Leaf Identification Key to Eighty-Eight Ohio Trees
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Illustrations
provided by Aaron Apsley, pages 4-5

Cover photo: Winged Sumac

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Revised 3/04—3M—XXXXXX
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to Eighty-Eight Ohio Trees

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Introduction

There are over 100 tree species that can be found in Ohio’s forests. This guide is a tool that you can use to identify some of the more common and interesting forest trees of Ohio. The focus of this guide is leaf characteristics, but other characteristics such as bark and fruit are used occasionally to separate trees with similar leaves.

The purpose of this guide is to help the novice to look at trees in a different way and to learn the process of tree identification. Whether you are a student, hiker, bird watcher, woodland owner, or just interested in trees, this key will help you to begin your journey to tree identification. Once you learn the process, you will be better prepared to utilize more comprehensive keys and field guides. A list of field guides, textbooks, and other resources can be found on the last page of this document.

Every attempt was made to make this key as easy to use as possible. However, it was necessary to introduce some new terminology in order to be able to distinguish among the trees. The first and most important concept to understand is leaf arrangement. All of Ohio’s trees can be placed into one of three categories: alternate, opposite, or whorled (Figure 1). Most tree species have alternate leaf arrangement. About one in eight are opposite. Only one species in this key, northern catalpa, is classified as whorled.

![Node](image)

Figure 1. Leaf arrangement from left to right: alternate, opposite, and whorled.

**Hint:** To remember trees with opposite leaves think MAD Buck:
- Maple
- Ash
- Dogwood
- Buckeye

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Another important concept to understand is simple and compound leaves. Simple leaves have a single leaf blade (Figure 2), while compound leaves consist of multiple leaflets (Figure 3). Three of the more common types of compound leaves are illustrated in Figure 4. A glossary of terms can be found on page 6.

Figure 2. Parts of a simple leaf (red oak).

Figure 3. Parts of a compound leaf.

Figure 4. Compound leaves from left to right: pinnate, palmate, and twice pinnate.
Glossary

alternate—only one bud or leaf found at each node (Figure 1)

asymmetrical—uneven or unequal

blade—the broad or expanded part of the leaf (Figure 2)

broadleaf—usually deciduous hardwood tree, as opposed to conifer

bristle tip—a small hair on the pointed tips of leaves (i.e., red oak group) (Figure 2)

bud—a structure containing dormant, beginning leaf or flower tissue

bud scales—protective, often overlapping structures, which cover dormant plant tissue

chambered—containing hollow opening

compound—having multiple leaflets on a common stalk (Figure 4)

conifer—evergreen, cone-bearing trees

diaphragmed—partitioned by membranous structures

fruit—the seed bearing organ of a plant, i.e., nut, berry, pome, etc.

globular—spherical in shape

husk—dry outer covering of fruits or seeds (i.e., walnuts and hickories)

lance shaped—narrow and tapering toward the tip

leaf-scar—mark left on twig where leaf was attached

leaflet—one of the blades or divisions of a compound leaf (Figure 3)

lobed—divided rather deeply

margin—leaf edge

midrib—central or middle vein on a leaf (Figure 2)

needle—a needle-shaped leaf, i.e., pine needle

node—place on twig that bears one or more leaves

opposite—two leaves found at each node (Figure 1)

palmate—with multiple leaflets, arranged in a pattern that resembles fingers radiating from a hand (Figure 4)

parallel—veins that extend in the same direction and do not cross.

petiole—stem supporting a leaf with a single blade (Figure 2)

pinnate—with multiple leaflets, arranged in a pattern that resembles a feather. Leaflets are attached to a central axis or rachis (Figure 4)
pith—center of stem or twig; often soft or spongy
pubescent—covered with short soft hairs
rachis—central stem of compound leaf to which leaflets are attached (Figure 3)
serrate—toothed or notched on the leaf edge
simple—having one leaf blade
sinus—rounded depression between lobes (Figure 2)
spur—a short stout branchlet
stipules—leaflike structure found at the base of a leaf petiole
symmetrical—even or equal on opposite side
thorn—a sharp pointed outgrowth on a plant
twig—a small outgrowth on a stem
veins—tissue that forms the framework of a leaf
whorled—three or more leaves or buds present at each node (Figure 1)

Steps to Using the Key
1. Begin at the top of the diagram on the inside front cover. Determine if the tree is a conifer or broadleaf. If it is a conifer go to “O” on page 19. Otherwise drop down to the next tier of questions.
2. Determine if the tree has alternate, opposite, or whorled leaf arrangement (Figure 1).
3. Once you determine leaf arrangement, determine if the tree has simple or compound leaves (Figures 2 and 3).
4. Continue through the key until you are directed to a letter and page number.
5. Proceed to the appropriate page and begin keying at the appropriate letter.
6. Begin with 1a. If 1a. describes the tree you are identifying, but doesn’t yet have a specific tree listed, drop down to 2a. Otherwise go to 1b.
7. Continue down through the key until you reach the common name of the tree you are identifying.
Leaf Identification Key

A. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Broad, Not lobed, Smooth
   1a. Leaf blade heart shaped less than 6 inches.
       Petiole swollen on both ends. Small tree.
       Bright pinkish flowers in early spring. Flattened
       bean-like fruit about 3 inches in length. eastern redbud
   1b. Leaf blade fan shaped. Veins parallel.
       Short spur shoots on branches ginkgo

B. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Broad, Not lobed, Toothed
   1a. Petiole flattened.
       2a. Leaf triangular in shape eastern cottonwood
       2b. Leaf blade not triangular.
           3a. Large teeth less than 12 on a side. bigtooth aspen
           3b. Fine teeth more than 12 per side
               (up to 40) quaking aspen
   1b. Petiole not flattened.
       4a. Leaf blade usually less than 2 inches.
           Variable in shape. Singular sharp thorns,
           usually maroon to dark brown. Small apple-like
           fruits under ½ inch in diameter hawthorn
       4b. Leaves greater than 2 inches.
               Base of blade not even.
               Less than 3 visible bud scales American basswood
           5b. Sometimes highly variable in shape and lobing. 3-6
               visible bud scales. Milky white sap from broken twigs.
               Fruit similar to blackberry.
               6a. Leaves smooth and glossy on upper surface.
                   Fruit from white to purplish white mulberry
               6b. Leaves not glossy somewhat rough on the upper
                   surface. Fruit dark purple red mulberry
C. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Broad, Lobed

1a. Leaf blade fan shaped with parallel veins  ..........  ginkgo

1b. Leaf blade not fan shaped.

  2a. More that one distinct leaf shape.

  3a. Leaf edge toothless. Three distinct leaf shapes with single, double, and triple lobes.
      Lemon-like odor when crushed  ................. sassafras

  3b. Toothed leaf edge. White milky sap from twigs; fruit similar to blackberry.

      4a. Leaves smooth and glossy on upper surface. Fruit from white to purplish  ................. white mulberry

      4b. Leaves not glossy; somewhat rough on the upper surface.
      Fruit dark purple  ................. red mulberry

  2b. Leaf shapes uniform.

      5a. Leaf edge not toothed. Usually four lobed resembling a tulip. Top of leaf flattened or notched  ................. yellow-poplar

      5b. Leaf edge toothed.

          6a. Leaf star shaped with 5 major lobes.
              Teeth small, rounded, and uniform  ... sweetgum

          6b. Leaf with 3 to 5 broad lobes.
              Large variable teeth.
              Petiole swollen at the base and covers the buds  ....... American sycamore

D. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Medium to narrow, Smooth

1a. Leaves mostly greater than 5 inches long.

  2a. Leaves 5-10 inches long.

      3a. End bud silvery and silky.
          Fruit cluster of red seeds.
          Bark resembles yellow-poplar  ... cucumber magnolia
3b. End bud velvety brown. Crushed leaves smell like green peppers. Fruit 3 to 6 inches long, large yellowish green with yellow flesh and large brown seeds ................. pawpaw

2b. Leaves mostly 12-32 inches long. Larger flowers 10-12 inches in diameter. Only known location in Ohio is Jackson County .................... bigleaf magnolia

1b. Leaf smaller than 6 inches long.

4a. Twigs green in color.

5a. Crushed leaves and twigs have lemony odor. Older twigs orange in color .................. sassafras

5b. No odor when crushed. Leaf veins curve toward the tip. Distinct horizontal layers to the canopy. Small under-story tree on a moist site............... alternate-leaf dogwood

4b. Twigs brown.

6a. Armed with short stout spines......... Osage-orange

6b. No thorns.

7a. End buds clustered. Leaf tip bristled ................. shingle oak

7b. End buds singular.

8a. Dark nearly black buds with 2 visible bud scales. Fruit orange in fall ............... persimmon

8b. Multi-colored buds with many scales. Three visible dots on the leaf scar .... blackgum

E. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Medium to narrow, Toothed

1a. Thorns, spines, or spur shoots present on twigs.

2a. Sharp thin thorns. Leaves variable in size and shape. Buds red in color. Red apple-like fruit less than 1/2 inch diameter ....................... hawthorn
2b. Spurs or spines-tipped branchlets.
   3a. Whitish pubescences on underside of leaves.
       Spurs stout with terminal bud present.
       Fruit pome .................. apples and crab apples
   3b. No whitish pubescence. No terminal bud
       on spine or spur .................. plum

1b. No spines, thorns, or spur shoots.
   4a. Most leaves greater than 4 inches in length.
       5a. Buds clustered at twig tip.
           6a. Teeth large with rounded tips.
               Lobes shallow with rounded tip.
               Bark hard, deeply furrowed.
               Fruit is large football-shaped acorn.
               Dry ridges in SE and E Ohio ........ chestnut oak
           6b. Teeth large and pointed with glands on tips
               (not bristles). Small dark acorn.
               Bark gray and flaky ............ chinkapin oak
       5b. Buds not clustered.
           7a. Leaf base symmetrical. Leaves oblong
               to lance-shaped up to 9 inches in length
               with curved teeth............ American chestnut
           7b. Asymmetrical (uneven) leaf base.
               Doubly serrate leaf margin.
               Twigs light and buds dark.
               Sandy papery surface ........ red (slippery) elm
   4b. Most leaves less than 4 inches in length.
       8a. Doubly serrate. Each tooth on leaf edge
           bears smaller teeth.
       9a. Asymmetrical (uneven) leaf base.
           Twigs and buds brown. Leaf may be rough.
           Bark spongy and layered ........ American elm
       9b. Symmetrical leaf base.
           10a. Wintergreen odor to broken twigs.
11a. Branches and bark golden... **yellow birch**

11b. Bark dark, horizontal lines... **sweet birch**

10b. No wintergreen odor.

12a. Bark peels from sides revealing white or salmon pink inner bark.

13a. Occurs naturally along streams and wet areas... **river birch**

13b. Bark white and papery. Native only to Lucas County... **paper birch**

* European white birch often used in the landscape.

12b. Bark not peeling as above.

14a. Bark gray with a muscle-like appearance. Small tree... **musclewood** (American hornbeam, blue beech)

14b. Bark bronze in color on young trees. Shredding into very narrow strips when older... **ironwood** (eastern hophornbeam)

8b. Singly serrate.

15a. Leaves very narrow. 4-10 times longer than wide.

16a. Small tree (up to 20 feet) forming thickets. Found along stream banks... **sandbar willow**

16b. Individual stemmed tree capable of large size. Twigs yellowish drooping with age... **black willow***

*Weeping willow is a non-native species with branches drooping to the ground. Often planted in the landscape.

15b. Leaves broader than above.

17a. Leaf base asymmetrical. Leaf tip curves to one side. Bark unique gray ridges... **hackberry**

17b. Leaf base symmetrical.
18a. Buds $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.

19a. Teeth widely spaced on leaf margin. Buds $\frac{3}{4}$-1 inch long and brown. Bark smooth gray... American beech

19b. Buds long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and greenish. Teeth closely spaced... downy serviceberry

18b. Buds smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

20a. Buds small. Scratched twig emits strong bitter odor... black cherry

20b. Buds inconspicuous, twigs green to reddish. Leaves to 7 inches long... sourwood

F. Broadleaf, Alternate, Simple, Medium to narrow, Lobed

1a. Leaves with single, double (mitten shaped) or triple lobes, lemony odor, twigs green... sassafras

1b. Leaves not as above.

2a. Leaves with bristle tipped lobes.

3a. Leaf sinuses cut nearly to center vein.

4a. Found on wet sites or in the landscape. Small acorns less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch... pin oak

4b. Usually found on dry ridges. Larger acorns with cap covering over half of the fruit... scarlet oak

3b. Leaves not as deeply cut.

5a. Bark with distinct lighter streaks. Acorn large $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ inch with a shallow cap which resembles a beret. Found on moist but not wet sites... northern red oak

5b. Bark dark and blocky without streaks. Leaves highly variable with dark shiny surface and hairy below. Acorn small with fringed cap covering about $\frac{1}{3}$ of fruit... black oak
2b. Leaves without bristle tipped lobes.

6a. Leaves with shallow lobing or resembling large teeth.

7a. Lobes or teeth rounded at tip.

8a. Uniform large teeth.
   Bark hard deeply furrowed.
   Fruit is large football-shaped acorn.
   Usually found on dry ridges in SE and E Ohio ................. chestnut oak

8b. Small irregular lobes. Leaves often white on underside. Acorn with long stem (1 inch or longer). Found almost exclusively in swamps or wetland areas. Bark on branches often flaking ................. swamp white oak

7b. Lobes or teeth pointed with glands at tip (not bristles). Small dark brown to black acorn. Bark gray and flaky ................. chinkapin oak

6b. Lobing deeper.

7a. Leaves hairy or pubescent beneath.
   Middle lobes of leaf nearly square forming a cross shape. Twigs hairy.
   Found on very dry sites .................. post oak

7b. Leaves not hairy beneath.

8a. Leaves with 7 to 9 lobes with varying depths. Bark light gray forming loose plates above. Acorn up to \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch with short stalk less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch ................. white oak

8b. Leaves with middle sinuses nearly reaching the center vein. Large acorn with cap nearly covering acorn. Bark dark and deeply furrowed ................. bur oak
G. Broadleaf, Alternate, Compound, Pinnate

1a. Leaves mostly with more than 11 leaflets.

2a. Leaflets oval with rounded or notched tip.

3a. Leaflets (1-2 inches) with tiny bristle tip or notch. Paired spines usually present at the base of leaf. Fruit bean-like up to 4 inches ............ **black locust**

3b. Leaflets often less than 1 inch without bristle or notch. Leaves may be twice branched. Long multi-branched thorns often present. Fruit long (8-15 inches) strap-like pod. ....................... **honeylocust**

2b. Leaflet tip ends in a distinct point. Not rounded.

4a. Twigs with pith that is distinctly chambered.

5a. Leaves with 15-25 leaflets. Bark dark. Fruit globe shaped with thick green husk. ................. **black walnut**

5b. Bark with whitish flattened ridges. Leaves with 11-17 large leaflets. Fruit elongated ...... **butternut (white walnut)**

4b. Pith not chambered.

6a. Leaves with up to 41 leaflets, twigs foul scented. Leaflets with glands on small lobes near base. Fruit winged on both ends. ...... **tree-of-heaven** (Ailanthus)

6b. No foul odor. Fruit reddish in cluster at end of stem.

7a. Wings on rachis. 7 to 17 leaflets. Foliage glossy. Fruit cluster dark and drooping. ................. **winged sumac** *see front cover

7b. Wings not present on rachis.
8a. 11 to 31 leaflets.
Twig stout with distinct waxy coat.
Fruit cluster bright red
remaining upright ........ smooth sumac

8b. 11 to 31 leaflets. Twig stout
and heavily covered with
short velvety hairs. Fruit
upright and hairy ........ staghorn sumac

1b. Leaves with 11 or fewer leaflets.

9a. Distinct wings along rachis. 7 to 17 leaflets.
Foliage glossy. Fruit cluster is dark reddish
and drooping ....................... winged sumac

9a. Wings not present as above.

10a. 7 or fewer leaflets per leaf.

11a. Mostly 5 leaflets per leaf. Rachis often hairy.
Husk on nut very thick often ½ inch.
Bark very shaggy.
Medium to dry site ............... shagbark hickory

11b. 5-7 leaflets per leaf. Husk on nut thin
about ¼ inch. Interlacing bark
with narrow plates that begin
to break loose ................. pignut hickory

10b. 7 or more leaflets per leaf.

12a. Buds distinctly sulfur yellow in color.
5 to 11 leaflets per leaf. Husk on nut
thin with raised ridges at splits.
Bark tight with narrow ridges.
Typically found on moist sites . . . bitternut hickory

12b. Buds large and not yellow as described above.

13a. Bark very shaggy. 7 to 9 leaflets per leaf.
Twigs stout with orange brown color.
Often near stream.
Large nut, thick husk ....... shellbark hickory
13b. Bark with wide and rounded interlacing ridges.
7 to 9 leaflets per leaf. Rachis is very hairy.
Nut has medium thickness
husk (1/4 inch) .......... mockernut hickory

H. Broadleaf, Alternate, Compound, Twice pinnate
1a. Leaves less than 12 inches in length.
   Leaflets often less than 1 inch.
   Leaves may be twice branched or pinnately compound.
   Long multi-branched thorns often present.
   Fruit long (8-15 inches) strap-like pod .......... honeylocust

1b. Leaves 1 to 3 feet in length.
   Leaflets 1 to 3 inches in length. Twigs very stout.
   Fruit 4-10 inches leathery pod .......... Kentucky coffeetree

I. Broadleaf, Alternate, Compound, Trifoliate
1a. Buds tan. Fruit white. Clinging vine,
   ground cover or occasionally free standing.
   Dark colored course aerial root hairs.
   Caution—Do not touch! Oil causes 
   severe skin rash on contact. ................. poison-ivy

J. Broadleaf, Whorled
1a. Large (6-12 inches) somewhat heart-shaped leaves.
   Long (6-20 inches) bean-like fruit.
   Showy upright flowers. Very stout twigs .... northern catalpa

K. Broadleaf, Opposite, Simple, Lobing
1a. Leaf edge fine toothed between lobes.
   2a. Deep narrow sinuses between lobes.
       Mostly 5 lobed. Silvery pale below.
       Leaves turn yellow in fall. ................. silver maple

   2b. Sinuses not as deep. Mostly 3 lobed.
       Leaf stem often red. Leaves usually
       turning red in fall. ................. red maple
1b. Leaf edge lacks fine teeth.

3a. Mostly 5 lobes. Buds brown
   and sharp pointed ...................... **sugar maple**

   (Note: black maple is very similar, but usually has 3 lobes
   that droop on the edges. Buds are nearly black and the
   twig is mottled in appearance. Also leafy structures (Stip-
   ules) at the base of the leaf stem present.)

3b. 5 or 7 lobes. Very broad dark green
   or maroon colored leaf. Buds large, green,
   and somewhat sticky. Milky sap emitted
   from leaf stem or young twig ............... **Norway maple**

**L. Broadleaf, Opposite, Simple, Smooth**

1a. Twigs turn upward toward ends. Upper side
   of twig deep red to purple underside green.
   Flower buds large pumpkin-shaped. Fruit in clusters,
   red, football shaped. Large white showy flowers
   in spring ............................... **flowering dogwood**

1b. Twigs fine and do not turn upward at ends.
   Flower buds not as prominent.
   Fruit white or bluish ........................ **dogwood***

   *one of several multi-stemmed dogwoods that often occur on
   wetter sites.

**M. Broadleaf, Opposite, Compound, Pinnate**

1a. Twigs green with rounded white woolly buds.
   Fruit: paired, winged, maple-like.
   3 to 7 leaflets per leaf ...................... **boxelder**

1b. Twigs not green. Oar-like clustered fruit.

   2a. Leaf scar U-shaped ....................... **white ash**

   2b. Leaf scar rounded or flattened on top ....... **green ash**
N. Broadleaf, Opposite, Compound, Palmate

1a. Bruised twig has strong skunk-like odor.
   Husk on fruit spiny or bumpy. Small tree
   usually found on flood plain. Ohio’s State tree
   and mascot for The Ohio State University.....Ohio buckeye*

1b. Bruised twig without odor. Husk on fruit
   without spines or bumps. Grows to medium-large
   sized tree in SE Ohio.
   Found on moist slopes...............yellow buckeye

*horse chestnut, native to Europe is a buckeye that is used in the
landscape. Typically has 7 leaflets and a very prickly husk.

O. Conifer

1a. Foliage flattened and scale-like.

   2a. Some foliage sharp awl-like, others
      narrow and scale-like. Fruit bluish
      to whitish berry-like .................eastern redcedar

   2b. Foliage flattened and broader than above.
      No needle-like foliage. Fruit leathery
      cone-like to 1/2 inch in length.
      Found in wet bogs in north
      and central Ohio and thin rocky outcrops
      in southern Ohio .................northern white cedar

1b. Foliage needle-like.

   3a. Needles in bundles of 2 or more.


      5a. Needles mostly less than 3 inches long.

         6a. Needles yellowish green, twisted,
             held together with long sheath.
             Poor self pruner. Found native
             stands in Southern Ohio ........Virginia pine

         6b. Needles bluish green and twisted.
             Orange bark on upper part of tree.
             Non-native tree often used
             for Christmas trees ..............Scotch pine
5b. Leaves mostly greater than 3 inches long.

7a. Needles stout and break easily when bent. Bark has a reddish cast . . . . red pine


4b. Needles in bundles of 3 or more.

8a. Needles mostly in 3’s and twisted. Found on poor sites in southern Ohio. Often tufts of needles on main bole of tree. Bark dark and often appears burned . . . . . . . . . . . . pitch pine

8b. Needles in bundles of 5. Soft flexible foliage with distinct white lines. Long (6-8 inches) narrow cones . . . eastern white pine

3b. Needles individually attached.

9a. Needles deciduous (Dropping in fall).

10a. Needles in two distinctly flattened rows. Cones globular. Cone approximately 1 inch in diameter. Non-native to Ohio. Native to swamps south of Ohio . . . . . baldcypress

10b. Needles often bunched on short spurs, appearing whorled, or alternately arranged on new growth. Turning yellow in fall. Cone upright. Native to bogs in N. Ohio . . . . . . . . . . . . tamarack (eastern larch)
9b. Needles persistent (present all year).

11a. Needles short (1/4 to 3/4 inch),
arranged in two distinctly flattened rows.
Dark green above white lines below.
Cones small 1/2-3/4 inch . . . . . . . . eastern hemlock

11b. Needles distinctly angled and individually
attached on rectangular sections of twig.
Larger branches curve upward with hanging
smaller branches. Cones to 7 inches
in length. Non-native to United States
but widely planted . . . . . . . . . . Norway spruce*

*blue spruce, native in west United States is com-
monly used in landscaping. Needles longer, sharp
and very stout. Often have bluish color.
Scientific and Common Names

1. apples \textit{Malus} spp.
2. ash, green \textit{Fraxinus pennsylvanica} Marshall
3. ash, white \textit{Fraxinus americana} Linnaeus
4. aspen, bigtooth \textit{Populus grandidentata} Michaux
5. aspen, quaking \textit{Populus tremuloides} Michaux
6. baldcypress \textit{Taxodium distichum} (Linnaeus) Richard
7. basswood, American \textit{Tilia americana} Linnaeus
8. beech, American \textit{Fagus grandifolia} Ehrhart
9. beech, blue \textit{Carpinus caroliniana} Walter
10. birch, paper \textit{Betula papyrifera} Marshall
11. birch, river \textit{Betula nigra} Linnaeus
12. birch, sweet \textit{Betula lenta} Linnaeus
13. birch, yellow \textit{Betula alleghanensis} Britton
14. blackgum \textit{Nyssa sylvatica} Marshall
15. boxelder \textit{Acer negundo} Linnaeus
16. buckeye, Ohio \textit{Aesculus glabra} Willdenow
17. buckeye, yellow \textit{Aesculus octandra}
18. butternut (walnut, white) \textit{Juglans cinerea} Linnaeus
19. catalpa, northern \textit{Catalpa speciosa} Warder ex Engelmann
20. cherry, black \textit{Prunus serotina} Ehrhart
21. chestnut, American \textit{Castanea dentata} (Marshall) Borkhausen
22. coffeetree, Kentucky \textit{Gymnocladus dioicus} (Linnaeus) K. Koch
23. cottonwood, eastern \textit{Populus deltoides} Bartram ex Marshall
24. dogwood \textit{Cornus} spp. Linnaeus
25. dogwood, alternate-leaf \textit{Cornus alternifolia} Linnaeus
26. dogwood, flowering \textit{Cornus florida} Linnaeus
27. elm, American
   *Ulmus americana* Linnaeus
28. elm, red (slippery)
   *Ulmus rubra* Muhlenberg
29. ginkgo
   *Ginkgo biloba*
30. hackberry
   *Celtis occidentalis* Linnaeus
31. hawthorn
   *Crataegus spp.* Linnaeus
32. hemlock, eastern
   *Tsuga canadensis* (Linnaeus) Carrière
33. hickory, bitternut
   *Carya cordiformis* (Wangenheim) K. Koch
34. hickory, mockernut
   *Carya tomentosa* (Poiret) Nuttall
35. hickory, pignut
   *Carya glabra* (Miller) Sweet
36. hickory, shagbark
   *Carya ovata* (Miller) K. Koch
37. hickory, shellbark
   *Carya laciniosa*
38. honeylocust
   *Gleditsia triacanthos*
39. hophornbeam, eastern
   *Ostrya virginiana* (Miller) K. Koch
40. hornbeam, American
   *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter
41. larch, eastern
   *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch
42. locust, black
   *Robinia pseudoacacia* Linnaeus
43. magnolia, bigleaf
   *Magnolia macrophylla* Michaux
44. magnolia, cucumber
   *Magnolia acuminata* Linnaeus
45. maple, Norway
   *Acer platanoids* Linnaeus
46. maple, red
   *Acer rubrum* Linnaeus
47. maple, silver
   *Acer saccharinum* Linnaeus
48. maple, sugar
   *Acer saccharum* Marshall
49. mulberry, red
   *Morus rubra* Linnaeus
50. mulberry, white
   *Morus alba* Linnaeus
51. oak, black
   *Quercus velutina* Lamarck
52. oak, bur
   *Quercus macrocarpa* Michaux
53. oak, chestnut
   *Quercus prinus* Linnaeus
54. oak, chinkapin
   *Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelmann
55. oak, northern red
   *Quercus rubra* Linnaeus
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>oak, pin</td>
<td><em>Quercus palustris</em> Muenchhausen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>oak, post</td>
<td><em>Quercus stellata</em> Wangenheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>oak, scarlet</td>
<td><em>Quercus coccinea</em> Muenchhausen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>oak, shingle</td>
<td><em>Quercus imbricaria</em> Michaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>oak, swamp white</td>
<td><em>Quercus bicolor</em> Willdenow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>oak, white</td>
<td><em>Quercus alba</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Osage-orange</td>
<td><em>Maclura pomifera</em> (Rafinesque) Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>pawpaw</td>
<td><em>Asimina triloba</em> (Linnaeus) Dunal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>persimmon</td>
<td><em>Diospyros virginiana</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>pine, eastern white</td>
<td><em>Pinus strobis</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>pine, pitch</td>
<td><em>Pinus rigida</em> Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>pine, red</td>
<td><em>Pinus resinosa</em> Aiton</td>
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<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>pine, Scotch</td>
<td><em>Pinus sylvestris</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>pine, short-leaf</td>
<td><em>Pinus echinata</em> Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>pine, Virginia</td>
<td><em>Pinus virginiana</em> Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>plum</td>
<td><em>Prunus alleghaniensis</em> Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>poison-ivy</td>
<td><em>Toxicodendron radicans</em> (Linnaeus) Kuntz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>poplar, yellow</td>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em> Linnaeus</td>
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<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>redbud, eastern</td>
<td><em>Cercis canadensis</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>redcedar, eastern</td>
<td><em>Juniperus virginiana</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>sassafras</td>
<td><em>Sassafras albidum</em> (Nuttall) Nees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>serviceberry, downy</td>
<td><em>Amelanchier arborea</em> (Michaux f.) Fernald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>sourwood</td>
<td><em>Oxydendrum arboreum</em> (Linnaeus) de Candolle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>spruce, Norway</td>
<td><em>Picea abies</em> (Linnaeus) Karsten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>sumac, smooth</td>
<td><em>Rhus glabra</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>sumac, staghorn</td>
<td><em>Rhus typhina</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>sumac, winged</td>
<td><em>Rhus copallina</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>sweetgum</td>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em> Linnaeus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
84. sycamore, American  \( Platanus occidentalis \) Linnaeus
85. tree-of-heaven  \( Ailanthus altissima \) (Miller) Swingle
86. walnut, black  \( Juglans nigra \) Linnaeus
87. white cedar, northern  \( Thuja occidentalis \) Linnaeus
88. willows  \( Salix spp. \)

Resources


* Ohio Trees, by Davis Sydnor, Professor Urban Forestry and William F. Cowen, Professor Emeritus, School of Natural Resources, Ohio State University Extension, 2000.


