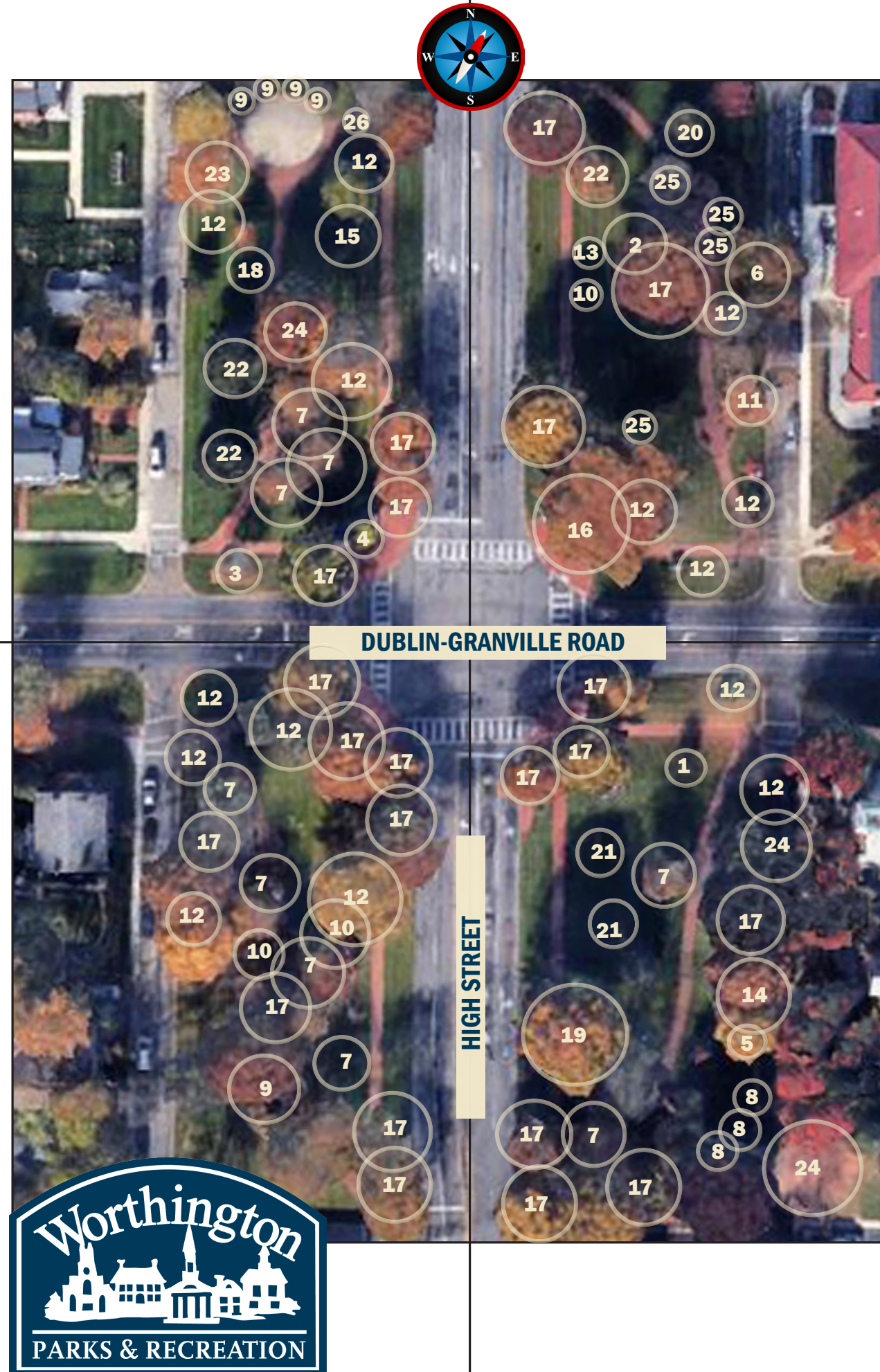


TREE IDENTIFICATION

28. **Redmond Linden** (*Tilia Americana*) ‘Redmond’ American Linden grows 65 to 75 feet tall and 30 to 45 feet wide forming a pyramidal shape with upright branches and shiny leaves and is quite drought-tolerant
2. **Ohio Buckeye** (*Aesculus glabra*) – Ohio’s native state tree; grows to 30-35 feet. Sentimental value but a poor landscape tree, early leaf drop, and coarse winter character.
3. **Frontier Elm** (*Ulmus americana* x ‘Frontier’) – Excellent tree to 30-40 feet. Dark green summer foliage, burgundy red in fall. Resistant to Dutch Elm disease.
4. **Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*) – Graceful, durable tree to 60-70 feet. Narrow form in youth; broadens with age. Fan-shaped leaves. Bright yellow fall color. Female forms bear malodorous fruit.
5. **Black Gum or Tupelo** (*Nyssa sylvatica*) – Excellent native landscape tree to 75-80 feet. Glossy foliage and striking red fall color. Pyramidal when young.
6. **American Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) – Popular landscape tree to 60-75 feet. Glossy star-shaped leaves; excellent yellow to red fall color. Spiny ball-like fruit creates under-foot litter.
7. **Crimean Linden** (*Tilia euchlora*) – Graceful tree to 40-50 feet. Glossy foliage, yellowish fall color. ‘Redmond’ cultivar is faster growing and more commonly planted.
8. **Canada Red Chokecherry** (*Prunus virginiana*) – This tough, hardy, and colorful ornamental chokecherry is perfect for difficult spots, tolerating heat, cold, wind and poor soil. Each new flush of bright green leaves turns bright reddish purple, providing striking color throughout the growing season.
9. **Hot Wings Tartarian Maple** (*Acer tataricum* ‘Garann’) – Hot Wings Tartarian Maple is primarily grown for its highly ornamental fruit. It features abundant showy cherry red samaras from mid to late summer.
10. **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) – Popular fast-growing shade tree to 40-50 feet. Cultivar ‘Red Sunset’ and the Freeman hybrid ‘Autumn Flame’ have excellent red to orange fall color.
11. **American Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*) – An American sycamore tree can often be easily distinguished from other trees by its mottled bark which flakes off in large irregular masses, leaving the surface mottled and gray, greenish-white and brown.
12. **Sugar Maple** (*Acer sacharum*) – Large native shade tree to 60-75 feet. Excellent dark green foliage, magnificent fall color. Tree decline has been experienced in urban sites in recent years. Best planted in cool, moist, well-drained soils.
13. **Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) – Large native to 90-100 feet. Interesting corky branches, fiddle-shaped leaves. Large acorns attractive to wildlife. Best in large areas; drought tolerant.



14. **Chinkapin Oak** (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) – Slow-growing, sturdy native to 40-50 feet. Toothed leaves. Acorns attractive to wildlife. Drought tolerant. Best in parks and public areas.
15. **Overcup Oak** (*Quercus lyrata*) – Large native tree to 40-60 feet. Distinguished by acorn almost entirely covered by its cup. Leathery dark green foliage. Not commonly planted. Excellent tree, but hard to find.
16. **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*) – Popular large shade tree to 60-80 feet. Pendulous lower branches. Good bronze to scarlet fall color. Prone to chlorosis in our alkaline soils.
17. **Northern Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) – Excellent native shade tree to 50-70 feet. Fast grower. Red to brown fall color.
18. **Scarlet Oak** (*Quercus coccinea*) – Excellent shade tree to 75 feet. Glossy dark green foliage becomes scarlet red in fall. Leaves can dry and persist, giving a rustling sound on windy winter days. Planted for Spring 2009 Arbor Day.
19. **Shingle Oak** (*Quercus imbricaria*) – Large native tree to 50-60 feet. Elongated, unlobed leaves. Early settlers used the wood to make shingles for their homes.
20. **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*) – Large, coarse native tree to 50-70 feet. Deep, shiny green leaves with silvery white undersides. Best in parks and large areas.
21. **Serbian Spruce** (*Picea omorika*) – The needles are light-green to blue-green with purple to cinnamon colored one and a half inch cones. Prefers a deep, moist, and well-drained soil.
22. **Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*) – Large evergreen to 80-90 feet. Dark green needles. Best in large areas; however, dwarf and weeping cultivars exist.
23. **Tuliptree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) – Large native tree to 75-80 feet. Fast growing; somewhat brittle wood. Distinctive lyre-shaped leaves. Tulip-shaped flowers borne in the top of tree. Best in large areas.
24. **Japanese Zelkova** (*Zelkova serrata*) – Medium to large tree to 50-60 feet. Vase-shaped habit when young, similar to American Elm. Excellent foliage, distinctive cherry-like bark. One cultivar is named ‘Village Green.’
25. **Fern Leaf Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica* ‘Asplenifolia’) – Deeply cut leaves are unlike any other beech and give the tree a willowy appearance. Many gardeners are surprised this tree is a beech because leaves are so different from the species, but silvery-gray trunk is a dead giveaway. Graceful and majestic.
25. **Red Buckeye** (*Aesculus pavia*) – A tall shrub or small tree with a single or multiple stems, red buckeye produces showy clusters of bright red flowers in early to late spring. The palmately compound leaves have 5 leaflets and generally emerge before the flowers. The leaves of red buckeye fall in mid- to late summer.
26. **Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*) – Drought-resistant. Tolerant of pollution. Adaptable to a variety of soils. With its reputation as a tough species, the Kentucky coffeetree is an excellent choice for parks, golf courses, and other large areas.