

## Why That Tree?

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## Why Not That Tree?

Invasive:

- Not native
- Tree that reproduces in high numbers
- On the state non-native invasive species list



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## Callery Pear *Pyrus calleryana*



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<https://agri.ohio.gov/portal/gov/oda/divisions/plant-health/invasive-pests/invasive-plants>

For the current list of invasive plants, see OAC 901.6-0902. A full current invasive plant advisory committee will review potential future additions to the invasive plant list. The following plants are designated as invasive in Ohio:

- *Ailanthus altissima*, tree of heaven;
- *Alliaria petiolata*, garlic mustard;
- *Barbarea vulgaris*, common barberry;
- *Betula umbellata*, flowering witch;
- *Celastrus orbiculatus*, oriental bittersweet;
- *Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *Microtheca*, spotted knapweed;
- *Dipsacus fulcratus*, common knewt;
- *Dipsacus laciniatus*, cutleaf knewt;
- *Eggenia densa* Brazilian, starbush;
- *Elaeagnus argentea*, Russian olive;
- *Elaeagnus umbellata*, silken dog;
- *Epilobium flexuosum*, hairy willow herb;
- *Fraxinus alnus*, glossy buckthorn;
- *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, giant hogweed;
- *Hesperis matronalis*, dame's rocket;
- *Hydrilla verticillata*, hydrilla;
- *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, European frog bit;
- *Lonicera japonica*, Japanese honeysuckle;
- *Lonicera maackii*, amur honeysuckle;
- *Lonicera mackenzii*, meadow's honeysuckle;
- *Lonicera xylosteum*, European honeysuckle.

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## Why That Tree?

Aesthetics:

Flowers

Fall color

Bark

Wildlife interest

Size/shape

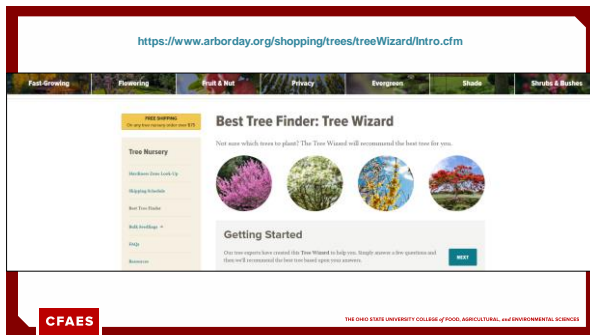
Leaves



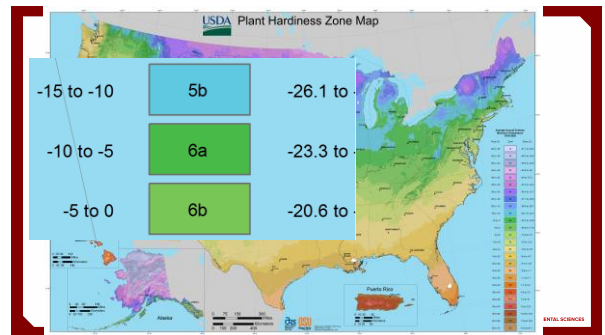
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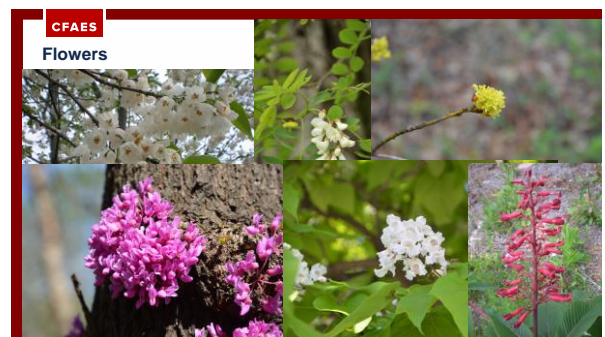
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**Fruit**

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**Fall color - aesthetics**

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**Bark**

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**Shrubs**

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**Windbreaks and screens**

Use evergreens on the outside row  
Add flowering and other species on  
the inside row to add interest and  
wildlife habitat




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**Soils**

- ✓ Work with local resource people (Soil and Water Conservation District) to help identify the soils (county soil survey)
- ✓ From the soils map a list of trees suitable for planting on your site can be put together – compare this list to your desired species list!
- ✓ May need to do soil tests to verify some nutrient requirements – for some tree species knowing your pH is important!

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<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>

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**Soil Testing for Ohio Lawns, Landscapes, Fruit Crops, and Vegetable Gardens**

Joe Briggs, Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hamilton County  
Cindy Mayes, Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Butler County  
Gary Gao, Small-Fruit Extension Specialist, OSU South Centers  
Jim Chatfield, Extension Specialist, Agriculture and Natural Resources

**HYG-1132**  
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**Know how much **sun** the tree needs in order to grow to it's potential:**

Full sun	A minimum of 6 hours of direct sun daily
Part shade	Between 2 and 6 hours of direct sun
Full shade	2 hours or less of direct sun, or dappled shade throughout the day

**Know how much **soil moisture** the tree needs in order to grow to it's potential:**


Dry	Areas where water does not remain after a rain. These may be areas in full sun, in a windy location, on a steep slope or with sandy soil
Moist	Areas where the soil is damp and may be occasionally saturated
Wet	Areas where the soil is saturated for much of the growing season, except in droughts

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**pH**

- Soil pH affects the absorption of nutrients.
- Trees like sweetgum and black gum have beautiful fall color but also thrive in soils that have a more acidic pH (6.0) rather than 7.0 and up.
- Conifers also prefer lower pH levels – with some conifers growing better in soils with pH's in the mid-5's to 6.0



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**Black gum — *Nyssa sylvatica***

Shade tree

USDA zone – 3-11

Full sun to part shade



Moisture – dry to wet

pH 4.5-6.5

Considered to be a small to medium sized tree: 30-60' in height and 20-30' in spread

Shiny green leaves in summer and fall color that ranges from reds, purples and yellows.

Salt tolerant

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**Flowering dogwood – *Cornus florida***

Spring flowers

Fall color

Excellent plant for wildlife – showy fruit

Woodland edge small tree


Can be single or multi-stemmed tree 15-30' in height and 15-25' in spread

Sun to part shade

Moist site

pH – 5.5-6.5

USDA Zone: 5-9



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**American yellowwood** – *Cladrastis kentukea*

Flowering shade tree  
 Fragrant white flowers, smooth light gray bark  
 Pollinator tree – bees and hummingbirds  
 Full sun  
 Dry to moist site  
 pH – 5.5-8.0  
 USDA Zone: 4-8  
 Can be 10 years before it blooms  
 Yellow fall color



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**White oak** – *Quercus alba*

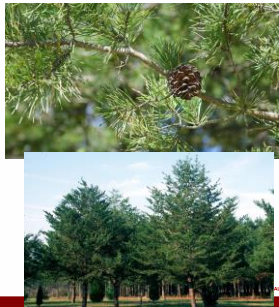
Shade tree – 60-100' tall  
 Produces acorns 3/4" – 1" in size  
 Leaves can hang on through the winter  
 Valuable plants for wildlife  
 Host to hundreds of butterfly and moth larvae  
 Full sun – part shade  
 Dry to moist site but well drained  
 pH – 4-7  
 Q. bicolor – swamp white oak is found in swamps and along streams so more adaptable to a wide variety of soils.  
 USDA Zone: 4-8



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**Virginia pine** – *Pinus virginiana*

Medium sized sort lived conifer, native to Ohio  
 USDA Zones: 5-8  
 Full sun, dry site  
 pH 4-6.5  
 Habitat, windbreaks  
 Needle color ranges from dark green to a yellow green  
 Cones 1-3" produced each year  
 More than 200 butterfly and moth larvae use the tree



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**Kentucky Coffee Tree** – *Gymnocladus dioica*

Large tree with open branching  
 60-80' tall, 40-50' wide  
 USDA Zone: 3-8  
 Full sun  
 pH 5-8  
 Thick, leathery brown seedpods  
 Late to leaf out  
 Male and female flowers on separate plants



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**Some resources to consider**

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**QUESTIONS?**

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