Eastern Hophornbeam
*(Ostrya virginiana)*

**Get to know your tree:**

The eastern hophornbeam is a Michigan native species with small, double-toothed, narrow leaves with pointed tips. Leaves have contrasting, pale green veins on the undersides. Fall leaf color is typically a bright yellow. Flowers are catkins dangling in clusters. Fruits are seeds enclosed in pointed papery bladders hanging in clusters from twig tips. Fruit clusters are similar in appearance to hops. Bark is brown and shaggy, with narrow scales.

**Tree benefits:**

Each year, a 1-inch diameter eastern hophornbeam provides approximately $36.00 in benefits and reduces atmospheric CO$_2$ levels by 9 pounds. To learn more about the benefits provided by your tree, or to see the benefits provided by larger eastern hophornbeams, please visit [www.treebenefits.com](http://www.treebenefits.com).

[www.a2gov.org/10ktrees](http://www.a2gov.org/10ktrees)
When choosing where to plant this tree, consider spots with at most partial sun exposure (at most 4 hours of sun per day). Hophornbeams grow to heights of 25-40 feet, with a spread of around 20-30 feet. This species does best in rich, well-drained soils. It is sensitive to salt and flooding. For detailed planting instructions, please visit www.arborday.org/trees/planting. And always make sure to call Miss Dig (1-800-482-7171) to mark underground utilities before digging on your property!

This species is moderately tolerant of drought, but prefers moist soil. Watering should be done during dry periods - especially in the summer - but there’s no set amount of water your tree needs. Instead, how much you water should be based on the soil. Check the soil at a depth of two inches - if it’s moist, there’s no need to water. But if it’s dry, you should water your tree! Make sure not to water if the temperature is below freezing. Most trees need watering during the first two years after planting - but keep an eye on older trees as well.

Fun fact about your tree:

The wood from this species is dense and heavy, and was once widely used for items requiring durability and strength, such as sleigh runners, wheel rims, and mallets. It is sometimes referred to as ironwood due to this fact.