

1. Willow oak (*Quercus phellos* L.): A rapid growing oak that is found in swamps and poorly drained bottom lands. Primarily a southern species, it is found in southern Kentucky and the Jackson Purchase.

2. Eastern redbud (*Cercis Canadensis* L.): This small tree is known for its bright red or pink coloration in early spring. Common throughout the state.

3. Cherrybark oak (*Quercus pagoda* Raf.): This tall oak of southern bottomlands is found only in the Jackson Purchase region of the state.

4. Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii* Buckley var. shumardii): One of Kentucky's tallest oaks, this tree is very common in the Bluegrass Region. It generally inhabits rich, well-drained soils and is absent from the Appalachian sections of the state.

5. American holly (*Ilex opaca* Aiton): One of our slowest growing trees. Usually found in the gorges and on lower slopes of moist woods.

6. Pin oak (*Quercus palustris* Münchh.): This is an important wildlife tree because of its prolific production of acorns. A dominant tree of wet, poorly drained soils and swamps.

7. Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor* Willd.): An oak of swamps and poorly drained flats that is scattered in its distribution across Kentucky.

8. Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum* L.): This fast growing species is common throughout the state. It is often found along streams and in riparian areas.

9. Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.): This heavily thorned tree is often found growing in reclaimed fields and pastures. A thornless variety is used for most urban plantings.

10. Red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.): Commonly found on very wet or very dry sites in most sections of the state. Displays brilliant autumn foliage.

11. Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis* (L.) Carrière): An often large, shade tolerant evergreen of cool, moist coves. Hemlocks are a major component of the Mixed Mesophytic forest found in the Appalachian regions of the state.

12. Chestnut oak (*Quercus Prinus* L.): A dominant tree of upland forests in sandstone areas. Most commonly found in the Western Coalfield and the Appalachian sections of the state.

13. Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea* Münchh.): This oak of dry sandstone soils and ridgetops occurs throughout the state with the exception of the Bluegrass Region.

14. Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.): Most common in moist shady coves throughout the state. This species is the most significant producer of maple syrup.

15. Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.): This large oak is characteristic of the Bluegrass Region and produces the largest acorns of our native oaks. Large spreading trees that are commonly found in open grassy woods and fields.

16. Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.): This shade tolerant pine is the tallest of our conifer species. Found mostly in coves and on lower slopes, this species is locally common in the Cumberland Plateau.

17. Yellow buckeye (*Aesculus flava* Aiton): This buckeye is most common in the eastern part of the state and the Cumberland Plateau. It is found mostly in rich, moist coves and along streams.

18. American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis* L.): A very large tree whose whitish bark is especially attractive in winter. This species is found along stream and river banks throughout the state.

19. Common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis* L.): This relative of the elms is especially common in old fields and along fencerows in the Bluegrass Region. It can be found throughout the state but is infrequent in the Cumberland Plateau.

20. Black walnut (*Juglans nigra* L.): A very valuable timber tree that produces large edible nuts. Found in rich bottomlands and slopes throughout the state. This tree exudes a chemical (juglone) from its roots capable of killing nearby plants.

21. American elm (*Ulmus Americana* L.): This large tree is found in moist riparian areas and as an invader of old fields throughout the state. Elm numbers have been reduced by Dutch elm disease.

22. River birch (*Betula nigra* L.): Found along stream banks and swamps throughout the state with the exception of the Bluegrass Region.

23. Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida* L.): This slow growing understory tree is common throughout Kentucky's woodlands. It is a colorful tree that produces large white flowers in the spring and bright red foliage in the fall.

24. Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra* Willd.): Very common along stream banks and in second growth woods in the Bluegrass and western Kentucky. The seeds are poisonous to livestock and humans.

25. Yellowwood (*Cladrastris kentukea* (Dum. Cours.) Rudd): A very uncommon tree in the wild. In Kentucky it is found on limestone bluffs in the Bluegrass and the southeastern part of the state.

26. Bigleaf magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla* Michx): This native magnolia is commonly found on wooded slopes in the Appalachian regions of the state. This species possess the largest leaves of any North American tree.

27. Eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana* L.): This conifer is a very common invader of old fields and roadsides. It is found throughout the state but is most common in calcareous regions.

28. Chinkapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelm.): This oak is a dominant tree of calcareous uplands. Because of this, it is much more common in the central and western part of the state than the Appalachian sections.

29. Black oak (*Quercus velutina* Lam.): Common in a variety of habitats throughout the state, though it is rare in the Bluegrass. Most commonly seen on dry ridgetops and upper slopes.

30. Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra* L.): A common, large oak found across the state. Prefers the moist, well-drained soils of coves and lower slopes. Produces large acorns.

31. Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh.): A tree of moist, swampy woods, floodplains and stream banks. Often planted as an ornamental and produces attractive fall color.

32. American beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.): This large, shade tolerant tree is often found in cool shady woods with moist well drained soils.

33. Northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa* (Warder) Warder ex Engelm.): In Kentucky, this species is native only to alluvial river bottoms in far western Kentucky. Produces large cigar-shaped seed pods.

34. Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala* (L.) L.): This magnolia is found in the Cumberland Plateau in the eastern part of the state. Frequent on mesophytic wooded slopes, it produces attractive flowers.

35. Blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata* Michx.): This tree is most commonly found on limestone outcrops and calcareous areas. It is a characteristic tree of the Bluegrass Region and is uncommon elsewhere in the state.

36. Black maple (*Acer nigrum* Michx. f.): This less common maple species is found most frequently in moist river bottoms. Its range in Kentucky is the eastern half of the state. Maple syrup is also taken from this tree.

37. Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.): This large, dominant tree is the tallest hardwood species in North America. It is the state tree of Kentucky, and is common throughout the state.

38. Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.): Native to swamp forests of southwestern Kentucky. This species is extremely long lived and unusual among conifers because it loses its leaves in winter.

39. White ash (*Fraxinus Americana* L.): This is the most common of our native ashes. It is fast growing which makes it a common component of old fields and second growth woodlands.

40. Red mulberry (*Morus rubra* L.): This small tree is common in old fields and fencerows. It produces edible berries that are eaten by many wildlife species.

41. Shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa* (Michx. f.) G. Don): This hickory produces the largest nuts of our native hickories. It is common on rich bottomlands in the Bluegrass as well as southern and western Kentucky.

42. White oak (*Quercus alba* L.): This is one of the most common oaks in Kentucky and is common in all regions of the state.

43. Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica* (L.) K. Koch): Common in the Bluegrass but rare elsewhere in the state. It occurs mostly in open, grassy woods of limestone areas.

44. Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.): A fast colonizer of old fields and fencerows that is most abundant in the Bluegrass. Produces showy white flowers and also enriches the soil by fixing nitrogen.

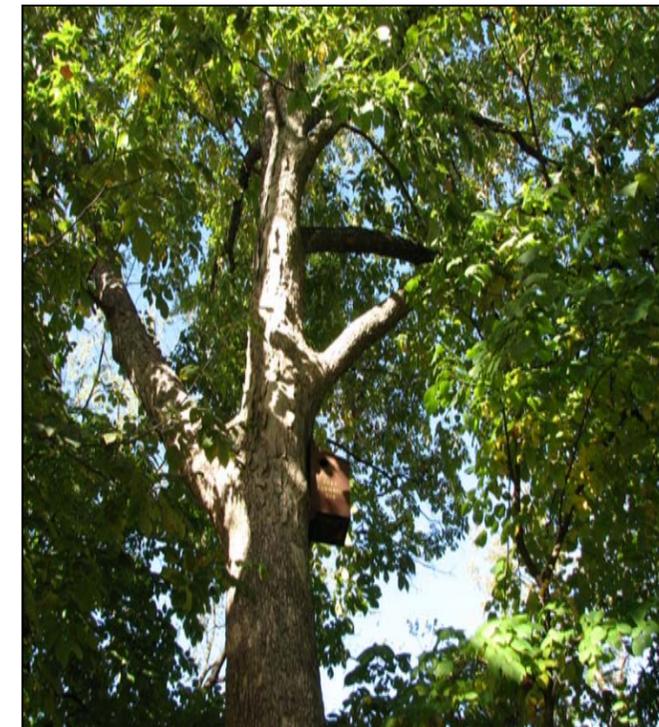
45. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.): This species is commonly found in poorly drained swamps as well as alluvial stream banks. Common in most of the state with the exception of the Bluegrass Region.

References:

Wharton, M.E., and Barbour R.W. Trees and Shrubs of Kentucky. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1973.

This project is supported by the UK Service-Learning Grant Program, Department of Forestry, and College of Agriculture.

The University of Kentucky's Native Tree Trail



Chinkapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelm.)

UK
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
College of Agriculture
Department of Forestry

Fall 2007 Term Project for FOR 599: Geographic Information Systems in Natural Resources

By: Lee Moser and Matt Strong

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The University of Kentucky's Native Tree Trail

Trail Length: ~2.2 Miles



American beech



Swamp white oak



Common hackberry



Eastern hemlock



Sycamore



Eastern white pine



Black walnut



Eastern redcedar



River birch



American elm



White ash



Bigleaf magnolia



Eastern redbud



Black maple



Bald cypress



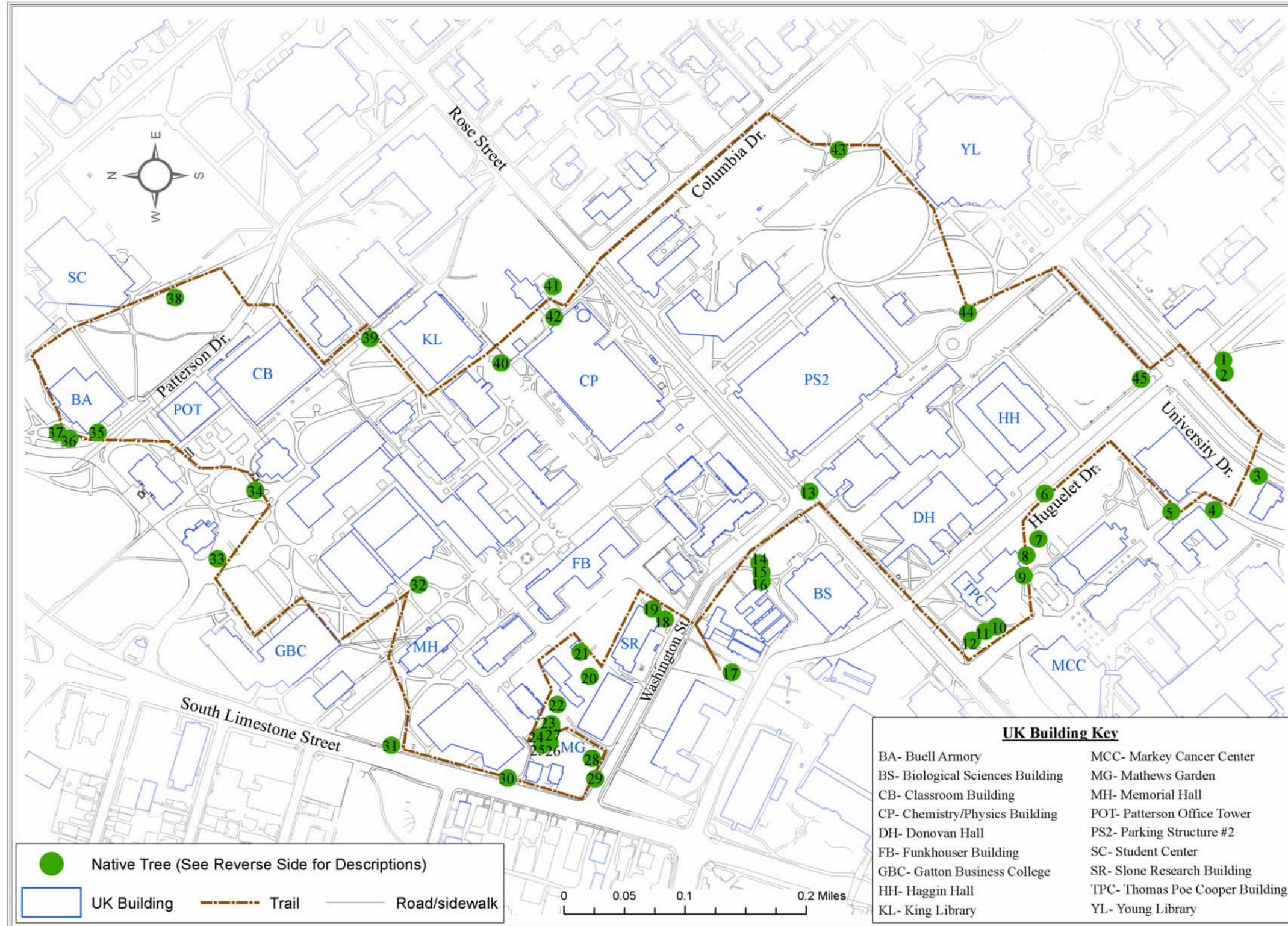
Blacklocust



Kentucky coffeetree



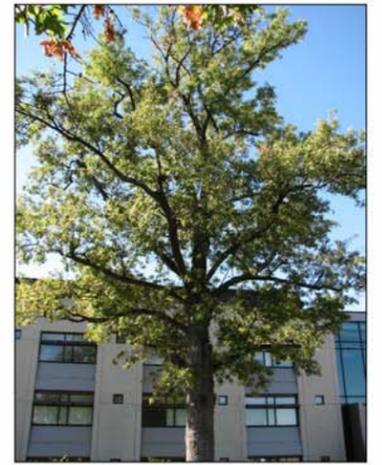
Sweetgum



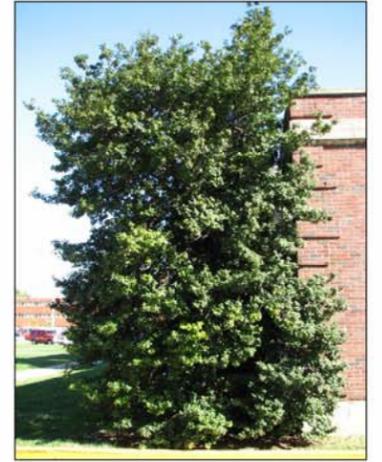
UK Building Key

BA- Buell Armory	MCC- Markey Cancer Center
BS- Biological Sciences Building	MG- Mathews Garden
CB- Classroom Building	MH- Memorial Hall
CP- Chemistry/Physics Building	POT- Patterson Office Tower
DH- Donovan Hall	PS2- Parking Structure #2
FB- Funkhouser Building	SC- Student Center
GBC- Gatton Business College	SR- Slone Research Building
HH- Haggin Hall	TPC- Thomas Poe Cooper Building
KL- King Library	YL- Young Library

● Native Tree (See Reverse Side for Descriptions)
 UK Building
 Trail
 Road/sidewalk



Pin oak



American holly



Cherrybark oak