



Tree Board

~Agenda~

<http://www.ci.moraine.oh.us/>

Clerk of Council
937-535-1005

February 17, 2026

5:15 PM

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Approval of Minutes**
 - A. Tree Board Meeting Minutes - December 16, 2025
- III. Business**
 - A. 2025 Tree City USA - Update
 - B. Tree Article - ODNR Bare-Root Seedling Planting Guide for the spring
- IV. Other Business**
- V. Adjournment**

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Minutes of Tree Board

Held December 16, 2025

Call to Order

Meeting called to order at 5:13 PM.

Sylvia Harlow	Chair	Absent
Patricia Bond	Member	Present
Sharon Duff	Member	Present
Jeanie Gay	Member	Present
Erica Grooms	Member	Present

Staff Present: Parks and Recreation Director Brent Shane; Clerk of Council Karen Powell

Mrs. Duff moved to excuse Mrs. Harlow's absence.

RESULT: Passed (*Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0*)
MOVER: Sharon Duff
AYES: Patricia Bond, Sharon Duff, Jeanie Gay, Erica Grooms
NAYS: None
ABSTAIN: None

Approval of Minutes

Tree Board Meeting Minutes - October 21, 2025

Mrs. Bond asked if there were any changes or corrections to the October 21, 2025, Tree Board meeting minutes. Hearing none, the minutes were approved as submitted.

Business

2025 Tree City USA Status - Application Submitted

Mr. Sorice reported that he submitted the Tree City USA application on December 1, 2025. He said the board members should have received an email this morning and noted that one of the requirements of the application is that the Tree Board members are listed on the application with an email address. He said the Regional Manager asked for some tweaks to the application, and then it was submitted to the State level. He remarked that hopefully Moraine will be awarded the Tree City USA status for 15 years. He expressed his appreciation to the Tree Board members and stated they play a very large role in the Tree City USA Status. He said there would not be a Tree City USA Status if it were not for the Tree Board, City Council's support, the Arbor Day Foundation event, the Mayoral proclamation, and the clearing up, planting, and pruning of trees. He said a lot of research goes into this application, and he appreciates everyone's help. He reported that many trees had to be removed from the right-of-way in the Fulton Avenue and Ellery Avenue neighborhoods. He noted the trees were damaging the infrastructure of the sidewalks and utilities. He said part of being a Tree City is knowing whether to save a tree or not. He discussed the damage that can be caused by trees. He said the affected residents did receive resources on where they could receive free trees to plant. He said Montgomery County has helped along with other programs that provide free to low-cost trees. He thanked everyone for their support.

Tree Board Article - Winter Care for Trees in Ohio

Mr. Sorice reviewed the Tree Board article regarding Winter Care for trees during the snow and ice season. He noted these are tree tips for Ohio trees. He said the article also addresses salt burn of soil and trees during the winter. He suggested that anyone who has questions regarding

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

	Minutes of Tree Board	Held December 16, 2025	
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the condition of their trees should reach out to a company who has a certified arborist on staff.

Other Business

No other business was conducted.

Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 5:22 PM.

2025 Tree City USA - Update

Department: Community Development

Request: Staff Report

Item Background and Purpose:

Tree City USA Status for 2025

Attachments:

1. Tree City Email - Approved

Application Status Information

From Arbor Day Foundation <treecity@arborday.org>

Date Mon 2/9/2026 4:46 PM

To Nicholas Sorice <Nsorice@moraineohio.gov>



Moraine

Tree City USA

Submission Date: 12/01/2025

Status: Application Approved

02/09/2026

Congratulations! Your Tree City USA application has been officially **approved** by the Arbor Day Foundation.

The 2025 recognition season marks 50 years of the Tree City USA program and we couldn't be prouder to recognize your community forestry efforts. Take a moment to celebrate all the work you've accomplished. Your commitment to creating a greener, healthier community is a significant achievement, and we're proud to have you as part of the Tree City USA program.

Tree Article - ODNR Bare-Root Seedling Planting Guide for the spring

Department: Community Development

Request: Staff Report

Item Background and Purpose:

ODNR article to assist in planting bare-root seedlings in the spring for trees.

Attachments:

1. 2025+Tree+Planting+Guide_ODNRpdf

BARE-ROOT SEEDLING PLANTING GUIDE



SELECTING THE RIGHT TREE

Selecting the right tree for your purpose is the first step in a successful planting. Although some general guidelines can be given, every situation is unique. Soil properties, moisture levels, and available light vary on every site. Species to plant should be selected carefully based on site conditions, planting objectives, species requirements, and diversity. Planting a diversity of species will limit potential negative impacts from unforeseen pest and disease outbreaks.

To help you select the right tree for your planting, we have included a Tree & Shrub Information Table (pgs. 3-4) that lists 76 species common to Ohio including details on requirements and common traits for each species. For a large planting, it is recommended that a professional forester or conservation professional be consulted beforehand. A directory of ODNR Service Foresters is found on our website at ohiodnr.gov.

The ODNR Division of Forestry encourages all woodland owners to have a written woodland management plan for their property that details their objectives, goals, and future management activities. We recommend maintaining a natural diversity of native species. Tree planting is a great way for landowners to increase species diversity.



Research has shown that tree planting in existing woodland areas is generally not necessary, practical, or cost effective. There are exceptions for very special objectives where a landowner is committed to the process of weeding and releasing the planted trees for 10 to 15 years. Landowners that want to introduce a new species to their woods should look for woodland canopy gaps or dying trees to plant under and control competing trees as needed. This may be necessary in a woods dominated by ash, dying from Emerald Ash Borer. Without planting, ash seedlings may grow back just to die again when they are larger.

The Division of Forestry recommends native species. On non-forested sites, we encourage planting hardwoods alone or mixed with pine depending on soils and topography. Hardwoods can have more desirable growth characteristics with pine mixed in. If site conditions are favorable, the following species are good options: red oak, white oak, bur oak, swamp white oak, bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, tuliptree (yellow poplar), black cherry, and black walnut.

ORDERING AND PLANTING

WHEN TO PLANT

Spring planting is recommended for bare-root seedlings. Fall planting is not recommended because recently planted seedlings are usually not able to withstand severe frost heaving. Bare-root evergreens planted in the fall may not be able to fully establish their root system until spring, which can cause needles to dry out from winter winds and frozen conditions.

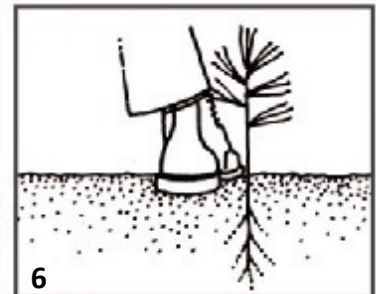
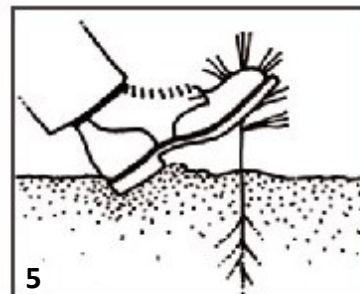
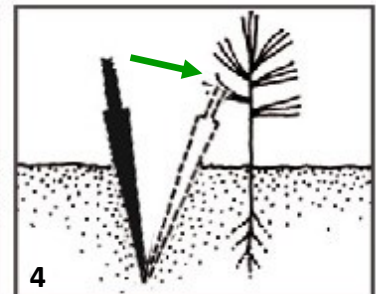
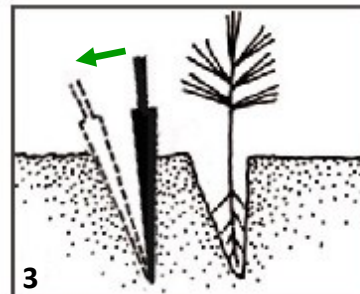
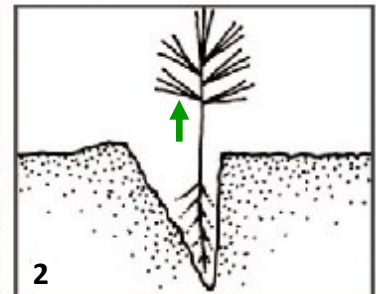
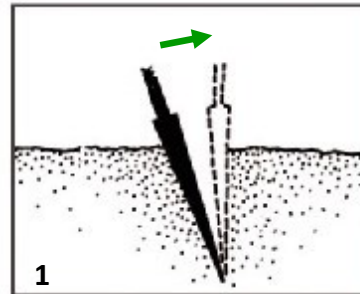
ENHANCED SEEDLINGS

Mycorrhizal Inoculated Trees (PT Stock)

Some tree seedlings are inoculated at planting with a mycorrhizal fungi to enhance seedling growth rate and survival on harsh sites such as strip mine land. Check with your local service forester if you believe your site needs this stock.

HOW TO PLANT

1. Insert dibble at angle shown & push forward to upright position.
2. Place seedling in hole, pull up to nursery depth, & straighten roots.
3. Insert dibble 2 inches from seedling & pull handle toward planter.
4. Push handle toward seedling (3 & 4 packs soil at bottom & top).
5. Fill in second hole by stomping with heel.
6. Pack soil around seedling with feet.



SEEDLING SPACING

Before planting, consider the purpose of the planting and the growth potential of seedlings in height and width to determine the appropriate tree spacing. Your local service forester can provide you with specific recommendations for your property and planting objectives. As a general rule, seedlings should be spaced as follows:

Purpose	Spacing
Reclamation	4-6'
Timber	8-12'
Wildlife	3-6'
Windbreaks	5-10'

QUANTITY NEEDED PER ACRE

Spacing	6'x 6'	7'x 7'	8'x 8'	9'x 9'	10'x10'	11'x11'	12'x12'
Quantity/ Acre	1,210	889	681	538	436	360	302

SEEDLING CARE

CARE ON ARRIVAL

After receiving your tree seedlings, they need to be kept damp and stored in a cool location until planting. If you intend to plant the trees within a week, keep them in the shipping package in a cool shaded location, such as a cooler (above freezing), basement, outbuilding or on the north side of a building.

If planting will be delayed longer than a week, open the package, make sure that the roots and packing materials are damp, reseal, and store the package in a cool place, periodically checking the condition of the trees' roots. Or, dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots, carefully place roots in the trench, and cover with topsoil. Do not allow the roots to dry out.

Spring seedlings are at the end of their dormant season. Like all trees they need sunlight, carbon dioxide, oxygen and water to get a fresh start each spring. The longer you wait to plant your trees the fewer will survive regardless of the care given.

CARE OF ROOTS

When planting bare-root seedlings, it is important that the roots are planted straight up and down, and not bunched up at the bottom of the planting hole, or "J" rooted. A "Y-shaped" stick may be used to straighten roots in the hole while planting.

Sometimes it may be necessary to prune the roots prior to planting if the seedling's roots are longer than the depth of the hole you are making. A dibble or tree planting bar makes a hole about 8 to 10 inches deep. If the roots are longer, a sturdy spade may be substituted for the dibble bar to make a deeper hole.

If the roots need to be pruned they should be trimmed so they are no longer than the depth of the planting hole. Pruning shears or another sharp tool may be used. It is never recommended to remove more than 25% of the root system. If you notice white tissues forming at ends of the roots, the roots have started to elongate prior to planting and it is not recommended to prune them at this point.

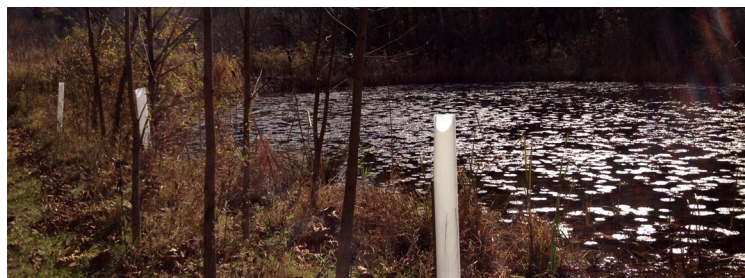
SEEDLING CARE

SEEDLING PROTECTION

Young trees can be damaged by a variety of animals including rabbits, squirrels, groundhogs, voles, and deer. However the most common culprits are deer. In areas where deer are abundant, it can be a real challenge to establish tree seedlings.

Actions that discourage deer from damaging seedlings include but are not limited to tree shelters, hunting, fencing, bud caps, chemical repellents, scare tactics, and selecting species that deer are less likely to prefer. Tree shelters are one of the most effective methods. Tree shelters are plastic tubes 2-6 feet long that protect seedlings from animal browse, herbicide, and mowing. They also create a mini-greenhouse maintaining moisture and a more stable temperature.

Another threat is damage from wildfires. In Ohio, wildfires are most common in the spring and fall seasons, especially during dry windy conditions. Besides the possibility of killing newly planted bare-root seedlings, fire can expose the roots and leave scars that may lead to fungal infections like root and butt rot. To minimize this threat, fire lanes should be established around the edges of the planting and disked once a year. Disking or plowing should be done "on the contour" to minimize erosion.



CARE AFTER PLANTING

After planting, it is necessary to take certain precautions to protect this investment of time, money, and effort. Mowing and weed control around seedlings is needed for two or three years after planting to keep weeds from competing with the young seedlings and to help keep rodents away.

Tree plantings should also be protected from livestock. Grazing destroys more timber in Ohio than fire does. Livestock not only eat young seedlings, they trample the protective leaf cover and topsoil, which results in erosion and loss of soil moisture.

Diseases and insect pests can become a serious threat to your trees. It is important to regularly monitor the health of your trees. If excessive damage is found, contact your local service forester to help identify the cause and best treatment options.

If practical, it is good to mulch around trees to help keep weeds down until lower branches of the trees cover the area. A layer of aged straw, peat, and/or woodchips at a depth of 2 to 3 inches and for a distance of 4 feet is effective.

For additional information on care after planting or seedling protection, contact your local service forester.



OHIO TREE & SHRUB SPECIES INFORMATION TABLE

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	MATURE HEIGHT (feet)	MATURE SPREAD (feet)	GROWTH RATE s=slow m=med f=fast	x = yes			p = preferred										Reclaim Mine-land	GENERAL NOTES
				MULTI-STEM	EVER-GREEN	NATIVE	SOIL MOISTURE		LIGHT REQUIREMENTS		BENEFITS, SERVICES, & USES							
							Dry	Well Drained	Wet	Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Wildlife	Wind-break	Timber	Wet-land		
Arborvitae, American <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	30-50'	10-20'	s-m	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	x			x				Very tolerant of alkaline soils.
Baldcypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	60-80'	20-30'	m-f				x	x	p	p	x			x	x	x	x	Excellent wetland species. Native to the southern US (drops its needles in the fall).
Basswood, American <i>Tilia americana</i>	70-90'	40-60'	m-f			x		p		x	p	x	x		x			The flower produces rich nectar, is a favorite of bees & makes choice honey.
Beech, American <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	60-80'	40-70'	s-m			x	x	p		x	p	x	x					Trunks are often hollow & provide excellent den sites for various wildlife.
Birch, Black (Sweet Birch) <i>Betula lenta</i>	60-80'	30-45'	m			x		p	x	x	p	x	x		x			Can tap in spring & ferment sap to make birch beer. Twigs have wintergreen aroma.
Birch, River <i>Betula nigra</i>	50-70'	20-40'	m	x		x		x	p	p			x	x		x		Ornamentally valued for its flaky orange & cream-colored bark.
Yellow Birch <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	60-80'	30-55'	m			x		p	x	x	p	x	x		x			Bark peels are flammable & can be used to start a fire, even when wet.
Blackhaw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	12-15'	8-12'	s-m			x		p	x	x	p	x	x	x			x	Viburnum shrub. Dark green foliage in summer & purple/red in autumn.
Buckeye, Ohio <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	40-60'	20-40'	m			x		p	x	x	p	x	x					Leaves prone to scorching, discoloration & foliar diseases by mid-summer.
Buckeye, Yellow <i>Aesculus flava</i>	60-80'	30-40'	m			x		p	x	x	p	x	x	x	x			Best shade buckeye. Nut husk is spineless unlike Ohio buckeye.
Butternut <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	40-70'	30-50'	s-m			x		p		p			x		x			Tolerant of alkaline soils. Edible nut. Large trees rare due to canker/fungus.
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	5-10'	10-15'	m	x		x			p	p			x			x		Good for wetlands & stabilizing shorelines, cuttings will root in moist soils.
Cherry, Black <i>Prunus serotina</i>	60-80'	30-40'	m-f			x	x	p		p			x		x			Berries are an important food for wildlife, provides quality timber especially in NE OH.
Coffeetree, Kentucky <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	70-80'	40-50'	m			x		p		p	x						x	Tolerant of alkaline soils. Pioneers used the beans as a coffee substitute.
Cottonwood, Eastern <i>Populus deltoides</i>	80-110'	60-90'	f			x	x	x	p	p					x	x	x	Small seeds attached to cotton-like strands released in late spring.
Crabapple, American <i>Malus coronaria</i>	15-25'	15-25'	s-m			x	x	p	x	p	x		x	x			x	Large size crabapple fruit.
Crabapple, Sargent <i>Malus sargentii</i>	6-8'	8-10'	s-m				x	p		p			x	x			x	Native to Japan. Resistant to apple scab disease.
Cucumbertree <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	60-80'	40-60'	m-f			x		p		x	x		x		x			The most cold-hardy magnolia with its northern range reaching southern Ontario.
Dogwood, Flowering <i>Cornus florida</i>	15-30'	15-20'	s-m			x		p			p		x					Showy spring flowers; autumn red fruit & crimson foliage.
Dogwood, Gray <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	10-15'	10-15'	m	x		x		p	x	x	p	x	x	x			x	Very adaptive to different sites.
Dogwood, Red Osier <i>Cornus sericea</i>	10-15'	10-15'	m	x		x			p	p	x		x	x		x		Provides winter color to landscapes with its thin red branches.
Dogwood, Silky <i>Cornus amomum</i>	6-10'	6-10'	m	x		x		p	x	p	x	x	x	x		x		Blue-black fruits mature in mid-summer, a favorite of birds & squirrels.
Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	60-80'	50-60'	m			x		p	x	p			x				x	Prefers alkaline soil, tolerates poor sites. Prone to cosmetic leaf/twig diseases.
Hawthorn, Washington <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	20-30'	20-25'	s-m			x	x	p	x	p	x		x	x			x	May have thorns. Spring white flowers; orange-red fruits in autumn/winter.
Hazelnut, American <i>Corylus americana</i>	8-10'	3-5'	s-m	x		x	x	p		x	x		x					Edible nut. Best nut production occurs in full sun.
Hemlock, Eastern <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	80-120'	30-50'	s-m		x	x		p	x		p	x	x					Prefers cool, northern slopes, gorges. Threatened by Hemlock Woolly Adelgid.
Hickory, Bitternut <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	60-90'	40-65'	m			x		p	x	p	x		x		x	x		Bark is smooth for hickories. Nuts are bitter & ill-fit for human consumption.
Hickory, Mockernut <i>Carya alba</i>	60-90'	40-70'	m			x	x	p		p	x		x		x			Edible nut is important food for wildlife, especially squirrels, which eat green nuts.
Hickory, Pignut <i>Carya glabra</i>	60-90'	40-70'	m			x	x	p		p	x		x		x			Edible nut (bitter to humans) is eaten by various species of wildlife.
Hickory, Shagbark <i>Carya ovata</i>	70-100'	40-70'	m			x	x	p		p	x		x		x			Edible sweet nut. Shaggy bark peels in long vertical strips from the trunk & branches.
Hickory, Shellbark <i>Carya laciniosa</i>	60-90'	40-70'	m			x		x	p	p	x		x		x	x		Largest leaf & nut of all the hickories. Edible sweet nut relished by squirrels.
Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	50-70'	30-50'	m-f			x	x	p	x	p	x		x			x	x	Adaptive to different sites. Has large thorns, but ornamental varieties are thornless.
Hophornbeam, Eastern <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25-50'	15-35'	s			x	x	p	x	x	p	x	x					AKA Ironwood. Hop-like nuts provide food for grouse & look like hops used for beer.
Hornbeam, American <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	15-35'	15-35'	s	x		x	x	p	x	x	p	x	x					AKA musclewood (muscular-appearance), blue beech (smooth bark) & ironwood (hard to cut)
Larch, Eastern <i>Larix laricina</i>	50-70'	15-25'	s-m			x		x	p	p					x	x		Deciduous conifer also called tamarack, native to NE Ohio.
Locust, Black <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	50-70'	25-50'	m-f			x	x	p	x	p	x			x			x	Resistant to decay, good for fence posts.
Maple, Red <i>Acer rubrum</i>	50-80'	40-65'	m-f			x	x	p	x	x	p	x	x		x	x	x	Named for its red twigs, buds, spring flowers & red autumn foliage.
Maple, Silver <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60-90'	40-80'	f			x	x	x	p	p	x		x		x	x	x	Adaptive to different sites. Prone to storm damage. Underside of leaf is silver (name).



OHIO TREE & SHRUB SPECIES INFORMATION TABLE

FORESTRY 	COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	MATURE HEIGHT (feet)	MATURE SPREAD (feet)	GROWTH RATE s=slow m=med f=fast	x = yes			p = preferred										Reclaim Mine-land	GENERAL NOTES
					MULTI-STEM	EVER-GREEN	NATIVE	SOIL MOISTURE			LIGHT REQUIREMENTS			BENEFITS, SERVICES & USES					
								Dry	Well Drained	Wet	Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Wildlife	Wind-break	Timber	Wet-land		
	Maple, Sugar <i>Acer saccharum</i>	70-100'	40-65'	m			x		p		x	p	x	x		x		AKA hard maple. Best maple for syrup production. Outstanding autumn colors.	
	Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	8-20'	8-15'	s-m	x		x		p	x	x	p	x	x			x	Produces attractive flowers, fruit & autumn color. Fruit is eaten by many kinds of birds.	
	Oak, Black <i>Quercus velutina</i>	50-80'	40-60'	m			x	x	p		p			x		x	x	Grows on a wider variety of soils than most oaks. Drought tolerant.	
	Oak, Bur <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	70-90'	60-80'	m			x		p	x	p	x		x	x	x	x	Adaptive to different soils. Fringed rough acorn caps (mossy). AKA mossycup oak.	
	Oak, Chestnut <i>Quercus prinus</i>	70-100'	40-60'	m			x	p	x		p			x		x		Leaves resemble American chestnut. Bark has thick triangular ridges & deep furrows.	
	Oak, Chinkapin <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	60-80'	40-80'	m			x	x	p		p			x		x	x	Prefers alkaline soils with high pH, but will tolerate neutral to acidic soil.	
	Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	70-100'	40-70'	m			x		x	p	p			x	x	x	x	Plant on acidic soils (low pH). On alkaline soils Chlorosis (yellow leaves) occurs.	
	Oak, Northern Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	70-100'	40-70'	m			x	x	p	x	p	x		x	x	x		Shade tolerant in youth. Large acorns. Important tree for timber & wildlife.	
	Oak, Sawtooth <i>Quercus acutissima</i>	40-60'	35-50'	m				x	p	x	p			x			x	Good wildlife tree. Good sites produce nuts in 5-8 years. Native to east Asia.	
	Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	60-90'	50-70'	m			x	p	x		p			x		x		Intolerant of alkaline soils. Drought tolerant. Named for its autumn color.	
	Oak, Shingle <i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	60-80'	40-70'	m			x		p	x	p	x		x	x	x		Oval, smooth unlobed margin on leaf (unique for OH oaks). Holds dead leaves into winter.	
	Oak, Shumard <i>Quercus shumardii</i>	60-90'	40-80'	m			x	x	p		p			x		x		Will tolerate alkaline soils & is fairly drought tolerant.	
	Oak, Swamp Chestnut <i>Quercus michauxii</i>	60-80'	40-60'	m					x	p	p			x		x	x	Native to the southern US but tolerates cold enough to plant in southern Ohio.	
	Oak, Swamp White <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	60-80'	60-80'	m			x		x	p	p	x		x	x	x	x	Common in northwest Ohio. Good on wet sites & tolerates slightly alkaline soils.	
	Oak, White <i>Quercus alba</i>	70-100'	60-90'	m			x	x	p		p	x		x		x		Shade tolerant in youth. Important tree for timber, acorns preferred by wildlife.	
	Pawpaw <i>Asimina triloba</i>	15-20'	15-20'	m	x		x	x	p	x	x	p	x	x				Prefers shade in youth. Needs partial sun & genetically dissimilar pollen to fruit.	
	Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	40-60'	30-40'	s-m			x	x	p		p			x	x			Edible fruit. A dioecious species (needs male & female trees to produce fruit).	
	Pine, Austrian <i>Pinus nigra</i>	50-70'	35-60'	m		x		x	p		p	x		x	x	x	x	Native to Europe. Pine most tolerant to de-icing salt. Susceptible to diploдия tip blight.	
	Pine, Loblolly <i>Pinus taeda</i>	70-90'	20-40'	f		x		x	p		p			x	x	x		Native to the southern US. Don't plant north of State Route 32.	
	Pine, Pitch <i>Pinus rigida</i>	40-70'	20-50'	m		x	x	x	p		p			x		x		One of few pines that can re-sprout from stump after disturbance (especially fires).	
	Pine, Pitlolly <i>Pinus rigida x taeda</i>	40-70'	20-45'	m-f		x		x	p		p			x	x	x		A hybrid of Pitch & Loblolly Pine. Tolerates bitter cold better than Loblolly.	
	Pine, Shortleaf <i>Pinus echinata</i>	40-70'	20-40'	m		x	x	x	p		p			x		x		Native to southern Ohio. Young trees are able to re-sprout following fire.	
	Pine, White <i>Pinus strobus</i>	80-120'	20-50'	m-f		x	x	x	p		p	x		x	x	x		Intolerant of poor drained alkaline soils. WP weevil can kill main leader & distort form.	
	Pine, Virginia <i>Pinus virginiana</i>	35-65'	15-40'	s-m		x	x	p	x		p			x			x	Thrives on poor sites, drought tolerant. Slow grower, shrubby form & scraggly.	
	Plum, American <i>Prunus americana</i>	20-30'	12-20'	s-m	x		x	x	p	x		p		x	x		x	Edible fruit is sweet when fully ripe & makes excellent jelly or jam.	
	Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	15-25'	15-20'	s-m	x		x	x	p		x	p		x				Known for showy lavender-pink flowers that bloom days before the leaves emerge.	
	Redcedar, Eastern <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	30-50'	10-25'	s-m		x	x	x	p		p			x	x	x	x	Don't plant near apple orchards (cedar-apple rust). Likes alkaline soils.	
	Sassafras <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	30-60'	25-45'	m	x		x	x	p	x	p	x		x				Has a spicy aroma. Its roots have been used for perfume, soaps, tea & root beer.	
	Serviceberry, Downy <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	15-40'	10-25'	s-m	x		x	x	p		x	p		x	x			The berries are edible & make wonderful pies & jams. An important wildlife tree.	
	Spruce, Norway <i>Picea abies</i>	60-90'	25-40'	m-f		x			p	x	p	x		x	x	x		Native to Europe but not considered invasive.	
	Spruce, White <i>Picea glauca</i>	40-65'	15-30'	s-m		x			p		p	x		x	x			Native to northern US. The smallest cones & needles of any spruce found in Ohio.	
	Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	60-90'	40-80'	m			x	x	x	p	p	x		x		x	x	Its name comes from the taste of hard sap that will form from wounds on the tree.	
	Sycamore, American <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	70-110'	60-90'	f			x		x	p	p	x				x	x	By circumference the most massive tree in the eastern US. Prone to leaf diseases.	
	Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	80-120'	30-70'	f			x	x	p		p	x				x		Tallest tree in eastern US. Flowers are a favorite of bees for making honey.	
	Tupelo, Black (Blackgum) <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	40-80'	35-50'	m			x		p	x	x	x		x				Dark green glossy summer leaves, brilliant red in autumn, berries important for wild-life.	
	Walnut, Black <i>Juglans nigra</i>	60-85'	40-70'	m			x		p	x	p			x	x	x		Edible nut. Highly valued timber tree & important for wildlife.	
	Willow, "Streamco" <i>Salix purpurea</i>	12-15'	10-15'	f	x					p	p	x		x			x	Native to Europe. Used for stream bank stabilization.	
	Witchhazel, Common <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	15-25'	15-25'	m	x		x	x	p	x	x	x		x				Yellow flowers appear in fall, twisted ribbon-like petals.	