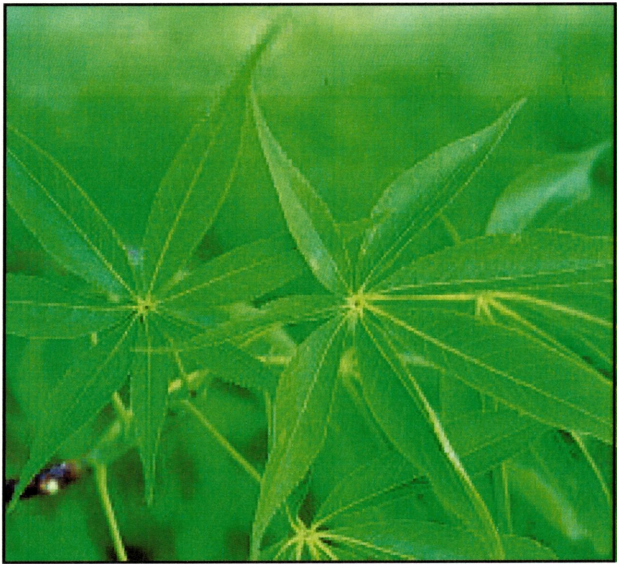
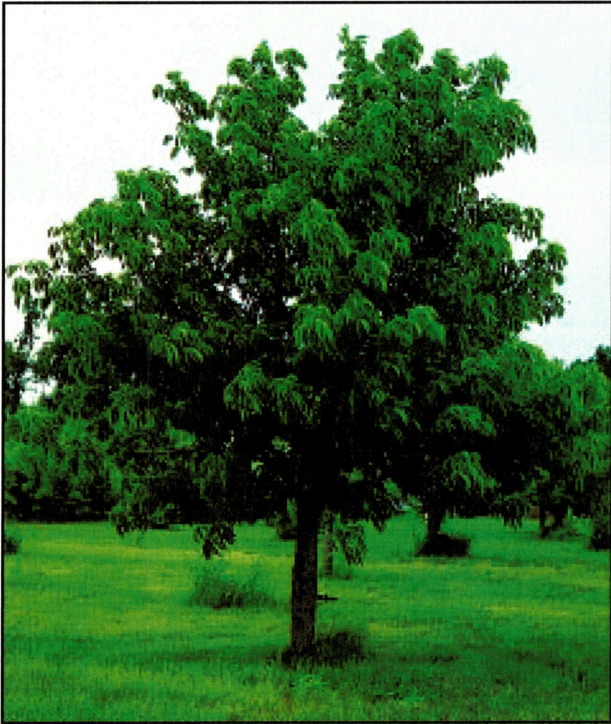


Ohio Buckeye



Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)

General Description

A medium-sized tree with an oval to rounded crown. Unique characteristics include palmate compound leaves, terminal candle-like flowers and large globose fruits. The largest tree in North Dakota is 49 feet tall with a canopy spread of 38 feet.

Leaves and Buds

Bud Arrangement - Opposite.

Bud Color - Brown, prominent scales.

Bud Size - Large, 1/2 to 1-1/5 inches long.

Leaf Type and Shape - Palmate compound, leaves with 5 and rarely 7 leaflets, leaflets are elliptic to obovate.

Leaf Margins - Acuminate, cuneate, and finely serrate.

Leaf Surface - Pubescent when young beneath, nearly glabrous when mature.

Leaf Length - 6 to 9 inches; leaflets 3 to 5 inches.

Leaf Width - 5 to 6 inches; leaflets 1 to 2 inches

Leaf Color - Medium green; yellow to amber fall color.

Flowers and Fruits

Flower Type - Upright panicles.

Flower Color - Greenish-yellow.

Fruit Type - Obovoid capsule, dehiscent, 1 to 2 inches long, with a prickly husk.

Fruit Color - Light brown, nutlike ovule or "buckeye," dark brown, glossy.

Form

Growth Habit - Dense, broad-oblong crowns, becoming rounded with age.

Texture - Medium-coarse, summer; coarse, winter.

Crown Height - 20 to 40 feet.

Crown Width - 20 to 35 feet.

Bark Color - Thick, ashy gray, deeply furrowed and plated.

Root System - Forms a tap root.

Environmental Requirements

Soils

Soil Texture - Adapted to a variety of soils, prefers moist loams. Leaf scorch is a problem on dry sites.

Soil pH - 5.0 to 7.5.

Windbreak Suitability Group - 1, 3, 4, 4C.

Cold Hardiness

USDA Zone 3.

Water

Not drought resistant. Needs adequate moisture during drought, or leaf scorch may become a problem.

Light

Full sun.

Uses

Conservation/Windbreaks

Medium height tree for farmstead windbreaks and riparian plantings.

Wildlife

Nuts are eaten by wildlife, including squirrels.

Agroforestry Products

Medicinal - Extracts of related species are used for fevers and as a source of quercitrin.

Urban/Recreational

Good specimen tree for landscaping. Attractive flowers and fall colors. Several hardy hybrid selections below are superior to the species.

Cultivated Varieties

None.

Related Species

Autumn Splendor Buckeye (*Aesculus x arnoldiana* 'Autumn Splendor') - Excellent, University of Minnesota introduction, semi-glossy, emerald green foliage, red-purple fall color. Good resistance to leaf scorch.

Homestead Buckeye (*A. x* 'Homestead') - Superior SDSU hybrid introduction, reddish-orange fall color, dense crown.

Yellow Buckeye (*A. flava*) - Good foliage quality, sufficient winter hardiness.

Common Horse-chestnut (*A. hippocastanum*) - Not hardy in North Dakota.

Pests

Susceptible to leaf scorch, leaf blotch and powdery mildew. No major insect pests. Extracts of *Aesculus* species are toxic to some insect pests.

OHIO BUCKEYE

Aesculus glabra Willd.

Plant Symbol = AEGL

Contributed By: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center & the Biota of North America Program



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Alternate common names

Horse chestnut, buckeye, American buckeye, fetid buckeye, stinking buckeye, white buckeye, Texas buckeye (var. *arguta*)

Warning: Ohio buckeye is highly toxic when taken internally.

Uses

Poisonous Plant: All parts of the plant (leaves, bark, fruit) are highly toxic if ingested – because of the glycoside aesculin, the saponin aescin, and possibly alkaloids. Symptoms are muscle weakness and paralysis, dilated pupils, vomiting, diarrhea,

depression, paralysis, and stupor. Many landowners have eradicated it to prevent livestock poisoning. Native Americans ground buckeye to use as a powder on ponds to stun fish.

Commercial: The soft, lightwood of Ohio buckeye has limited commercial use as sawtimber and it is of little commercial importance. It is used for making artificial limbs because it is light, easily worked, and resists splitting; it is also used in small quantities for various kinds of woodenware, crates, veneer, and toys. Pioneers used the wood for cabin structure and furniture.

Ornamental: The tree is an attractive ornamental, best in open, natural settings or parks because of its broad crown. It also is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

Other: Buckeye seeds have sometimes been carried as good-luck charms and to prevent rheumatism. Despite the poisonous properties to humans and livestock (below), squirrels are known to eat the raw seeds. Native Americans ate roasted seeds as a starchy meal.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: Horsechestnut Family (Hippocastanaceae). Native, small trees, most less than 15 m tall (rarely to 45 m), with a dense oval to round crown, branching quite low, sometimes (usually on drier sites) a thicket-forming shrub; twigs thick, red-brown, hairy when young, with large triangular leaf scars; terminal buds large, orangish brown with keeled scales; bark smooth and light gray, becoming rough and scaly. Leaves are deciduous, opposite, palmately compound, leaflets 5-7(-11), oval to obovate or lanceolate, 6-13 cm long with a finely toothed margin, emerging bright green, deepening to dark green, often developing yellow or orange fall color, emitting a strong fetid odor when crushed. The leaves have a somewhat unique shape. Flowers are creamy to greenish yellow, about 1-2 cm long, in large, showy, upright, branched, terminal clusters at ends of leafy branches, only those flowers near the base of the branches of a cluster are perfect and

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

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fertile -- the others are staminate; petals 4; stamens longer than petals. Fruits are rounded capsules about 3 cm wide, borne on a stout stalk, with a warty or prickly, thick, leathery husk; seeds 1(-3) smooth, glossy, chestnut-brown seeds, each with a pale scar (the "buck's eye"). The common name refers to its abundance in Ohio and the supposed likeness of the nut to the eye of a buck; other names are derived from the fetid odor of the crushed leaves, bark, broken twigs, and flowers.

Variation within the species: Two morphological segments are said to exist within the species: var. *glabra* is the northern (northwestern) segment with 5 leaflets, var. *arguta* the more southern form with 7-11 leaflets and other minor and variable differences in vestiture and leaflet shape. Var. *arguta* is weakly differentiated and commonly not recognized (see for example Diggs et al. 1999).

Distribution

Primarily a species of the east-central US. Var. *glabra* grows from western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and southern Michigan west to Illinois and south to Tennessee, Alabama, and rarely in Georgia, Mississippi, and states peripheral to the main northern range. Var. *arguta* (if recognized) is native to upland forests of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska. Ohio buckeye is planted in various localities in the eastern US, including localities north and east of its main range. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

Ohio buckeye occurs in mixed hardwood forests of bottom lands along river and stream banks and in rich, moist soils of ravines and other steep to gentle slopes, less commonly on drier sites mixed in oak-hickory stands, on limestone slopes in the southwestern portion of the range.

It is shade tolerant and often found in beech-sugar maple woods. In dense stands, side competition and shade foster straight boles and encourage natural pruning of this tree, which otherwise tends to have a large crown that retains branches on the lower portions.

Ohio buckeye is one of the first trees to leaf out in spring. Flowering: March-May, after the leaves appear; fruiting: September-October.

Establishment

Seeds of Ohio buckeye ordinarily germinate in the spring after wintering on the ground. Seedlings can grow under some shade, but the species seems to develop best as isolated individuals in openings along streambanks and on other moist sites. Young trees show moderate growth rates and may begin producing fruit at 8 years. Most trees live 80-100 years.

Ohio buckeye can be propagated by seed (stratify 60-120 days at 33-41° F); seeds must be kept moist to avoid loss of viability.

Management

Leaf scorch and leaf blotch are usually the most serious problems of Ohio buckeye. Leaf scorch, seemingly a response to heat and drought along urban streets, results in browning of the leaf margins. By late summer to early fall the trees look unsightly and are often partially defoliated. Air pollution may be more responsible for this problem than heat or drought. The leaf blotch (*Guignardia aesculi*) begins as brown spots or blotches on the leaves and may eventually give the tree a scorched appearance. This disease may slow the growth rate but does no permanent damage to the tree and can be controlled on ornamentals.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

This tree is available through most local nurseries. *Aesculus* 'Autumn Splendor' is similar to wild forms but has glossy dark green leaves that remain in good condition throughout the growing season, resistant to leaf scorch, and develops a maroon-red fall color. The Eurasian native horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) is occasionally planted as an ornamental shade tree, but Ohio buckeye is more common. Ohio buckeye is often used as an understock for grafting cultivars of other species of *Aesculus*.

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