# **Hawthorns**

#### **Genus Characteristics**

Leaves: Leaves are small and leaf arrangement is whorled. Margins are serrate. Leaves can be lobed but not always.





Fruit: Small fruits develop through summer at the end of flowering.

Developing fruits are called haws and look like rosehips. Number of seeds can indicate species, so if fruits are present, dissect them to count the seeds.





Bark and Branches: Hawthorns have thorns on branches and twigs. Thorns can range in side from half an inch long to upwards of 2 inches. Hawthorn bark is thin and reddish brown. It can appear ropy, which gives trees a twisted appearance. Bark often gets plated with age.





Form: Hawthorns are small trees and can appear shrubby. Crown is irregular and brushy. Hawthorns can be invasive. Varieties planted as ornamentals tend to be single-stemmed with a regular form.

Naturalized specimens tend to be multistemmed and shrubby.

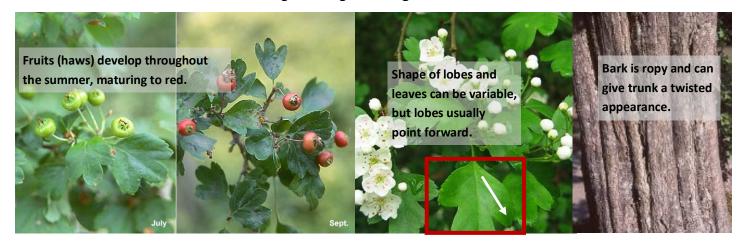


### **Hawthorns**

### Crataegus monogyna—Common hawthorn



Crataegus laevigata—English hawthorn

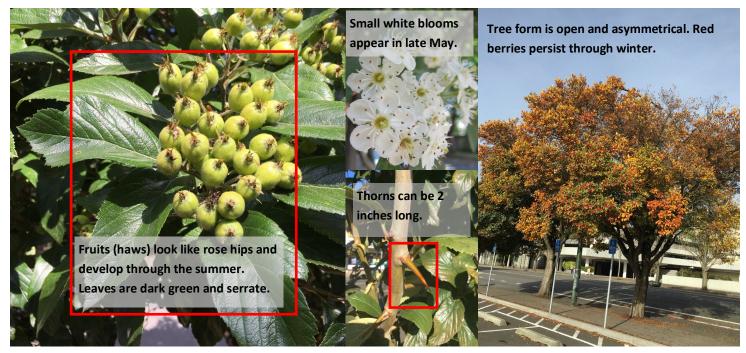


Crataegus Hybrids and Cultivars



C. laevigata and C. monogyna look very similar and can hybridize with each other (C. x media). The surefire way to distinguish between the two is to dissect a fruit, if present. One seed is C. monogyna; two seeds is C. laevigata. If you aren't sure, take a sample! If Urban Forestry staff doesn't know, we'll ask the experts at Hoyt Arboretum.

# Crataegus x lavallei—Lavelle hawthorn



Crataegus phaenopyrum—Washington hawthorn

