1. Overcup Oak. Quercus lyrata

This is a rare tree in Ohio. It is one of species that

survived the floods of the Mississippi River best, it

is capable of surviving floods even when inundated

for up to 4 months.

2. Willow Oak. Quercus phellos

This is a common street tree. It has a native range

from Philadelphia all the way south to Atlanta. It

received its name because its leaves are similar to

willow leaves.

3. Hedge Maple. Acer campestre

This tree received its name from its association

with the hedgerows of Europe in World War II.

4. Dawn Redwood. Metasequoia glyptostroboides

This tree had been thought to be a living fossil

when it was introduced to this country in 1945,

but has since then been found in Pennsylvania

coal deposits.

5. European Beech. Fagus sylvatica

As its name suggests, this tree is native to Europe

but used extensively as an ornamental in the U.S.

It can be clipped to form attractive hedges, or let

grow into a large tree.

6. Sawtooth Oak. Quercus acutissima

An Asian native, this tree is selected in this country

for its benefit to wildlife. Unlike other oaks it

produces acorns consistently, yet does not persist

into natural forests, so is not invasive.

7. Oriental Oak. Quercus variabilis

This tree, planted in April 2010, was dedicated on

Arbor Day 2010 to honor those buckeye scholars

who have received the Rhodes scholarship.

8. Black Walnut. Juglans nigra

Noted for its valuable wood, large fruit, natural

dyes, abrasive cleaner from shell & distinctive flavorful

nutmeats, it also releases an antagonistic

compound inhibiting the growth of some plants

9. Ginkgo. Ginkgo biloba

Famous for its potent smell, the edible “nut” of

a Ginkgo is considered a delicacy in China, and

is believed to have health benefits. It has been

suggested that it may be effective in treating dementia

and Alzheimer’s disease. 

10. Chinkapin Oak. Quercus muehlenbergii

This Chinkapin Oak was planted to honor the

Ohio State University alumni who served our

country in World War I.

11. Tulip tree. Liriodendron tulipifera

The Tulip tree is the only tree known to have

been planted by Jefferson at Monticello, and

George Washington at Mount Vernon. The

trees at both sites are still living.

12. London Planetree. Platanus acerifolia

This species is a cross of American sycamore and oriental planetrees. It was named “London”

because it was first identified at the Kew Gardens in London.

13. Paperbark Maple. Acer griseum

Paperbark maples were once thought to be sterile.

They have since then been determined as self

unfruitful, requiring both a male and female

tree present to produce fruit.

14. American Sycamore. Platanus occidentalis

On OSU’s campus, the American sycamore is

the only tree species capable of having been here

before the creation of the university.

Several Sycamore trees stood in the path of expansion of the OSU road system in 2010. At least one tree was here before Ohio State University was established in 1870, possibly since the signing of the U.S. Constitution in 1787. Based on faculty and student support for preserving the trees, the road was eventually build with a slight curve and the two old trees are standing to this very day. The lantern reported about it: <https://www.thelantern.com/2010/03/historical-tree-in-path-of-osu-expansion/>

15. Chestnut Oak. Quercus prinus

Chestnut Oak, a slow growing ridge top tree

with the thickest ridged, dark brown bark of

eastern oaks. The fire resistant bark protects the

tree from secondary trunk decay wounds.

16. Zelkova. Zelkova serrata

Zelkova, and Asian introduction, was selected

for its V-shape because its similarity to the

American elm. Ironically, this V-shape is incredibly

sensitive to storm damage, and if it hit

it rarely survives.

17. Honeylocust. Gleditsia triacanthos

Thornless honeylocust was the first plant patented

by Ohio nurseries in 1949. It has since

been widely planted as a street tree, although it

can damage sidewalks with is rooting system.

18. Callery Pear. Pyrus calleryana

Introduced by the National Arboretum in the

1960’s, Callery pear is a self unfruitful tree, so

similar to crabapple it can be pollinated by it. It

is becoming very invasive.

19. European Ash. Fraxinus excelsior

This cultivar “Golden Desert” is selected for its

dwarf configuration, or slower young growth,

and yellow twigs.

20. Norway Spruce. Picea abies

Conifers are uncommon to central Ohio, yet

this spruce is the best adapted exotic, coming

from Northern Europe. It is very invasive in the

Adirondack Mountains, wiping out native

White spruce.

21. Crimean Linden. Tilia x euchlora

This is a European hybrid, very similar to the little-

leaf linden. It is widely planted as a street tree,

and usually grows to a smaller height of 60 feet.

Linden trees can grow very old and there are several trees in Europe that are over 1000 years old. Together with willows, they were used in mideaval England for “coppicing”, the managed annual cutting of trees to produce straight branches for basketry. There is a coppice in [Gloucestershire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gloucestershire) estimated to be 2,000 years old. Linden flowers are bee pollinated and are sought after by honey producers.

22. Blue Spruce. Picea pungens

The most common seed source for Ohio of Blue

spruce is in Kaibab forest, north rim of the

Grand Canyon. The additional wax in that environments

makes it salt resistant, which is key in

Ohio.

23. Kentucky Coffeetree. Gymnocladus dioicus

The seed of this tree was used as a “poor mans

coffee” during the colonial days. Coffee came by

sea and was very expensive, so seeds were

roasted to caramelize sugars for flavor and color.

24. Turkish Filbert. Corylus colurna

Most arboreal of the filberts. The native filbert is

a multi-stemmed shrub reaching only 8-10 feet.

It is a popular filbert with woodworkers.

25. European hornbeam. Carpinus betulus

This species was used to create the hedgerows

of Europe during World War II. Today they

are often planted as windbreaks for crops.

26. Eastern White Pine. Pinus strobus

A native conifer that is very site specific. It does

not survive well on grass, so it must be grown

on pine needles or mulch under it. It is the

state tree of both Maine and Michigan.

27. Sweetgum. Liquidambar styraciflua

The most popular cultivar is the Moraine

sweetgum, named for the Moraine Farm,

which was located on a moraine. It is one of

few plants with a split range, one in Southeast

US, but also found in Central America.

28. Bur Oak. Quercus macrocarpa

Bur Oak has the largest acorn of any oak in the

world, up to the size of a golf ball. Its bark can

be up to 6 inches thick to protect it from natural

wildfires.

29. Horsechestnut. Aesculus hippocastanum

A European native, it is often mistaken for the

Ohio buckeye, yet it is much more arboreal,

slower to grow but will become massive, and is

said to be a better ornamental.

Straight from Wikipedia: A fine specimen of the horse-chestnut was the [Anne Frank tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Frank_tree) in the centre of [Amsterdam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam), which she mentioned in her diary and which survived until August 2010, when a heavy wind blew it over.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesculus_hippocastanum#cite_note-22)[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesculus_hippocastanum#cite_note-23) Eleven young specimens, sprouted from seeds from this tree, were transported to the United States. After a long quarantine in Indianapolis, each tree was shipped off to a new home at a notable museum or institution in the United States, such as the 9/11 Memorial Park, Central H.S. in Little Rock, and two Holocaust Centers. One of them was planted outdoors in March 2013 in front of the Children's Museum of Indianapolis, where they were originally quarantined.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesculus_hippocastanum#cite_note-24)

30. River Birch. Betula nigra

River Birch is native to Ohio, north up to Dayton,

and commonly found on sandbars. It is

very sensitive to iron/manganese, and its color

is reacting to the high pH of campus soil.

31. English Oak. Quercus robur

This tree is thought to be Jesse Owens's oak.

This is the species that Owens was given after

he received 4 gold medals in 1936. Purportedly,

he gave one to his high school, planted one at

his home, and the other was to be planted on

OSU campus.

No shortage of cultural significance for the English oak. Just pasting one link here: https://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/The-English-Oak/

32. Japanese Pagoda tree. Sophora japonica

This was originally planted as a seedling in

the 1960’s. It is an East Asia native that is

often found in temple gardens.