

Plant List

Please refer to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources website regarding invasive species unsuitable for use on this project. A list of Ohio Native Species for Landscape and Restoration Use can also be found at this website: <http://www.ohiodnr.com>. Be advised that this list is not a comprehensive list. Other plant species are subject to approval by City staff.

Trees:

- *Acer saccharum*- Sugar Maple
- *Aesculus galabra*- Ohio Buckeye
- *Amelanchier arborea*, *A. interior*, or *A. Leavis*-Juneberry/Serviceberry
- *Carpinus caroliniana*- Blue Beech
- *Carya coriformis*, *C. ovata*, or *C. tomentosa* Hickorys
- *Celtis occidentalis*- Hackberry
- *Fagus grandiflora*- American Beech
- *Gymnocladus dioica*- Kentucky Coffeetree
- *Nyssa sylvatica*- Sour Gum
- *Ostrya virginiana*- Ironwood
- *Platanus occidentalis*- Sycamore
- *Sassafras albidum*- Sassafras
- *Tilia americana*- American Linden
- *Quercus ellipsoildalis*, *Q. imbricaria*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. ventula*- Red Oak family
- *Quercus alba*, *Q. bebbiana*, *Q. lyrata*, *Q. macrocarpa*, *Q. muehlenbergii*- White Oak family
- *Cercis canadensis*- Redbud
- *Chionanthus virginicus*- Fringe Tree
- *Cornus alternifolia* or *C. mas*-Pagoda or Cornelian Cherry Dogwood
- *Malus ioensis*- Prairie Crabapple
- *Prunus americana*, or *P. serotina*- American Plum or Black Cherry
- *Aesculus pavia*- Red Buckeye
- *Taxodium distichum*- Blad Cypress (deciduous conifer)

Trees tolerant of wet soils

- *Betula nigra*- River Birch
- *Quercus bicolor*- Swamp White Oak
- *Crataegus mollis*, *C. coccinea*, *C. crugalli*, *C. punctata*- Hawthorns
- *Ilex decidua*- Possumhaw

Vines:

- *Campsis radicans*- Trumpet creeper
- *Celastrus scandens*- Bittersweet
- *Clematis pitcheri*, *C. virginiana*- Leather Flower or Virgin's Bower Clematis
- *Lonicera prolifera*- Yellow Honeysuckle
- *Wisteria macrostachy*- Kentucky Wisteria
- *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*- Virginia Creeper



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Shrubs:

- *Aesculus parviflora* - Bottlebrush Buckeye
- *Aronia arbutifolia* or *A. melanocarpa* - Red and Black Chokeberry
- *Calycanthus floridus* - Carolina Allspice
- *Ceanothus americanus* - New Jersey Tea
- *Cornus oblique*, *C. racemosa*, *C. rugosa*, or *C. stolonifera* - Dogwood shrubs
- *Corylus Americana*- American Filbert
- *Hammamelis vernalis* or *H. virginiana* - Vernal and Common Witch hazels
- *Hydrangea arborescens* or *H. quercifolia* - Smooth or Oak Leaf Hydrangea
- *Hypericum prolificum*- Shrubby St. John's Wort
- *Ilex verticillata*- Winterberry
- *Lindera benzoin*- Spicebush
- *Myrica pensylvanica*- Northern bayberry
- *Physocarpus opulifolius*- Ninebark
- *Prunus virginiana*- Chokecherry
- *Rhus aromatica*- Fragrant Sumac
- *Rhus glabra*- Smooth Sumac (prefers dry)
- *Staphylea trifolia*- Bladdernut
- *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* - Coralberry
- *Viburnum acerifolium*, *V. cassinoides*, *V. dentatum*, *V. lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, or *V. trilobum* - Viburnum family

Shrubs tolerant of wet soils

- *Amorpha fruticosa*- Indigo Bush
- *Cephalanthus occidentalis*-Buttonbush
- *Hypericum kalmaianum*- Kalm's St. John's Wort

Perennials:

- *Agastache*- Anise Hyssop
- *Aquilegia*- Columbine (sun & shade)
- *Asclepias tuberosa*
- *Aster*- Aster, numerous varieties
- *Astillbe*- Astillbe
- *Baptisia*- Blue Indigo
- *Coreopsis*- Coreopsis, numerous varieties
- *Dianthus*- Dianthus
- *Dicentra*- Bleeding Heart
- *Digitalis*- Foxglove
- *Echinacea*- Purple Coneflower
- *Eryngium*- Rattlesnake Master
- *Eupatorium*- Joe Pye Weed
- *Filipendula*- Queen of the Prairie
- *Geranium*- Wild Geranium (sun & shade)
- *Helianthus*- Showy Sunflower
- *Monarda*- Bergamont
- *Nepta*- Catmint
- *Ratibida*- Yellow Coneflower
- *Rudbeckia*- Black-eyed Susan
- *Sedum*- Sedum, creeping and upright varieties
- *Silphium*- Compass Plant & Prairie Dock
- *Liatris*- Blazing Star

Perennials for shade areas

- *Adiantum*- Maidenhair Fern
- *Arisaema*- Jack-in-the-Pulpit
- *Asarum*- Wild Ginger
- *Athyrium*-Lady Fern
- *Campanula*-Tall Bellflower
- *Dicentra*-Dutchman's Breeches
- *Matteuccia*- Ostrich Fern
- *Mertensia*- Virginia Bluebells
- *Osmunda*- Cinnamon Fern
- *Polygonatum*- Solomon's Seal

Perennials tolerant of wet soils

- *Acornus*- Sweet Flag
- *Aesclepias incarnate*- Swamp Milkweed
- *Iris*- Blue Flag Iris
- *Liatris*- Blazing Star
- *Lobelia*- Cardinal Flower
- *Carex*- Sedge, numerous varieties
- *Glyceria*- Fowl Manna Grass

Perennial grasses

- *Andropogon*- Big Bluestem
- *Panicum*- Switch Grass
- *Schizachyrium*- Little Bluestem
- *Sorghastrum*- Indian Grass
- *Sporobolus*- Prairie Drops

PLANT CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

The information provided below is a general guideline for taking care of trees, shrubs, and perennials. The recommendations are very general and may vary depending upon the plant. Be sure to consult local nurseries for specific care of installed plants.

Watering:

Watering is extremely important during the first full growing season of the plants. It is important to remember that a plant may be “killed with kindness” from over watering as easily as it may die due to lack of water. Check the plants each week from the first of March to the end of November. Water when the soil around the plant feels dry to the touch at a depth of 1-inch to 2-inches or when natural rainfall is insufficient. After the first year, established plants should be watered every 3 to 4 weeks from June thru September.

The required frequency of watering will vary greatly according to soil types and plants. Heavy clay soils tend to hold water and therefore need less water to sustain plants. If a plant begins to show signs of weakening (yellowing of leaves or needles) and it cannot be due to lack of water, check to see if the root system is saturated with excess water. If it is, stop watering as the soil is not draining as fast as it should. The list of plants that do not like wet conditions includes all *Taxus* varieties (Yews), most pines, most Junipers, most Broadleaf Evergreens such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Boxwood, Holly, Oregon Grape Holly, Pyracantha, Bayberry, and most Flowering Ornamental Trees (especially Dogwoods).

Fertilizing:

Trees, shrubs and ground covers can be fertilized in the spring (March thru April) and in the fall (Oct. thru Nov.) with a complete fertilizer that contains at least three major elements: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), and Potassium (K). Some fertilizers contain micro nutrients that can be deficient in some soils. A good fertility program will promote vigorous, healthy plants which results in plants that are less susceptible to an attack by insects and disease. Each individual plant group will have different nutrient requirements. Be sure to consult with local nurseries as well as read and follow label directions.

Weed Control:

Weeds compete with desirable vegetation for light, nutrients and water. They are unsightly and can promote insect and disease problems. Be sure to control weeds by mulching, hand removal and by applying herbicides.

Mulching:

A mulch cover of 2-inches to 3-inches aids in weed control and eventually decomposes, supplying nutrients to the soil. A mulch cover around plants also aids in conserving soil moisture, preventing run-off, allowing more water to penetrate the soil, and insulate the root zone to limit soil temperature fluctuation.



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Pruning:

Pruning is one the most essential landscape maintenance practices and when done properly, it will help maintain the plant forms that were intended. Flowering Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be pruned immediately after flowering. Non Flowering Deciduous Trees and Shrubs ideally should be done during the dormant season. However, pruning may be done anytime the wood is not frozen. Evergreens may be pruned, if needed, just after the new growth is completed, usually in late spring or early summer. Broadleaf Evergreens (Rhododendrons and Azaleas) need to have faded flowers pinched off (dead-heading). Be careful not to pinch off next year's buds along with the faded flowers. The key to proper pruning is to have the proper tools and know how to use them. Some of the tools include hand pruners, loppers, and pruning saws. Hedge shears, both electric and manual, are to be used for hedges only. Often trees, shrubs, and evergreens are sheared into squares, globes, cones, etc., causing the natural beauty of the parts of the plants to become shaded out and weakened, thus resulting in poor growth. Individual cuts should be made 1/4" above an outward facing, active bud at a 45 degree angle. Avoid "haircut" pruning.

Insect, Weed, and Disease Control:

Pest control has become a specific science and the materials that control pests are constantly changing. It is suggested that a professional be consulted for current recommendations.

Maintaining Ornamental Grasses:

Watering ornamental grasses to get them established is the same as newly planted trees and shrubs. Once the plants are well rooted, little or no supplemental watering is required, except in periods of drought. Cut back ornamental grasses within a few inches of the ground just before or just as the new season's growth begins to appear which is typically around early to mid March.

Maintaining Perennials:

Perennials should initially be watered 2 - 3 times a week and can taper once established to when natural rainfall is insufficient. Mulching will improve air / water relationship in the soil and protect against winter damage. Dead-heading (removal of dead flowers) and trimming off damaged parts during the growing season will maintain neat, clean, long blooming perennials. Fall clean up can occur when the top growth has died back. Dead top growth may either be removed or left as a protective mulch. If removed in the fall, trim back to within a few inches of the ground. Clean out weeds and mulch over the plants to protect against winter damage. Fall is the best time to divide spring and summer flowering perennials. Late summer and fall flowering perennials can be divided in spring.

Maintaining Ground-cover:

In order for ground-cover to spread and become established, they must be watered every other day for the first month, and then once every week thereafter for the next 2 months. If planted in late spring (after May 15th) or in the summer, watering may be necessary on a daily basis. After the first year, ground cover should be watered every 2 weeks from June through September. Mulch is also highly recommended.