spread from these restricted linear beginnings; early form of barbed wire  
wildlife feed on fruit; fruit supposedly keeps away spiders

Fruit = large, fleshy, multiple, orange-like  
wood chips produced a yellow dye when boiled  
Used to make bows; French call the bows and this tree "Bodarc, Bodock"

**Description:**

deciduous leaves, simple, entire, egg shaped somewhat long pointed  
alternate branching; branches have small thorns each side of the leaf scar  
tree sap milky  
wood is yellow

Fruit= large, light green/yellow fleshy, aggregate ball

**Named after the native American tribe, Osage Indians, living in Arkansas**



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**36. TREE OF HEAVEN** *Ailanthus altissima*

**Native to Ohio.....NO.....an invasive species..... Native to Asia**

Rapidly grows in waste places, woods, fields

Prefers moist and loamy soil

It is drought hardy, but can tolerate flooding

**Uses:** Brought to the US as an urban street tree

Noted as a tree species that could tolerate New

York City pollution.... And was widely planted there

**Description:**

Bark smooth gray, but often becoming somewhat rougher with age; developing light tan fissures

Deciduous leaves are pinnately compound; 10 or more leaflets; fall color yellowish-green

Branches are stout; false terminal bud; large leaf scars

Buds are woolly-brown

Seeds are large bunches of single samaras



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**37. BIG TOOTH ASPEN**

*Populus grandidentata*

**Native to Ohio.... YES....distributed widely in the Northern Hemisphere**

Rapidly grow but short lived

Can easily colonize barren, cleared, burned sites

**Uses:** for paper pulp, in construction, as ornamentals and windbreaks

Can help in reclamation of barren, abandoned areas

Seeds, buds and twigs important food for beavers, moose, rabbits, song and game birds

**Description:**

Bark is gray in color with deep furrows and thick ridges on lower trunk

Upper branches and trunk pale green to whitish

Leaves are deciduous; waxy with 5-15 pairs of large leaf teeth and flattened leaf petioles





**38. BUR OAK (MOSSYCUP OAK)**     *Quercus macrocarpa*

**Native to Ohio.... YES except for eastern corner....**

prefers deep rich soil, but is drought and shade tolerant

**Uses:** game birds and mammals readily eat the acorns and young twigs  
hardwood lumber source

**Description:**

bark is dark grey, deeply furrowed, many ridges, scales  
branches develop corky ridges with age  
leaves deciduous; have rounded lobes; very mis-shapened  
fall color is yellow or brown  
fruit = acorn; very distinct rough, fibrous acorn caps



UGA0008232

**39. RED MAPLE**     *Acer rubrum*

**Native to Ohio..... YES.... Prefers swamps....wetland habitat**

**Uses:** wood sometime used in furniture

**Description:**

bark on young trunks is smooth gray, but becomes darker and breaks up into long scales as it ages  
leaves deciduous; 3 to 5 lobes; notches between lobes are shallow  
twigs and buds are reddish  
fall leaf color is scarlet  
fruit = double winged samara (typical for all maples)



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**40. TURKISH FILBERT** *Corylus colurna*

**Native to Ohio.... NO.... Native to SE Europe and SW Asia**

**Uses:** as an ornamental shade tree  
well suited to urban conditions ( poor soils, salt,  
pollution tolerant, pest free except for Japanese beetles)

**Description:**  
large shade tree or as a shrub  
deciduous, alternate branching  
leaves simple, 6", double serrated  
fall color yellow  
bark is pale gray-buff; branches develop a thick corky texture  
nut enclosed in a very fibrous shell



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**41. SERVICEBERRY (JUNEBERRY, SHADBERRY)** *Amelanchier sp. v. grandiflora*  
**(Autumn Brilliance)**  
*Amelanchier sp. x grandiflora*  
*v. "Princess Diana"*  
**(Princess Diana)**

many species/ varieties associated with this Genus  
both native species and hybrids/cultivars

**Native to Ohio....YES, *Amelanchier canadensis* is throughout the state.... Along wood edges**

**Uses:** berries are eaten by wildlife  
humans also enjoy berries from the shadberry

**Description:**  
small understory tree  
leaves deciduous, serrated, simple  
alternate branching  
fall colors are yellow to red  
prefer dry soils, hillsides, open fields  
forest edges  
bark is light gray, smooth with shallow cracks



**42. AMERICAN HORNBEAM (MUSCLEWOOD, BLUE BEECH)** *Carpinus caroliniana*

**Native to Ohio:..... YES..... Prefers moderately fertilized soil;  
shaded sites**

**Uses:** wildlife eat the fruits (nutkins)  
wood is heavy and tough; charcoal made from  
this tree used to make gunpowder

**Description:**  
small understory tree  
distinctive “muscle looking” trunk  
bark smooth greyish and fluted (“muscular” looking)  
deciduous; fall color bright red  
leaves are simple, double serrated  
Fruit is a small nutlet surrounded by papery bracts



**43. RED CHOKEBERRY** *Aronia arbutifolia*

**Native to Ohio:..... YES... wetlands; swamps**

**Uses:** important to wildlife

**Description:** shrub  
deciduous leaves simple, serrated  
red, fleshy fruits surround seeds (small drupes)



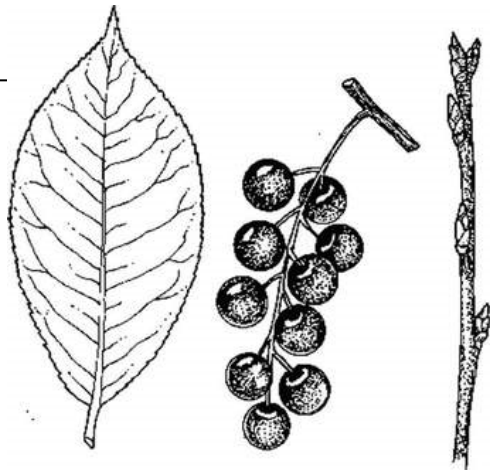
**44. CHOKE CHERRY** *Prunus virginiana*

**Native to Ohio: YES**

**Uses:** fruit is edible  
readily eaten by birds other wildlife

**Description:**

alternate branching  
deciduous leaves, simple, serrated  
lenticels are very noticeable, horizontal on bark  
Fruit is a drupe; spikes of cherries



**45. RIVER BIRCH (RED or BLACK BIRCH)** *Betula nigra*

**Native to Ohio: ..... YES in southern Ohio....riparian woods**

**Uses:** as a shade tree; yellow in the fall  
wood used for wooden ware and furniture; never large enough for  
lumber  
used for ox yokes and wooden shoes; hoops for rice casks in the south

**Description:**

Leaves are simple, serrated; branches alternate, reddish  
older bark is reddish brown; on younger wood it readily separates into  
paper thin sheets to expose pinkish, tannish, light colored bark underneath  
Fruit is in the form of a catkin  
Wood is hard, strong, close grained and dense  
It is the most southern growing birch in North America



**46. CRIMSON CLOUD HAWTHORN** *Crataegus sp. v. "Crimson Cloud"*

**Native to Ohio:** many species of Hawthorns.... Some are native to Ohio; however cultivated varieties are not

**Uses:** fruits (pomes) are edible and can be used to make jellies and jams; the wood is tough

**Description:**

wood is tough; hard to break  
hawthorn trees have thorns.....thorns are variable, but usually slender  
leaves vary in shape, but all are simple and toothed  
may grow as a tree or shrub  
fruit is a pome (apple like) but varies in color and size



**47. HAZEL** *Corylus sp.*

**Not native to Ohio, but some species are native to eastern US; other species native to the Mediterranean, eastern Asia**

**Uses:** source of filberts or hazel nuts  
wood is prized for its strength and durability

**Description:**

deciduous, simple leaves, alternate, serrated  
can grow as a shrub or tree  
male flowers = catkin  
female flowers = small, inconspicuous  
nut surrounded by thin ragged covering



48. SHAGBARK HICKORY *Carya ovata*

**Native to Ohio...** Yes

**Uses:** very hard wood; for ax handles and other tools;  
wildlife and people ate the hickory nuts  
bats use shaggy to hide under

**Description:** alternate branching; pinnately compound  
serrated leaves  
very distinct shaggy bark  
large scale covered buds  
fruit is a hard mast... a hickory nut



© Jost Benning



49. CUT LEAF SUMAC (STAGHORN SUMAC) *Rhus typhina*

**Native to Ohio....**Yes

**Uses:** flowers can be used in tea and herbal flavorings  
wildlife / birds eat small berry-like fruits  
landscaping... especially for the fall colors

**Description:** alternate, pinnately compound deeply serrated leaves  
branches and buds are scout, pubescent  
characteristic compound flower inflorescent  
growth form: short, spreading, often forming clone groups



**50. FLOWERING PEAR**     *Pyrus calleryana* var. *Bradford*

Native to Ohio.... NO..... Native to China; SE Asia

This is a cultivated variety of the pear tree. It has been developed for its use as an ornamental street tree. However, it has become an invasive tree and it is suggested that it no longer be planted. It should be eliminated.

Its flowers are gorgeous in the spring; very nice fall foliage also..... but its small fruits attract birds and seedlings have been showing up in native woods much too often....outcompeting the native vegetation. There are several in this Village Arboretum..... They will be removed to allow space for native specimen trees to be planted.



**Acknowledgements:**

**Special thank you to:**

**Girl Scout troop 20007** for their dedication to this tree project:  
researching trees and many of the tree drawings

**Bluffton Tree Commission and Bluffton Village Council** for  
supporting this project.

**Susie Stratton, Stratton Nursery**

**Lark Labels Co. and Masterpiece Sign Co.**

Cover drawing by: **Wendolyn C. Antibus**



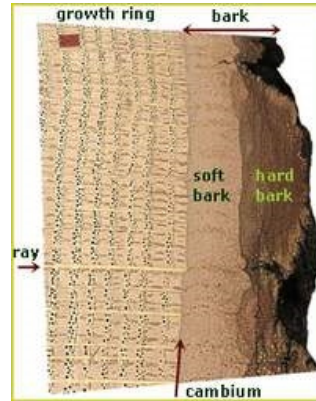


A large tree takes in hundreds of gallons of water in just one day.



A substance in the leaves of a tree that makes it green is called **chlorophyll**.

**DID YOU KNOW ?????**



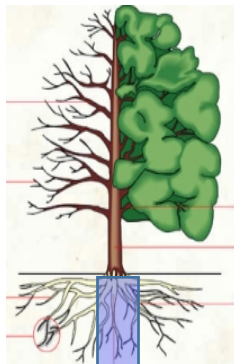
Bark is a tree's skin... it protects the tree from insect damage, disease and harsh weather.



3 million year old Ginkgo leaf fossils have been found in China.



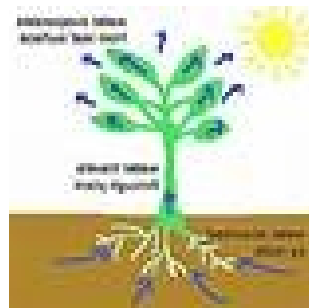
Some trees can live for 100's of years.



A taproot grows straight down into the soil.

Leaves act as tiny natural air conditioners.

They give off water vapor and cool down the air on hot days.



Angiosperms

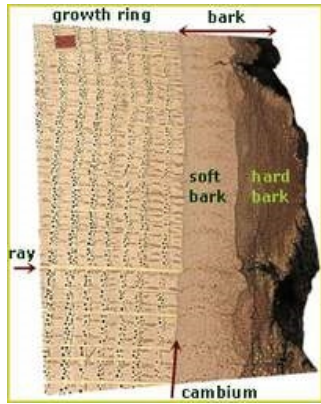
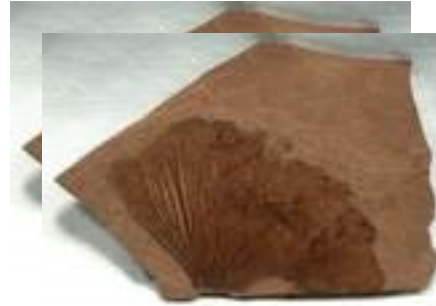
Monocots	Dicots
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Examples:  
Lilies  
Palm trees  
Grasses  
Tulips  
Daffodils

Examples:  
Deciduous (woody) trees  
Some flowers

Palm trees are more a part of the grass family than the woody tree family.

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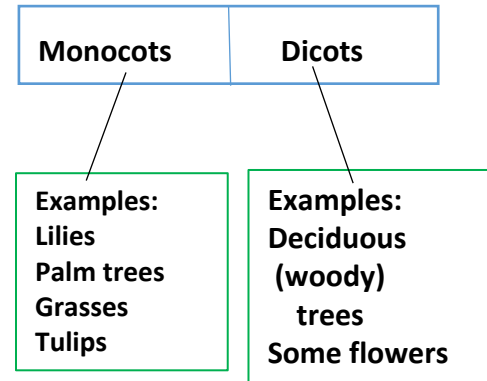


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