

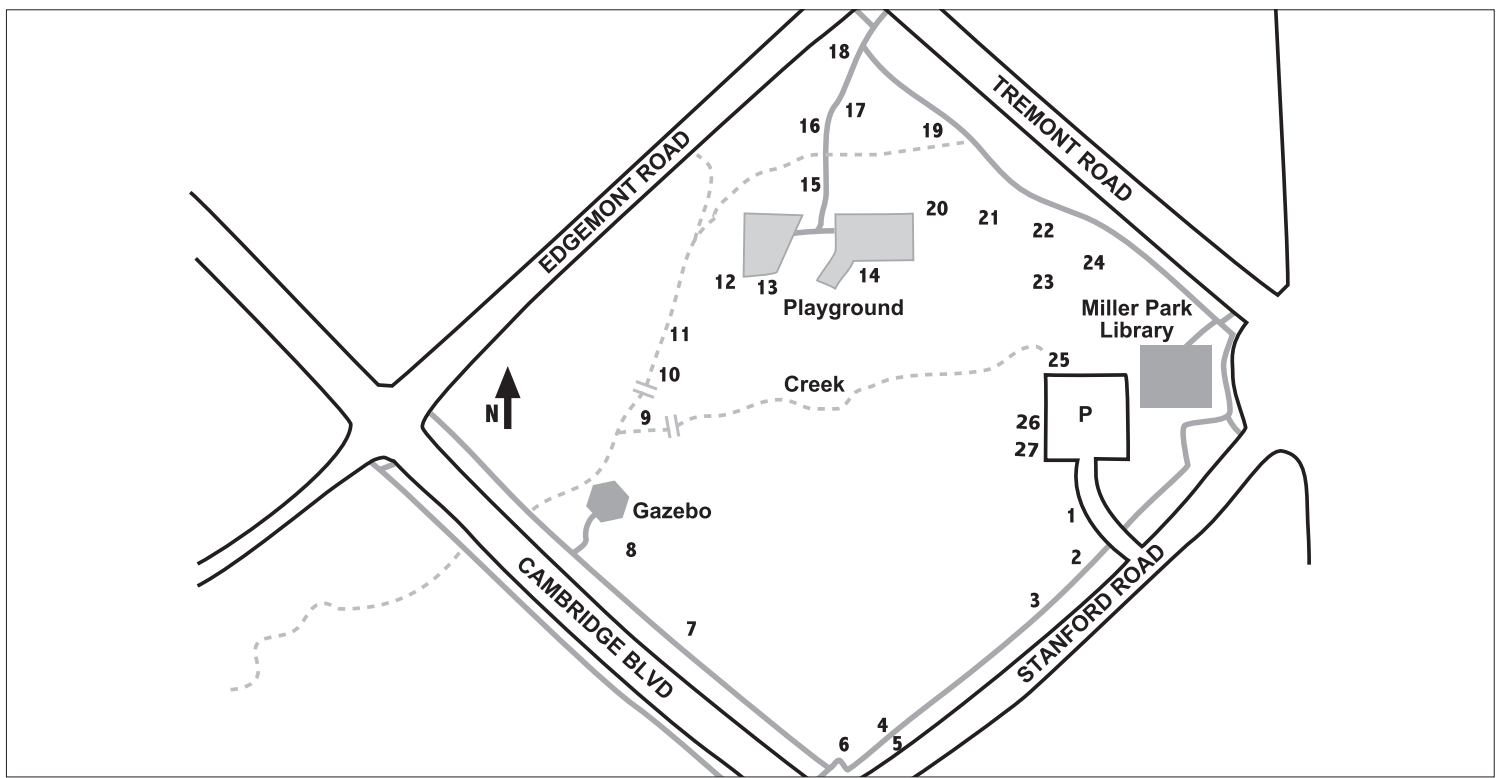
# Miller Park Tree Trek



Miller Park is named for James Miller, from whom Ben and King Thompson purchased, in 1913, the land that became Upper Arlington. Their office was housed in what is now the Miller Park Branch of the Upper Arlington Public Library. Located in the heart of the City's historic district, Miller Park is a valuable community resource, featuring the library, a playground, a gazebo, pathways, a wooded ravine and creek, and a wide variety of trees. To explore the park's trees, begin this Tree Trek beside the library parking lot at the southeast corner of the park, and proceed west to each of the numbered posts, which are indicated on the map.

1. **Callery Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana*) grows quickly to 30'-40'. The tree bears white flowers in the spring; the summer leaves are dark glossy green and turn dark red in the fall. It is tolerant of all but wet or very poor soils. Callery pears are invasive in Ohio, and are no longer planted in UA.
2. **Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) is a relatively fast-growing oak native to the eastern U.S. It grows to 70'-80' tall. It usually has red fall color. The bark tends to be darker gray/brown than that of the white oaks.
3. **Silver Linden** (*Tilia tomentosa*) is a native of southeastern Europe and western Asia. Few plants grow well under its dense foliage. It has broad, asymmetrical heart-shaped leaves with silvery undersides; the leaves turn golden in fall. Spring flowers are fragrant and attract honeybees. Its shape is pyramidal when young and broadly oval in maturity. It can exceed 60' in height and is resistant to Japanese beetle defoliation.

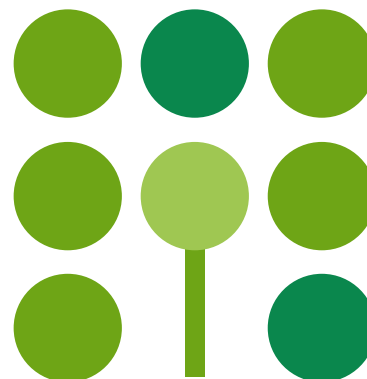




4. **Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*) is native to the northeastern U.S. and is the source of real maple syrup. It has a moderate growth rate, and can become a large tree. Its fall colors may include brilliant yellow, orange and red. It tolerates shade better than most trees. Yellow flowers give it a distinctive look in spring.
5. **'Prairifire' Crabapple** (*Malus sp. 'Prairifire'*) is a broad pink flowering crabapple with small red fruits and excellent disease resistance, requiring no spraying. There are many cultivars of crabapple on the market, and they vary widely in appearance.
6. **Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*) is a large growing tree with flaky light gray bark. It has bi-pinnately compound leaves which give it a tropical look. Female trees bear thick seedpods in summer, which contain bean-like seeds. Early settlers used the beans as a coffee substitute. Since it lacks fine twigs, it has a very open appearance in winter.
7. **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*) is distinctive from a distance with its ascending upper branches, horizontal middle branches, and drooping lower branches. It is a fast growing tree with small acorns, and often retains its leaves far into winter. Leaves are deeply lobed with bristle tips. Some trees suffer from iron deficiency in our alkaline soils.
8. **American Beech** (*Fagus grandifolia*) grows slowly but becomes a majestic tree with age. Unlike most species, the bark of beeches stays smooth and light gray even on old trees. Beech nuts in fall and the long pointy leaf buds in winter are also unique to the genus. Beech grows in sun or shade, but is tricky to transplant.
9. **Ohio Buckeye** (*Aesculus glabra*) is the state tree of Ohio. It is most frequently found growing in forests along creek banks. It leafs out in early spring with palmately compound leaves. White flowers produce distinct buckeye nuts that are covered by a spiny husk until they are ripe. It grows 30'-40' tall and is not drought tolerant.
10. **Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*) is a small native tree with heart-shaped leaves. It tolerates some shade and is a member of the legume family. Redbud bears pea-like pods after a spring display of purplish-pink flowers.
11. **Pawpaw** (*Asimina triloba*) is a native understory or woodland edge tree, often found in moist places such as the bottoms of ravines, steep hillsides, and creek banks. It has large simple leaves, and requires a shady or partly shady site to become established.
12. **London Plane Tree** (*Platanus x acerifolia*) is a large, fast-growing tree with mottled cream-colored bark. It tolerates a variety of sites, and is a hybrid between American sycamore and the Oriental plane tree. It got its name in industrial-age London because it could tolerate air pollution. It is quite anthracnose-resistant compared to American sycamore.



13. **Zelkova** (*Zelkova serrata* 'Village Green') is a member of the elm family. It is relatively tough urban tree that grows large, with ornamental bark and a reddish fall color. The 'Green Vase' cultivar maintains a vase shape reminiscent of the American elm that used to dominate urban streetscapes across much of the U.S. before Dutch Elm Disease struck.
14. **Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*) is one of Ohio's largest native trees, and is easily identified by its whitish mottled bark, its massive branches, and its large simple leaf. It is susceptible to anthracnose, a fungus which causes dieback of spring growth. Secondary growth, later in the season when the weather is drier, is not as susceptible.
15. **Honeylocust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*) is a fast-growing wetland native. Its compound leaves have very small leaflets that turn yellow in the fall. Its seedpods can be up to 10" long. Numerous seedless cultivars are available, with most maturing at 50' or more in height. Nursery cultivars are all thornless while native trees have large thorns up and down their trunks.
16. **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) has deeply lobed, simple leaves that are silvery underneath. The bark becomes platy and gray with age. This "soft" maple becomes large, and is relatively short-lived and fast growing. Its wood is neither strong nor durable, but it tolerates wet soils well.
17. **Austrian Pine** (*Pinus nigra*) is a two-needled pine with long, stiff needles and heavily furrowed bark. It will grow in poor soils but is often susceptible to blight after 15 to 20 years in the landscape.
18. **Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) was thought to be extinct, known only through fossils, when three trees were found in a small village in China in the 1940s. Most of the individuals in cultivation are descended from those three trees. It is a rapid-growing, tall deciduous conifer with dark orange fall color.
19. **Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*) is a large European native with short needles and pendulous branches. It is evergreen, but older inner needles drop as new growth matures each year.
20. **Red Horsechestnut** (*Aesculus x carnea*) is a hybrid of Red Buckeye and European Horsechestnut. The leaves and fruit look like Ohio Buckeye, but this tree has pink flowers, not the white blooms of our state tree. It reaches up to 35' in height.
21. **Yellow Buckeye** (*Aesculus flava*) is the largest of the buckeyes and is native to the southeastern portion of Ohio. Its lightweight wood is valuable for a variety of applications, including furniture and boxes. It makes an excellent large landscape tree and is not as susceptible as Ohio Buckeye to problems such as leaf blotch, leaf scorch, and powdery mildew.
22. **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) has a 3-lobed leaf, and grows fast. It becomes large like other native maples. It has small red flowers in early spring and red or gold fall color. Numerous cultivars are available, but some are sensitive to alkaline soils.
23. **Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*) is a large native tree with compound leaves and green-husked nuts which squirrels plant freely. The dark-colored heartwood is popular among woodworkers. The species is allelopathic, meaning that some other plants do not grow well within its dripline.
24. **Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is a large-growing native that has an unusual star-shaped leaf and excellent red/purple/yellow fall color. Points on the stars are rounded. It has an oval form with great branch structure. The spiny, persistent fruits, however, are a drawback. A fruitless cultivar exists, but is not cold hardy in Ohio.
25. **Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) is a slow-growing, ancient species native to China that has a unique fan-shaped leaf. It tends to be fairly open and unpredictable in form and can become large. It also is available as an upright cultivar. Most cultivars now sold are male; female trees bear foul-smelling fruit. The fall color is a crisp yellow, and leaves drop quickly.
26. **Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*) is a tall, adaptable native that is common in Central Ohio. It is tolerant of alkaline soils, and often grows on limestone ridges, outcrops etc. The fruit is a small purple drupe popular with birds, but the tree's most ornamental feature is the unique ridged gray bark.
27. **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*) can live for a century or more. Also known as bicolor oak due to the gray and brown bark coloration and texture on smaller limbs, this tree tolerates wet or dry conditions and transplants more readily than many other oaks. The acorns are an important food supply for wildlife.



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