DATE & TIME: Monday, January 11, 2021, at 7:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Conference Room 2C, 2nd Floor, City Building One Donham Plaza

MEMBERS: Irene Earl Carolyn Keiffer Steve Lewis
Travis Bautz Adam Johnson
Ami Vitori, City Council Representative
Keep Middletown Beautiful Liaison
Alison Manning, Staff Representative

1. MEETING CALLED TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – July 13th and November 9th

4. AUDIENCE COMMENTS – RESERVED TIME (3 MINUTES PER SPEAKER)

5. OLD BUSINESS
   - Urban Forestry Topics: Final Tree Removal Report 2020
   - Buckeye Yard and Garden onLine, https://bygl.osu.edu/
   - Tree City Application Update

6. NEW BUSINESS
   - Parks Maintenance Update – Monthly Report for November and December
   - Parks Master Plan Update
   - Example User Group Agreements -comments
   - Park Board Election of Chairman & Vice Chairman

7. COMMENTS – RESERVED TIME (5 MIN. PER SPEAKER) Board Members, Liaisons, Council Members

8. OTHER

9. ADJOURNMENT

The next regular meeting of Park Board will be held on Monday, February 8th, 2021 @ 7:00 p.m.
MIDDLETOWN PARK BOARD MINUTES
November 9th, 2020

TYPE: Regular Meeting
PLACE: Rathman Building, Smith Park

PARK BOARD MEMBERS: Irene Earl, Adam Johnson, Jason Jones, Carolyn Keiffer, Steve Lewis

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE: Ami Vitori

LIAISONS: Jeff Michel of Keep Middletown Beautiful

MEETING: Called to order at 7:02 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Present: Irene Earl, Adam Johnson, Jason Jones, Steve Lewis
Absent: Carolyn Keiffer

Also present was Keep Middletown Beautiful liaison Doris Badin, and city staff representative Ali Manning.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Mr. Lewis motioned to approve the minutes from the June 8th and September 14th meetings, Ms. Earl seconded. Approval of minutes for the July 13th meeting were tabled until the next meeting.

AUDIENCE COMMENTS
None.

OLD BUSINESS
Urban Forestry Discussion: Tree Removal Report 2020
Ms. Manning distributed the current tree removal report for 2020. Mr. Johnson asked if any of the trees removed for the bike path project were counted in the tree removal report. Ms. Manning said no those trees were not. Mr. Jones noted that 95 trees had been removed for the year.

Buckeye Yard and Garden onLine
Ms. Manning distributed the different handouts about Wheel Bugs, Spotted Lanternfly, and the fall 2020 webinar series.

Mr. Lewis said he has seen numerous online classes available for a multitude of topics relating to trees and landscaping.

Mr. Lewis said he felt that the Lanternfly should be taken very seriously as it is very active on several species local to the area. He said up north it has been devastating grapes along with many species of trees. He said that insects that fly are challenging to control simply because their area of habit can be so spread out.

NEW BUSINESS
Parks Maintenance Update – Monthly report
Ms. Manning distributed the monthly report for September and October. Ms. Earl asked what type of activities were included in COVID-19 activities. Ms. Manning said the line item included things like restroom sanitation, building facilities maintenance, and setting up and refilling temporary handwashing stations in the parks, along with other COVID-19 mandated activities.

Mr. Lewis asked how Light Up Middletown was going. Ms. Manning said most structures were up and hat there were a few trees left to be decorated. Mr. Lewis asked when they started this and what the City helped with. Ms. Manning said that they began around the end of October and that the City staff helps with decorating trees using the bucket trucks. Mr. Jones asked if they were planning on having a Santa. Ms. Manning said she was unsure but assumed they would not. Mr. Lewis asked how their volunteer status was. Ms. Manning said when they were out working they had quite a few volunteers, but she was unsure if AK Steel had helped them with set up this year.

Parks Master Plan Update
Survey Draft – Final Comments
Ms. Manning distributed a final draft of the survey. She said there would be a Spanish version as well. Board members reviewed the draft and there were three comments made. She explained that the Board members are included as members in the Technical Advisory Stakeholder group that includes staff.
She asked that the email about participation be responded to and if anyone had trouble to let her know and she would help them get it filled out. Mr. Johnson said he had issues with the link not responding. Mr. Jones and Mr. Lewis said they both received it. Mr. Johnson asked how the survey would be distributed. Ms. Manning said it would be sent out virtually and hard copies will be available. Ms. Earl asked how long the survey would be open. Ms. Manning said the survey would be open until the end of December. Ms. Earl suggested that Light Up Middletown would be a good opportunity for distribution. Ms. Manning said that she welcomes any distribution ideas the board would have. There was short discussion about the aquatic questions and how the City staff felt about the aquatic center proposal. Doris asked if the survey included any questions about parks programming. Ms. Earl said she had seen a couple questions referencing programming. Mr. Lewis said he would bet money that the play boxes would be a write in for one of the questions. Ms. Manning asked that any other comments about the survey be sent to her within the next week.

Community Engagement
Ms. Manning also distributed a list about community engagement opportunities. She asked that the board review it and let her know if they had any additional community engagement ideas. She said that next Tuesday at the City Council Meeting, the project would be introduced, and a short presentation would follow. She also said that the State of the City address made by the City Manager the following day would also reference the Parks Master Plan project and survey.

She told Board members that they consultant was working on the inventory and analysis portion of the project and would be developing a needs assessment memo.

Example User Group Agreements
Ms. Manning reminded the Board that the City’s standard user group agreement along with other example user group agreements were distributed at the last meeting. She asked if there were any questions, comments, or suggestions about them. Mr. Lewis asked who administers the contracts? Ms. Manning said that Scott Tadych, Public Works Director, and the Law Department review the documents and the City Manager signs the final agreements. Mr. Lewis asked who polices the agreements. Ms. Manning said that Charlie Anderson, Public Works Superintendent, and Donna Beauregard, Parks Leadman, supervise and enforce the agreements.

Mr. Lewis said he reviewed Warren County and Lebanon’s agreements. He said that they seemed like simplified agreements. Mr. Lewis said he felt at this point, since he felt like this was dumped on the Board as homework and felt like it wouldn’t be beneficial to discuss the agreements and comments without the council liaison present, since she was the driving force of the topic. Ms. Manning said the topic didn’t have to be discussed at this meeting and could be tabled to the next meeting. Mr. Lewis said of all of them he felt that the City of Lebanon’s agreements seemed the most suitable to follow as an example.

Mr. Jones asked that the topic be added to the next meetings agenda.

COMMENTS – BOARD MEMBERS, LIAISONS, COUNCIL MEMBERS
Mr. Lewis asked if Public Works purchased a new flail mower. Ms. Manning said yes, and it has been used to trim right-of-ways.

Ms. Manning notified the Board know about the status of the Tree City application. She said that she had started the application and it is due December 4th. She said the Arbor Day Foundation is overlooking some of the standards, but the City did satisfy the meeting standard and that an Arbor Day tree was planted. She said that the City is trying to reach citizens via social media about tree information and encouraging residents to celebrate Arbor Day and Earth Day safely. She said she felt confidence that the city would meet the city per capita requirement.

Mr. Jones said he met a Lebanon resident that had visited Sunset Park and received the comment that it was the best-looking park she had every seen. There was a discussion about the next meeting. Mr. Lewis was going to check into possible venues for he next meeting to be at a restaurant for a Holiday dinner and let Ms. Manning know. There was also a discussion about future meeting venues and the possibility of using a virtual platform. Ms. Manning said she would check into the availability of the City Building and let the group know.

OTHER

ADJOURN
Ms. Earl motioned to adjourn, Mr. Johnson seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 7:48 p.m.

Jason Jones – Board Member                                   Alison Manning –Secretary
## Tree Removal Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type of Tree</th>
<th>Qty. of Trees Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Jackson Lane</td>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*alley off Centennial</td>
<td>Ash, Elm, Hackberry...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Park</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*alley behind 2009 Logan</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armbruster Nature Preserve</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Santa Fe at Rosedale</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit lot</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*300 Thorn Hill Lane</td>
<td>Honeylocust</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit lot</td>
<td>Honeylocust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 S. Main St.</td>
<td>Linden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Alameda Circle</td>
<td>Siberian Elm, birch</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass Park</td>
<td>Siberian Elm, birch</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowling Park</td>
<td>3 Mulberries and Pear</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*SR73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Park</td>
<td>Pine and unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breiel median</td>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alley behind 1227 Woodside</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Park</td>
<td>Honeylocust and mulberry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Park</td>
<td>Spruce, maple</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Charles at Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*alley, 1800 bl of Baltimore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*AK property at Oneka and Ottawa</td>
<td>Ailanthus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Grand Ave.</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yankee Park</td>
<td>Weeping Falsecypress</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Roosevelt at Wicoff</td>
<td>Silver Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown Cemetery</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldman Park</td>
<td>Crabapple, Redbud, Linden</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore Road basin</td>
<td>Ailanthus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacot Park</td>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry median</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*904 Beech</td>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardrail on Cin-Dayton</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th and University median</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinartz median</td>
<td>Zelkova</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Park</td>
<td>Mulberry, Hackberry, Ash</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*4716 Victoria</td>
<td>Mulberry, Hackberry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemming Park</td>
<td>Black Locust, Hackberry</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Reinartz Blvd.</td>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Harrison</td>
<td>Bradford Pear</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Central Ave.</td>
<td>Bradford Pear</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Waite St.</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Building</td>
<td>Littleleaf Linden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Wayne Ave. alley</td>
<td>Ailanthus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towne &amp; Cin-Dayton Road</td>
<td>Siberian Elm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacot Park</td>
<td>Crabapple, Hawthorn</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*alley behind 615 Crawford</td>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield School lot</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Breiel Blvd. median</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Blvd. median</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Breiel Blvd. city lot</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Locust Lane</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Street</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curryer Road</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden Ave</td>
<td>Black Locust</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ave.</td>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemming Rd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlawn Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette Ave.</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tytus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlawn</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldman Ave.</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls Run Arboretum</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Removed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*fell into right of way

Updated: 12/15/20++

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**Monthly Report for Parks and Grounds Division**

**November 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees removed/planted</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees trimmed</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush/limbs removed</td>
<td>105 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground equipment repaired</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter picked up</td>
<td>55.5 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events/Light Up Middletown</td>
<td>102/141.5 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash pad maintenance</td>
<td>0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment with pre-emergent/herbicides</td>
<td>12 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowerbed maintenance</td>
<td>15 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mower Inspector</td>
<td>27 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow removal-related activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mow with arm tractor or batwing</td>
<td>15.5 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 activities</td>
<td>23.5 hrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**December 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees removed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees trimmed</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush/limbs removed</td>
<td>12 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground equipment repaired</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter picked up</td>
<td>229 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events/Light Up Middletown</td>
<td>155.5/0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash pad maintenance</td>
<td>0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment with pre-emergent/herbicides</td>
<td>0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowerbed maintenance</td>
<td>0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mower Inspector</td>
<td>0 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow removal-related activities</td>
<td>130.25 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mow with arm tractor or batwing</td>
<td>86 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 activities</td>
<td>26 hrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kicking off the new year with an update on a not so new invasive species, the emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis) (EAB).

EAB was first detected in summer of 2002 in Michigan, near Detroit, and in winter of 2003 in Ohio, outside of Toledo. It has since spread through the buckeye state and has made its home in 36 states. As indicated on the map, some states have felt the wrath of EAB from north to south and east to west, while some have what we would call 'isolated infestations' - at least for now.

While the EAB map that is updated on a monthly basis and distributed by USDA-APHIS had no changes or additions since December 1, 2020, the big news is that on December 15, 2020 USDA-APHIS published in the Federal Register a final rule that removes the federal domestic EAB quarantine regulations. The rule changing the approach to fight EAB will become effective on January 14, 2021.

Here is the release distributed by USDA-APHIS last month.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 2020 —The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is changing its approach to fight the emerald ash borer (EAB) infestation that has spread through much of the United States. The Agency is publishing a final rule that removes the federal domestic EAB quarantine regulations that have proved ineffective and will redirect resources to more promising methods. APHIS has been transparent about the challenges associated with controlling the emerald ash borer and that the domestic quarantine has not proven effective in stopping its spread. The Agency has worked to identify more effective and less intrusive methods and will now direct available resources toward non-regulatory options for management and containment of the pest, such as rearing and releasing biological control agents. Results have already proved effective and the actions announced today will allow the Agency to increase their use.

Removing the quarantine regulations ends APHIS’ domestic regulatory activities, which includes actions such as issuing permits, certificates and compliance agreements, making site visits, and conducting investigations of suspected violations. The final rule and the response to the comments we received will publish in the Federal Register on December 15, 2020 and be rule will be effective on January 14, 2021. Documents may be viewed online at [https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=APHIS-2017-0056](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https:/lnks.gd/eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJidWxsZXRpbl9saW5rX2lkIjoxMDIsInVyaSI6ImJwMjpjbGljayIsImJ1bGxldGluX2lkIjoiMjAyMDEyMTQuMzWul9dqkfzw/s/236047668/br/91767845395-L__flPKKeukYih8GSNjyDgfth3G-LXnarWqS5STqBx9ULW4v52ijHmP7e9BDLh0BC7tyFABLgS)](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https:/lnks.gd/eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJidWxsZXRpbl9saW5rX2lkIjoxMDIsInVyaSI6ImJwMjpjbGljayIsImJ1bGxldGluX2lkIjoiMjAyMDEyMTQuMzWul9dqkfzw/s/236047668/br/91767845395-L__flPKKeukYih8GSNjyDgfth3G-LXnarWqS5STqBx9ULW4v52ijHmP7e9BDLh0BC7tyFABLgS)] upon publication. APHIS is working with the National Plant Board on effective strategies to manage firewood movement, which is one of the ways the emerald ash borer spreads. APHIS’ goal is still to maintain ash in the North American landscape. We look forward to continued collaboration with our partners on this effort.

While the changes will have minimal to no implications for Ohioans as it relates the quarantine regulations, it is important to sometimes step-back and look at the big, or national picture. For many, EAB has come and gone. Others continue to manage landscape ash trees with insecticide options, or manage ash trees in a woodlot that germinated from the seed bank or sprouted from roots of ash trees that once stood and were food for the destructive metallic green borer in the past.
If continuing to stay up-to-date on EAB interests to you, check out the regional website maintained by Michigan State University at http://www.emeraldashborer.info/ (http://www.emeraldashborer.info/). In addition to updates, blog posts and educational resources, the site is also home to Emerald Ash Borer University which offers virtual educational programming and recordings on EAB and other invasive species. A new ‘semester’ of sessions will be offered this winter and will soon be announced and promoted via the EAB website and an upcoming BYGL Alert.

Tags
EAB (/index.php/taxonomy/term/564)
emerald ash borer (/index.php/taxonomy/term/563)
emerald ash borer university (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1247)
EABU (/index.php/taxonomy/term/585)
Common buckthorn (European buckthorn), *Rhamnus cathartica*, and Glossy buckthorn, *Frangula alnus* (previously named *Rhamnus frangula*), are large shrubs or small trees (10-25’ in height) that are non-native invasive species. Both can form dense thickets displacing native tree and shrub species. Common buckthorn prefers drier sites while glossy buckthorn favors wetter habitats including river and stream banks and pond edges. Plants of both species can establish themselves in fence rows, open fields, road sides, open woods, and woodland edges. Common buckthorn is the alternate host for crown rust of oats (*Puccinia coronata* f. sp. *avenae*) that affects both yield and grain quality and is an overwintering host for soybean aphids.

**Identification**

The leaf arrangement for common buckthorn can be opposite or subopposite, meaning its leaves are slightly offset from opposite but also not far enough apart to be considered alternate.
However, glossy buckthorn has an alternate leaf arrangement.

While both species have leaves of similar size, 1-3” in length and ¾-1 ½” in width, they differ in several critical ways. Common buckthorn leaves have a very distinctive venation pattern with 3 to 5 pairs of veins that run roughly parallel and curve as they approach the leaf tip. The leaf margin has fine, rounded teeth, and the petiole is ¼-1” in length.

Glossy buckthorn leaves have 8-9 pairs of veins with a smooth or entire leaf margin. The leaves are glossy dark green, and the petiole is ¼-½” in length.

Common buckthorn is dioecious with male and female flowers on separate plants. Female plants are more numerous and can begin to produce flowers and fruit as early as four years of age. The flowers have four, greenish-yellow petals and are produced in clusters of 2-6. The resulting fruits are fleshy, ½” in diameter, and are black when
ripe.

Glossy buckthorn has complete flowers with both male and female reproductive structures present within the flower. The flowers have five, greenish-white petals and can appear singly or in cluster. The fruits are ¼" in diameter and change from red to black as they ripen.

In winter, common buckthorn can be identified by its ¼" elongated, dark brown buds. The terminal bud is typically absent having been replaced by a modified spine ¼" to 7/8" in length.

The sapwood is yellow, and the heartwood is pink to orange.
Glossy buckthorn has a prominent brown terminal bud that is covered with hairs, and which is much larger than the lateral buds. The stems are marked with lenticels. Glossy buckthorn does not have a spine.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

**Look-a-likes**

Several native buckthorns and other woody shrubs can be confused with these invasive species. When in doubt, samples can be submitted to the C. Wayne Eieett Plant Pest Diagnostic Clinic for identification.

Carolina buckthorn, *Frangula caroliniana*, has an alternate leaf arrangement. The leaves are 2-5" in length. The flowers are yellow-green, and the stalks are pubescent. The fruits are round, 1/3" in diameter and change from a bright red in summer to black when ripe. Its buds are very small and fuzzy. Broken branches produce a strong almond scent. This species is more commonly found in the southern U.S.

Alder-leaved buckthorn, *Rhamnus alnifolia*, is a small plant reaching less than 3' at maturity. This species has an alternate leaf arrangement. Leaves have 5-9 pairs of veins and leaf margin has tiny, serrated teeth and a pair of stipules are present at the base of the petiole. The flowers do not have petals but have 5 sepals giving the flowers a star-like appearance. This plant does not have thorns.

Shrub dogwoods, *Cornus* spp., have opposite leaves with smooth margins. The flowers and fruit are in flat cymes rather than in the axils of the leaves. The fruits are white or blue rather than black when ripe.

Deciduous holly, *Ilex* spp., have alternate, elliptic to oval leaves, and the fruits are orange or red when ripe.

Common chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), has alternate leaves with a finely serrated leaf margin and an acuminate leaf tip. The white flowers are produced in 3-6" racemes and the edible fruit are purple black when ripe.

**Management**

Management practices are the same for both invasive species. When the seedlings are young less than ½" in diameter, they can be easily removed by hand pulling because of their fibrous, shallow root systems. When plants are 1 ½" in diameter or less, they can be controlled by cutting or mowing, but resprouting may occur, so continued maintenance is required. Chemical control is more effective for plants with a stem diameter greater than 1 ½". Herbicides containing the active ingredients triclopyr, and/or glyphosate can be applied to cut stumps or directly to the foliage during the growing season. The most effective time to control buckthorn is August to November. Before applying any herbicide be sure to read the entire label and follow all the instructions and restrictions. Care should be exercised to prevent the herbicide from coming into contact with desirable plants. Since buckthorn seed can remain viable for five years, continued monitoring and control will be needed to prevent regrowth. For additional information on herbicide control measures can be found at [https://extension.psu.edu/buckthorn](https://extension.psu.edu/buckthorn).

**References and additional information**

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. n.d. Buckthorn What you should know. What you can do (EWR_395_17) [Fact sheet]. https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/natural_resources/invasives/terrestrialplants/woodyplants/buckthorn_what_you_should_know.pdf


Templeton, Skylure, Art Gover, Dave Jackson, and Sarah Wurzbacher. 2020. Invasive Plant Fact Sheet Buckthorn Common (Rhamnus cathartica) and Glossy Buckthorn (Frangula alnus [syn. Rhamnus frangula]) [Factsheet]. https://extension.psu.edu/buckthorn


Tags
invasive species (/index.php/taxonomy/term/586)
Common buckthorn (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1506)
Glossy buckthorn (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1507)
Rhamnus cathartica (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1508)
Frangula alnus (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1509)
Phragmites (Phragmites australis) is a non-native perennial grass this is commonly referred to as common reed. The wetland grass thrives in its name sake - wetlands or low areas - but can also establish itself in other areas as well. It is commonly found along roadsides in ditches, in retention ponds and bioswales, along the edges of ponds, rivers and lakes, and will completely infiltrate a wetland, quickly becoming a monoculture - a single species. It is considered invasive as it outcompetes all other plants and displaces wildlife as it becomes the 'top-plant,' at least in numbers, in a given area.

In the fall, phragmites begins to turn from its summer green, to yellow and ultimately tan as shown in the photo below. Currently, the plants are brown and the seed heads are in their full fluffiness.
Phragmites can grow very tall, with some references stating that plants can top out at 20 feet. If the plant's presence wasn't bad enough, it can obstruct views of water and nature, along a slew of other negative impacts that will be covered in the alert.
The US Fish and Wildlife describes the arrival of phragmites to the US in the early 19th century. Its origin was likely European and was first noticed in coastal ports primarily in the eastern states. The rapid spread in the 20th century was likely tied to transportation including roads, highways and railways; habitat disturbances; development of shorelines; pollution; and eutrophication.

Phragmites takes advantage of disturbed sites and can also be an indicator of a wetland system that is out of balance. Once it finds its way onto a given site, it begins to spread and the establishment of what often is a monoculture quickly follows. The plant can spread easily by seeds and rhizomes.

While the photograph above is a typical 'home' for this invasive plant, it can also become established in much harsher conditions as shown below.
While a wet area is likely on the other side of the guardrail because of the presence of the stormwater drain in the photo, the phragmites is eagerly expanding its ground or range. This phragmites invasion, includes a highly disturbed roadside environment which included popping up the alongside and even into the road itself. It is one tough and adaptable plant.

Other ecological impacts include:
- impairment of recreational use of wetlands and shorelands
- decrease of property values
- increase fire risks
- large accumulation of biomass

Its toughness calls for an ongoing multifaceted management approach. The first step in the successful management of phragmites includes identification - the earlier the better! The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has published a resource, A Guide to the Control and Management of Invasive Phragmites, that you might want to check out. It can be found at:

http://www.uprod.org/downloads/deqglaisguidephragbookemail_212418_7_2.pdf
In Ohio we are also asking people to report phragmites and other invasive species on the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) App. For more information about the App and how you can help, check out the website at: https://apps.bugwood.org/apps/gledn/

You can also check out more information about the app at: https://osu.zoom.us/rec/play/uJoJeGl_DMA3ElvV5Q5DBaR_W47oJq2s23AZ-qALxUrjWyMLNvqZLZhN7dWBA7mzjYTgp1YTuwjBIRF

Or: https://mediasite.osu.edu/Mediasite/Play/d9d998f0840042c39f1f84bbd68a5b061d

Tags
phragmites (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1486)
invasive of the week (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1487)
weed (/index.php/taxonomy/term/942)

More Information
OARDC Ohio Perennial and Biennial Weed Guide
The Great Lakes Phragmites Collaborative
https://www.greatlakesphragmites.net/ (https://www.greatlakesphragmites.net/)
Street Trees of Ohio – What’s your Favorite?

Authors: Thomas deHaas (index.php/node/742)
Published on: November 11, 2020

What is a Street Tree? What are desired qualities? Drought tolerant,
Salt tolerant,

Pollution tolerant?
The point of this series of posts is to gather YOUR opinions and highlight a dozen trees for your consideration as a 'Street Tree'.

In my recent walk from my car to the office, I contemplated how we could be so mean to trees. Surrounded by concrete.
Acting as a sump for rainwater.

Next to the street...and heat!
But trees really beautify our city streets.

So, I'm asking for input. E-mail me your favorite variety or two of 'Street Trees' you enjoy. I will highlight 12 over 12 weeks. E-mail your selection to me at dehaas.2@osu.edu (mailto:dehaas.2@osu.edu). I'll pick 12 worthy of highlighting. And remember, there is really no such thing as a 'Street Tree'; it's really 'Right Tree, Right Place'.

Tags
street trees of Ohio (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1478)
This week’s selection comes from the Maple family. Red maples have dominated our tree lawns and streets for several decades. They are fine trees with good fall color and durability. But there are others I suggest you consider: Acer campstrei ‘Hedge King’
and *Acer campestre* ‘Emerald Splendor’ are 2 trees to consider along with other Hedge Maples. The group tends to be low growing with corky bark.
They make an excellent lawn specimen and/or street tree. Some concerns have been raised concerning the potential to reseed and therefore have the potential to be aggressive but this seems to be a regional issue.

Another maple to consider is *Acer miyabei* 'State Street'

a Morton Arboretum introduction which is heat, drought, and salt tolerant. It has a great branching habit for a street tree.
Acer griseum is becoming more popular as a small specimen tree with year-round appeal.

It has exfoliating bark in the winter.
good summer foliage and a red to scarlet fall color.

Acer griseum x ‘Gingerbread’ and A. griseum x ‘Girard’s Hybrid’ are both great cultivars.
Acer truncatum x Acer platanoides 'Keithsform', is Norwegian Sunset Maple™ is being used in the Cincinnati area as a street tree.

has a great fall color.
Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Warrenred' Pacific Sunset™ has outstanding fall color as well.

Three more maples you may want to consider are Acer tataricum, Tatarian Maple.
Acer triflorum, Three-flowered Maple

and Acer buergerianum, Trident Maple.
The takeaway is there are more maples out there than *Acer rubrum*! Consider some mentioned as alternatives.
Street Trees Part 2 – Aesculus (Buckeye)

Authors: Thomas deHaas / Ann Chanon

Published on: November 23, 2020

Aesculus sp. including Buckeye
and Common Horsechestnut

have gotten a bad rap due to Guignardia aesculi (Guignardia leaf spot on Aesculus)
Actually, some are more resistant than others. We hope to highlight some that could be considered potential street trees. *Aesculus x arnoldiana* ‘Autumn Splendor’ which is a hybrid including *Aesculus glabra*, *A. flava* and *A. pavia*. Autumn Splendor Buckeye can have a dark red fall color, yellow-red flowers which appears in May.
Aesculus flava which is Yellow Buckeye has yellow flowers in the spring and is resistant to scorch. And orange fall color
and will become a very large tree and is a perfect replacement for Common Horsechestnut but not along a street. In addition, the fruits
can put a dent in cars so better suited for a park or large space.

*Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye is a smaller tree
that produces red flowers in May and may develop into brown buckeyes in the fall.
It prefers moist, well-drained soil. Although Aesculus x 'Homestead' has limited availability, it might be worth investigating since it shows resistance to Guignardia aesculi (Guignardia leaf spot on Aesculus):
is predisposed to show symptoms of Guignardia aesculi (Guignardia leaf spot on Aesculus).
A. x carnea ‘Briotii’.
are less problematic than the straight species A. hippocastanum to Guignardia aesculi (Guignardia leaf spot on Aesculus) but some years can defoliate mid to late summer. A. hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’, tends to have the cleanest foliage and a double white flower. Because genetics include Common Horsechestnut, they are predisposed to symptoms of Guignardia aesculi (Guignardia leaf spot on Aesculus).
Aesculus glabra, Ohio Buckeye is the state tree but needs space to be appropriate for use as a street tree.

In closing, consider Aesculus as a possible choice where soil is moist and well-drained. Add one to your list.
Birch trees have long been cherished for their bark color and texture. But they can also be cherished for their versatility and adaptability to harsh conditions.
European White Birch, *Betula pendula*, was widely planted several decades ago but it was found to be susceptible to Bronze Birch borer.
There are other birch varieties that do well in adverse conditions. River birch has become a popular street tree as a single stem, not the clump form.
Betula nigra, River Birch

has reddish-brown exfoliating bark
Betula nigra 'Dura Heat'™ is a fast growing, upright tree that is tolerant of hot summer temperatures and is adaptable to most soils.

Betula papyrifera 'Renaissance Oasis', Renaissance River Birch
Another heat tolerant selection is Betula nigra ‘Heritage™’ with white, exfoliating bark and tolerates wet, poorly drained soils and is resistant to bronze birch borer.

Betula platyphylla var. ‘Whitespire’, Whitespire Birch is tolerant of high temperatures.
The white bark does not exfoliate.
There are other birch trees that lend themselves to a larger park setting. *Betula papyrifera*, Paper birch has distinctive white bark and can reach a height up to 50 feet.

Birch are becoming one of the more popular trees for plant along streets.
due to their year-round interest and durability.

Tags
Birch trees (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1482)
Street Trees (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1483)
Street Trees Part 4 – Eucommia (Hardy Rubber Tree), Ginkgo (Ginkgo), Maclura (Osage Orange)

Authors: Thomas deHaas
Published on: December 7, 2020

This week we look at what some would deem ‘Odd’ for street trees but can be good choices for harsh conditions. The key is to pick the right plant cultivar, or you may be headed for trouble.

Our first tree is Eucommia ulmoides, Hardy Rubber Tree.
This can become a larger tree so if used as a street tree, needs more space than a narrow tree lawn. This tree has glossy, leathery foliage that resists drought and adapts to a wide range of soils.
Our next 2 trees are dioecious (produces pollen and seeds on separate plants). The most important aspect of selecting the right tree is choosing a 'Male' clone! Otherwise, you will be SORRY!

Ginkgo biloba, Ginkgo was planted, but it was determined the female fruit drops, it has been referenced to smell like dog feces or vomit.
The preferred male variety as a larger street tree is *Ginkgo biloba* 'Princeton Sentry', Princeton Sentry Ginkgo.
This tree has an upright, uniform branching habit that lends itself to a good choice as street tree that can endure dry conditions. In addition, Ginkgo has a dependable, yellow fall color.

Just be certain you choose a male clone or else……

*Maclura pomifera*, Osage Orange has the reputation of just being used as a hedgerow to keep animals in a field, or people out of a field
because the tree produces thorns.

In addition, the fruit has always provided great entertainment with youth either for playing catch
or set in an array for counting by tens.

But don’t use this plant as a street tree. The male clone that is being recommended is *Maclura pomifera* ‘Whiteshield’, Whiteshield Osage Orange.
This plant has glossy foliage and yellow fall color.
This male clone has no thorns or fruit. This tree is very adaptable to poor soil, dry or wet, and lends itself to a street tree.

In closing, Eucommia (Hardy Rubber Tree), Ginkgo (Ginkgo), Maclura (Osage Orange) can be a durable addition to your street tree palette. Be sure to use a male clone of Ginkgo and Osage Orange.

Tags
Hardy Rubber Tree (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1484)
ginkgo (/index.php/taxonomy/term/526)
Osage Orange (/index.php/taxonomy/term/1485)
Street Trees Part 5 – Gymnocladus, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gleditsia, Honeylocust, and Koelreuteria, Goldenrain Tree

Authors: Thomas deHaas (index.php/node/742)  Erik Draper (index.php/node/44)  Ann Chanon (index.php/node/1357)
Published on: December 14, 2020

This week we look at what some very durable choices for street trees. These include Kentucky Coffee Tree, Honeylocust and Golden Rain Tree. The latter two may have been overused for this application in the past several decades but are still good trees when used in combination with other Genus and species to increase diversity. Gymnocladus dioicus, Kentucky Coffee Tree is a durable street tree, that once established is highly tolerant to adverse growing conditions.
Because Kentucky Coffee Tree can produce seed pods which may be perceived as a detriment by homeowners, you may wish to consider using the male clone, *Gymnocladus dioicus* 'Expresso JFS' ™, Expresso Kentucky Coffee Tree which as an oval vase shape upright growing habit and a yellow fall color. This clone produces no pods.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*, Thornless Honeylocust has been around for decades.

Improved varieties are thornless and have an upright growth habit. *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skycole', Skyline Honeylocust makes an excellent street tree with its conical form that broadens with age.
In most years, it has a golden yellow fall color.

_Gleditsia triacanthos 'Street Keeper'®, Street Keeper Honeylocust is another great choice for a street tree cultivar as it has a tight, narrow branching habit._

_Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Suncole', Sunburst Honeylocust has bright yellow new growth that contrasts to green foliage._
Two advantages of Honeylocust are the small compound leaves require no fall leaf clean-up and the canopy is a filtered shade that allows turf to thrive by not inhibiting sunlight.
Koelreuteria paniculata, Goldenrain Tree has an excellent growth habit and provides multi seasonal interest with flowers
fruit which persist into winter,

and leaf texture.
Koelreuteria paniculate ‘JFS Sunleaf’ ™ Summerburst Goldenrain Tree has yellow flowers and yellow fall color. It tolerates heat well.

Koelreuteria paniculate ‘September’, September Goldenrain Tree flowers in late August through September and has beautiful yellow flowers that attract pollinators and have great fall interest.
Concerns arise as to whether this tree can become invasive. In warmer climates they can be an invasive problem. This does not seem to be a problem in Northern Ohio but as you move south to warmer zones, check to see if this appears on your invasive lists for your location.

So, consider adding Gymnocladus, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gleditsia, Honeylocust, and Koelreuteria, Goldenrain Tree and cultivars to your street tree palette.

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» Ohio State ATI (http://ati.osu.edu/)
First of all, *Merry Christmas* from downtown Painesville, Ohio.

This week we look at what some very durable choices for trees but may require a larger area than some of your *typical* street trees. The 2 Genus are both narrowleaf, deciduous trees. They are both adaptive and durable. Some homeowners may confuse them with evergreens which can make them believe the died in the fall.
There are two common deciduous narrow leaf trees that lose their needles in the fall. The Bald Cypress and the Dawn Redwood are two hardy trees, which thrive in Ohio. In the fall, they lose their needles causing some alarm at the possible death of an evergreen. But both, if given enough space can thrive in an urban or street setting.

*Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress is a pyramidal conifer which grows 50-70' tall.
It has soft, feathery foliage that is light green in the summer but turns yellow to brown in the fall.
and eventually leaves the tree looking bare or bald.

Although it looks like a needled evergreen in summer, it is deciduous. Trunks are flared at the base, and when growing in water, often develop distinctive, knobby root growths, referred to as knees,
which protrude above the water surface or wet area around the tree.

If given adequate room, this tree can be outstanding.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood which is a deciduous, coniferous tree that grows in a conical shape to 100’ tall. That being said, it is a durable tree but needs lots of room to grow and no wires overhead. So, street tree in this case actually means ‘can grow by a street if given room’. Maybe considered more of a ‘park’ tree.
As the tree matures, the trunk broadens at the base and develops attractive and sometimes elaborate fluting and deeply fissured bark.

Its fern-like foliage that is soft to the touch.

Foliage emerges light green in spring, matures to deep green in summer and turns red-bronze in fall.
The key to using Dawn Redwood is providing enough space. If the street right of way can accommodate this large tree, it is a good choice.

Dawn redwood prefers, moist well-drained soil, unlike the Bald Cypress, which can grow in wet soil to even intermittent standing water. They are related to and closely resembles bald cypress (Taxodium) and redwood (Sequoia).

Consider using Bald Cypress or Dawn Redwood in your setting as long as you provide enough space.
For additional information see:
Bald Cypress:
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m510
(http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m510)
Dawn Redwood:
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a396
(http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a396)

As an afterthought, I also thought I’d mention one more narrowleaf, deciduous tree, *Larix decidua*, European Larch. Although maybe too large to consider a street tree for small places,

it is deciduous and provides interesting texture and interest.
This week we look at what some very durable choices for street trees. Oaks! There are some great choices that lend themselves to be used as street trees. There are also some Oaks you may wish to avoid, but if using appropriate cultural practices in pruning, you can minimize much of the risks.

Overall, addition of Oaks to be used in an urban setting will help increase diversity in the landscape. Several aspects to consider are the production of acorns, leaf litter, and the threat of Oak Wilt and Sudden Oak Death. The Oaks in the White Oak category (*Quercus alba*, *Q. bicolor*, *Q. macrocarpa*, *Q. robur*) and some related hybrids, tend to be more resistant to Oak Wilt than those in the Red Oak category (*Quercus cocinea*, *Q. palustris*, *Q. rubra*).

We will start with the White Oak group with cultivars. *Quercus alba*, White Oak is pyramidal when young and becomes upright with a round head and wide spreading at maturity.
Quercus bicolor, Swamp White Oak is a good native tree that is easy to transplant and will grow in poorly drained soils as well as upland areas.

Quercus macrocarpa, Bur Oak
is a native oak that will form a broad crown. Most important, Bur Oak is adaptive to a broad range of soils from acid to alkaline.

*Quercus robur*, English Oak

and its cultivars can be good choices for lawns, parks or street trees. *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata', Columnar English Oak
can be a good choice for a street tree but can show signs of powdery mildew in summer/fall.

Quercus x waryi 'Kindred Spirit™', Kindred Spirit Oak
is a cross between *Q. robur* 'Fastigiata' and *Q. bicolor*. The tree has a narrow, upright growth habit and is resistant to powdery mildew. The tall, narrow habit makes it suitable to be used as a street tree.

The Red Oak group includes *Quercus rubra*, Red Oak, which forms a large tree so requires room to spread.
Quercus conninea, Scarlet Oak, is known for its deep red fall color and becomes a large tree.

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak, is a great tree but has the habit of lower branches growing low toward the ground which can create a maintenance problem for traffic and pedestrians.
Quercus palustris 'Pringreen' TM, Green Pillar Pin Oak is a fastigiate, upright grower so would be a better choice for a street tree.

Quercus imbricaria, Shingle Oak has willow-like foliage,
and Quercus muhlenbergii, Chinquapin Oak, has a yellow-brown fall color.

The Red Oaks as a group can succumb to Oak Wilt. This should not be the determining factor on whether to add them to your landscape. Caution needs to be used in pruning. Pruning only dormant trees greatly reduces the chance of infection.
The cultural practice that has shown highly effective is limiting the spread of the disease is to only trim oaks when dormant, typically November 1st to April 1st. These oaks are still great trees to use in many park settings, urban landscapes and in some cases, as a street tree. Pruning and maintenance needs to be a consideration. For more information on Oak Wilt, see the link attached:
https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1668

Plant some Oaks. Increase diversity. Happy New Year!

Tags
oaks (http://index.php/taxonomy/term/797)
Street Trees Part 8 – Elms, Ulmus and Zelkova

Authors: Thomas deHaas
Published on: January 4, 2021
This week we look at what some very durable choices of Elms for street trees.

American Elm cultivars are still available and are up to 99% resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. These cultivars included *Ulmus americana* ‘Jefferson’ Jefferson Elm,

*Ulmus americana* ‘JFS Prince II’ ™, Colonial Spirit ™ Elm, *Ulmus americana* ‘New Harmony’, New Harmony American Elm,

*Ulmus americana* ‘Princeton’, Princeton Elm,
Ulmus americana ‘Valley Forge’, Valley Forge Elm. All these varieties are sold and available from nurseries.

On rare occasions American Elm cultivars can contract Dutch Elm Disease.

Dutch elm disease (DED) is one of the most destructive urban forest diseases. This disease affects native American elm species, such as American (Ulmus americana), slippery (red) (U. rubra), winged (U. alata), rock (U. thomasii), September (U. serotina), and cedar (U. crassifolia) elms. The Asiatic elms, such as Siberian (U. pumila), Japanese (U. japonica), or lacebark (U. parvifolia) elms, are much less susceptible to DED, and the disease is not considered an issue for these species.


One other caution is Elm Yellows:

https://bygl.osu.edu/node/484 (https://bygl.osu.edu/node/484)
There are several very good Elm hybrids. One US National Arboretum introduction is *Ulmus x ‘Frontier’*, Frontier Elm is an excellent choice for street tree.
This tree is a fast grower, resistant to DED, and has a great fall color. Another great selection is *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'™, Allee Elm
This is another tree that tolerates urban condition. 

*Ulmus propinqua* ‘JFS-Bieberich’™, Emerald Sunshine Elm tolerates heat and drought and is an adaptable tree for larger spaces.

*Ulmus parviflora*, Lacebark Elm is a fast grower, insect and disease resistant, and has exfoliating bark.
Ulmus pumila, Siberian Elm should not be used as it is listed as invasive.

Zelkova serrata, Zelkova has been used as an urban tree.
*Zelkova serrata* ‘Schmidtlow’™, Wireless A Zelkova has a great form for a street tree.

Consider adding Elms and Zelkova to add diversity and beauty to your street plantings and park settings.
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This week we look at some flowering trees, some which are adaptable to urban conditions. Not every tree is good for every site but incorporating some will increase diversity and provide options.

*Corus kousa chinensis*, Chinese Dogwood has been successfully used in the landscape. *Corus var. kousa chinensis ‘Milky Way’™, Milky Way Dogwood*
makes a nice small specimen tree if planted in a moist, well-drained site.

In a drought setting, the tips of the leaves can desiccate.

*Syringa*, Lilac can make a good street tree. *Syringa reticulata* ‘Ivory Silk’, Ivory Silk Tree Lilac has been used for a number of years with good success.
It has been a very durable street tree used in Northeast Ohio.
Syringa reticulata, Japanese Tree Lilac can reach a height of 25 feet.
Syringa pekinensis ‘WFH2™, Great Wall Tree Lilac is a good choice for its pest and disease resistance. *Syringa pekinensis* ‘Beijing Gold™, Beijing Gold Peking Lilac makes an ideal small street tree.

*Viburnum prunifolium*, Blackhaw viburnum flowers in the spring and fruits in the fall. *Viburnum prunifolium* ‘Dark Tower™, Dark Tower Blackhaw viburnum makes a nice small street tree under wires.
Cercis canadensis, Canadian Redbud can be used in sites that are moist, well drained and makes an outstanding tree with a great flower show in the spring.
Many varieties are available in different color flowers and foliage.
This tree can survive in an urban setting if bed space or tree lawn space is available.

Specific cultivars have been developed and lend themselves to use as flowering trees in the urban landscape.
Consider adding a few to your design or landscape.

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