

NATIVE EVERGREENS

Arborvitae:

This is a small to medium sized tree that performs best in moist soils with alkaline pH, but is adaptable to poor soils that are rocky, sterile, dry or wet with neutral to acidic pH. It can be planted about anywhere there is full sun to partial sun with minimal aftercare. It is a popular evergreen consumed by deer and other mammals during winter, and its evergreen canopy provides cover for mammals and birds year-round.



White Pine:

Growth is rapid (up to 100 ft.), symmetrically pyramidal when young, becoming umbrella-shaped with age. It can be easily restrained to manageable height by pruning. It is an excellent choice for windbreaks, Christmas trees or ornamental. White pine adapts to many soil types and moisture conditions and grows in sun to partial shade.



NATIVE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (<15 ft.)

American Hazelnut:

This medium sized shrub grows easily in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Showy blooms appear March-April, and fall fruit may be roasted and eaten or ground into flour, but are also often left for the squirrels and birds.



Black Chokeberry:

Often it forms dense thickets of woody growth. The bark of the tree is brown or gray, sometimes smooth, sometimes scaly. It grows in rich moist soils, but often is found in poorer, drier soils. Purple-leaved selections are popular landscape plants. Fruits are used for jellies and jams.



Buttonbush:

Native to widely diverse regions of the world, it is found in Ohio primarily in wetland areas, around pond margins, or in soils that are permanently moist. Buttonbush do best in full sun.



Red Osier Dogwood

Red-osier dogwood is a large, 7- to 9-foot erect shrub best suited where the background, such as evergreens, will show off the dark red winter stems. Besides attractive, red stems in the winter, red-osier dogwood has yellowish-white flowers that appear in late May to early June, and bluish-white fruit borne in late summer. It does best in full sun and moist well drained soils.



Spicebush

Spicebush strongly prefers permanently moist to wet soils that are rich and of variable pH, especially under shaded conditions. It adapts reasonably well to dry, average soils in sunny locations. Bright red fruits appear in late summer and early autumn on female shrubs and are often quickly eaten by wildlife



NATIVE DECIDUOUS SMALL TREES (15-25 ft.)

Pawpaw:

This small tree species prefers moist, fertile soil and commonly grows in stream valleys and on ravine slopes. It is very tolerant of shade and typically is found beneath larger trees in a forest. The distinctive, fleshy fruit is edible when ripe and is feed upon by many wildlife species and is also the State Fruit of Ohio. Cross-pollinating tree from a genetically different colony is needed for floral fertilization and fruit set.



Redbud:

Redbud adapts to many less-than-favorable soils of either acidic or alkaline pH as long as they are not wet. This small deciduous ornamental (15 ft.) tree produces tight, lavender-pink blossoms before foliage appears in spring. Beautiful artistic branching habit is accented by placement of flowers. Leaves are large and heart-shaped and turn yellow in fall.



Red Buckeye:

It can be grown in shade or full sun, although its growth is shrubby and open in shade. It does well in all soil textures and prefers a moist, well-drained soil that is slightly alkaline to acidic. Its bright flowers, light brown, flaky bark and coarse open structure are excellent ornamental features. The tree's attraction of hummingbirds and butterflies makes it appealing to people who want to attract wildlife.



White Flowering Dogwood:

This is the best ornamental dogwood native to the northern United States. The tree has creamy white blossoms in spring and bright red berries in fall and winter. It has a fast growth rate, grows best in partial shade and in moist soil, and reaches 10 to 20 feet. It also has great wildlife value.



NATIVE DECIDUOUS LARGE TREES

Black Walnut:

Black Walnut prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils under sunny conditions, especially the bottomlands of rivers and streams. It's beautiful, fine-grained, chocolate-brown, relatively lightweight heartwood is the ultimate choice for making solid wood furniture, interior trim, gunstocks, and high-quality veneer. Fruit is edible but can be relatively messy.



Chinquapin Oak

Chinquapin Oak prefers moist, well-drained, deep, rich, alkaline soils. Its fall color is usually chartreuse to yellow-brown, but leaf drop is usually complete in late autumn. Acorns attract many forms of wildlife.



Persimmon

Persimmon is quite adaptable to a variety of soil, moisture, and polluted conditions. This tree is primarily known for its ripened fruits, which provide food for animals and humans alike in mid- to late autumn. Historically, persimmon are known as the species that produced some of the best wooden golf club heads and billiard cues.



Pin Oak

This oak species requires moist and acidic soils to reach its full growth potential. It is a medium to rapidly growing tree. Its fall foliage usually occurs as brown to russet-brown, but sometimes displays delightful shades of red and crimson. Acorns ripen in early to mid-autumn.



Red Oak:

Red oak grow 50-70 feet tall; it adapts readily to dry soils of acidic, neutral, or slightly alkaline pH and thrives in full sun to partial sun but is shade tolerant in youth. The red oak's bristle-tipped leaves turn red in the fall, then yellow to brown. A good street tree as it tolerates pollution and compacted soil. It grows quickly, as much as two feet a year, for ten years. Acorns attract many forms of wildlife.



Shagbark Hickory:

This is a large tree with an easily recognized shaggy bark. It is slow-growing and thrives in full sun or partial shade in deep, fertile, moist soils. Its sweet and large nuts are relished by squirrels. The tree is beneficial to many species of wildlife.

**Sugar Maple:**

Sugar maple are great shade trees that grow in evenly moisture soils with good drainage. It produces beautiful fall colors. Sugar Maple sap rises from sometime in January through April, when the trees may be tapped for the gathering of syrup in buckets. It is consider a hard maple and is relatively slow growing. Seeds hang downward in clusters throughout the summer and mature in autumn, and may serve as a source of food for birds and mammals.

**Swamp White Oak:**

This large tree prefers rich, deep, moist to wet, poorly- drained, acidic soils, but adapts well to dry and average soils that are neutral to slightly alkaline in pH. It thrives in full sun to partial sun. It has the best autumn color of the various members of the White Oak group, usually with crimson shades of fall color. Its acorns are feed on by many forms of wildlife.

**White Oak:**

This species prefers rich, deep, moist, well-drained, acidic soils, but adapts well to dry and average soils that are neutral to slightly alkaline in pH. It thrives in full sun to partial sun. It is the most important timber tree of the white oak group and in fact one of the most important hardwoods. Along with swamp white oak, white oak has the best autumn color of members of the white oak group, usually with crimson- brown shades of fall color. It produces acorns that are feed on by many forms of wildlife.

