

Facts about the Green:

- Like nearly all the land in Worthington, the public square was dense with forest when the pioneers arrived.
- In 1803, before they had even left to settle Worthington, a group of families in western Connecticut and Massachusetts had already laid out their new town in the New England tradition. They put the important public buildings—church, school, and library—at the center of their town, surrounding a "Publick Square" that would "remain for a green or parade."
- The first recorded celebration on the public square was July 4, 1804, when 17 trees were felled to celebrate Ohio's entry, the previous year, as the seventeenth state.
- For many years, the Green was used as a pasture and grazing area for farm animals. But in 1863, the village planted 62 trees and began to exclude animals. From that time on the Village Green began to take on the look of a park.

Threats to the Tree Canopy:

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a wood-boring beetle from Asia, inadvertently imported to the United States 10-15 years ago. It is the most serious threat to U.S. forests since the Dutch Elm Disease. After infestation, EABs will kill an ash tree in three to five years.

This insect was recently found to have invaded ash trees in Worthington. Unfortunately, several of our Village Green trees are ashes, but City employees are treating some of the trees to combat EAB, hoping to save some. The Worthington Arbor Advisory Committee will work with the City Parks Department to choose replacements as the trees come down.



Worthington Parks Improvement Fund

Nature never stops recycling. Yet we are losing more trees through weather, damage, decay, and disease than are being planted. To protect and enhance our urban forest, The City of Worthington carries on a planting and nurturing program. Your gift can add to the aesthetics and environmental health of our urban forest.

You may donate a tree in honor or memory of someone special, to mark a special occasion, or to simply add to the serenity of a special area of a park you like to visit. Your donation will benefit your community for generations to come!

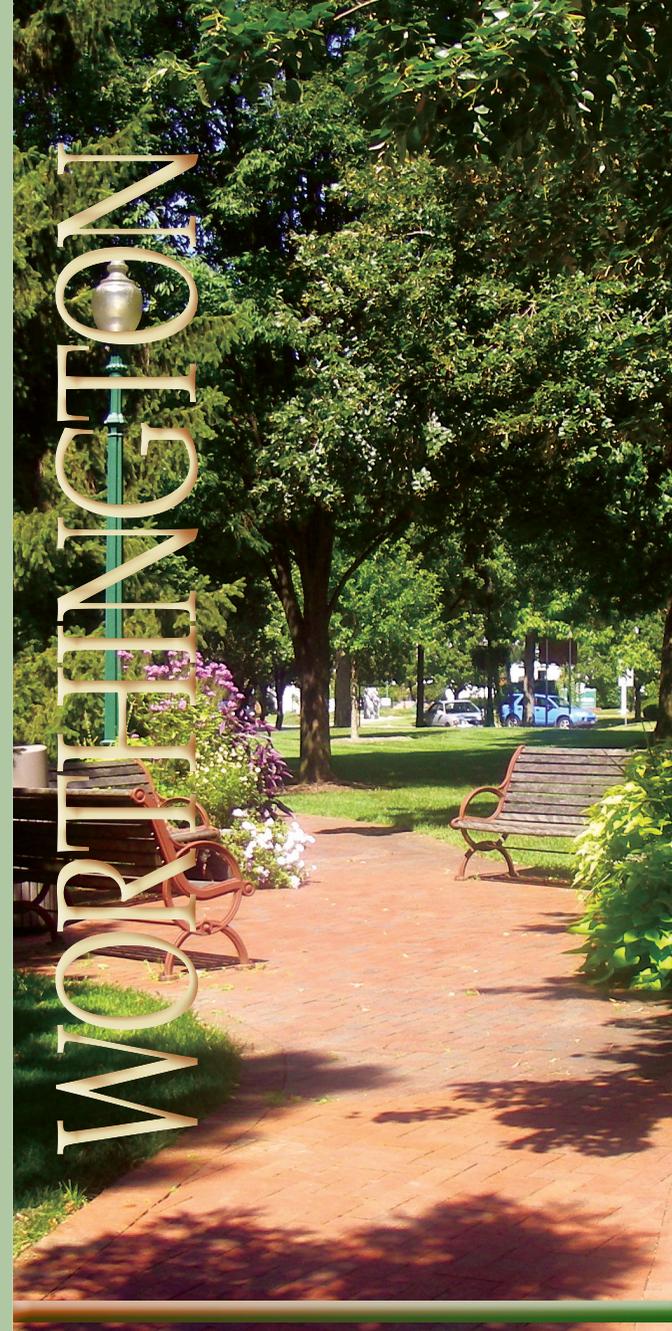
A nonspecific donation of any amount will go into the general tree fund. A \$200 donation will purchase a park tree and engraved plaque at the Worthington Municipal Building. One of our certified arborists will help you select a tree.

Your donation to Worthington's future is fully tax deductible.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____
Please accept my donation of \$ _____ to the
Worthington Parks Improvement Fund.

Donation in honor/memory of

Mail to:
City of Worthington Parks Improvement Fund
345 E. Wilson Bridge Road
Worthington, OH 43085
614-436-2743
www.worthington.org



Village Green Walking Tour

Welcome to the Worthington Village Green!

The Worthington Arbor Advisory Committee invites you to take a self-guided walking tour of our city's historic central park: The Village Green.

The Village Green is one of the oldest public parks in Ohio. Since 1803, at the founding of the Village of Worthington, our Green has been the center of village life and an important part of our New England heritage. The Green's picturesque shaded brick walkways still invite residents and visitors to stroll and enjoy a lovely day. Clustered around the Green are many of the city's original churches and commercial buildings in the historic business district. The Green is also used regularly for festivals, concerts, and Worthington's annual Market Day.

Worthington's Village Green is enhanced by the canopy of beautiful trees. The Green would not be what it is—our public gathering place—without a well-planned and cared-for landscape. The Worthington Arbor Advisory Committee encourages you to spend some time getting to know our trees as you visit and shop in our historic downtown.

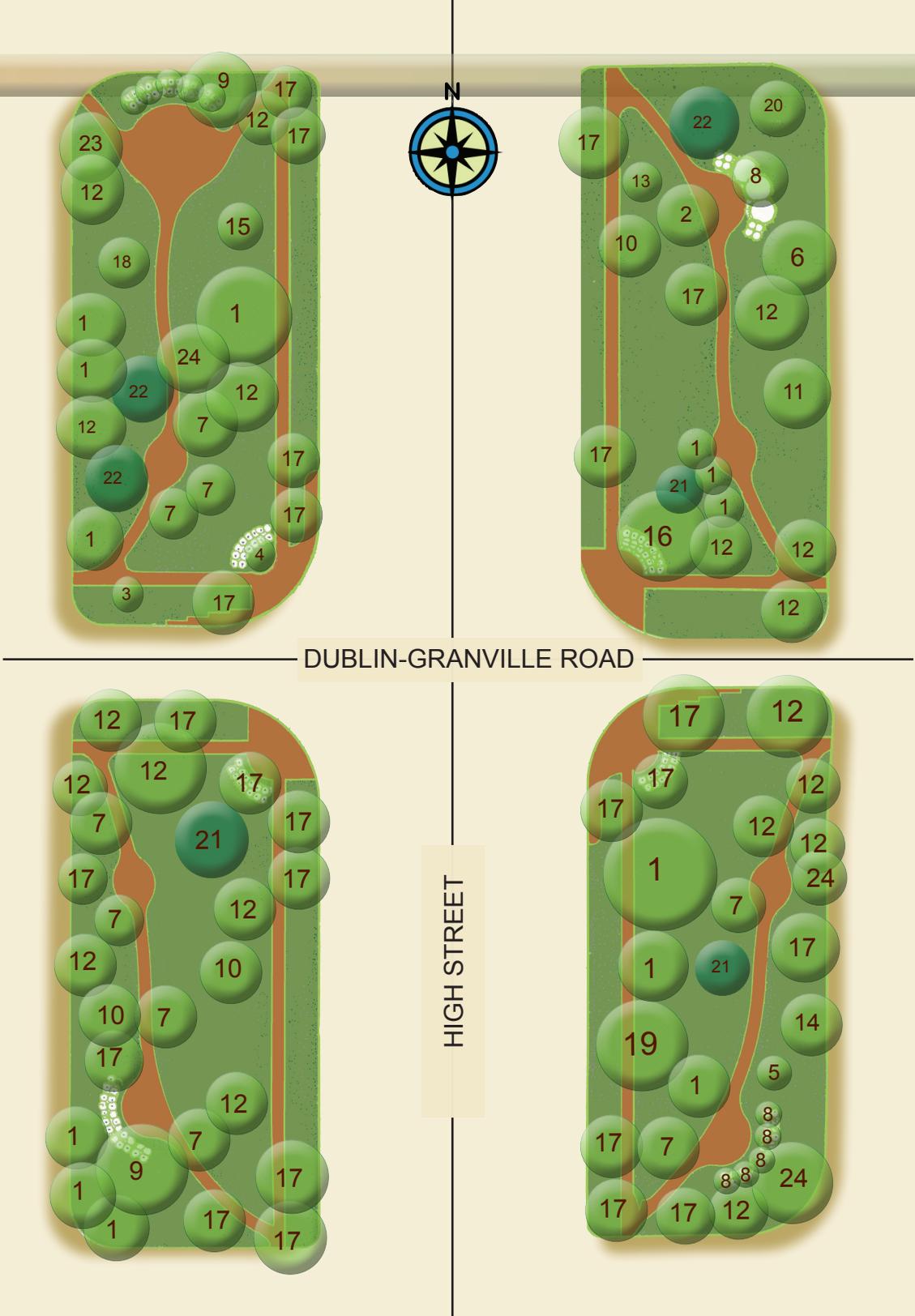
This guide includes a map of all the trees on the Village Green. Each tree is given a number to help you locate its description in the Guide. The common and scientific names are given first, followed by a brief overview of the species.

Please patronize our Old Worthington Business District while you are visiting the Green!

Worthington has been designated a
Tree City USA
by the Arbor Day Foundation since 1989

TREE IDENTIFICATION

1. Ash (*Fraxinus spp.* Green and White) – Outstanding native shade tree, but no longer recommended. Some ash trees on the Green are being treated annually to combat Emerald Ash Borer. Endangered.
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. Flowering Crabapple (*Malus sp.*) – Upright habit to 20-25 feet. Disease-resistant cultivars ‘Harvest Gold’ and ‘Red Jewel.’ Valued for spring flowers and colorful fall fruit, which attracts birds.
9. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) – Good round shade tree. Dark green foliage, late yellow fall color. Dense shade limits grass growth. ‘Crimson King’ is a purple-leaf cultivar.
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. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) – Once widely planted. Little ornamental value, poor branch structure, brittle wood. It becomes a liability with age and should not be planted.
12. Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) – 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. Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*) – Popular ornamental evergreen to 40-50 feet. Several cultivars with varied habits and bright blue color. Spruce on the SE quadrant of the Green is our Worthington Christmas Tree.
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.’



DUBLIN-GRANVILLE ROAD

HIGH STREET