



- 1. Kelleys Island Preserves
 - a. Coleman Tract
 - b. The Glade
 - c. Long Point Preserve
 - d. Scheele Preserve
 - e. Sweet Valley Preserve
 - f. Woodford Woods
- 2. Fern Lake Bog
- 3. Mentor Marsh
- 4. Medina Sanctuary
- Grand River Terraces
- Groves Woods
- 7. Koelliker Fen
- 8. North Kingsville Sand Barrens
- 9. Cottonwood Hollow
- 10. McCoy Preserve
- 11. Cathedral Woods
- 12. Chamberlin Forest
- 13. Blakeslee-Barrows Preserve
- 14. Soubusta Sugarbush

- 15. Singer Lake Bog
- 16. Taber Preserve
- 17. Hubbard Easement
- 18. Kickel Easement
- 19. Hadlock Preserve
- 20. Cash / Hertrick Preserve
- 21. Kingsville Swamp
- 22. Berger Preserve
- 23. Perkins Woods Garden
- 24. Dickenson Easement
- 25. Mathews Easement
- 26. Holden Easements
- 27. Wendtwood Easement
- 28. Grimm Easement
- 29. Geneva Swamp
- 30. Armstrong Swamp
- 31. Cox Preserve
- 32. Floyd Preserve
- 33. Burkholder Preserve
- 34. Sparks Preserve

The Museum's Natural Areas Program

What are Native Trees?

 NATIVE TREES (or INDIGENOUS TREES)
 are trees that persisted locally before European colonization.



Benefits of Native Trees

- They provide food and shelter for wildlife
 - Are more tolerant of local soil conditions and weather
 - Are typically more tolerant of local plant diseases and fungi
 - Connects a fragmented landscape and creates wildlife corridors

Landscaping Uses for Native Plants

- Street Trees Hardy, tried-and-true species.
- Specimen Trees Smaller native tree species.
- Canopy Trees Tall trees, provide shade.
- Understory Trees for shady areas.

Benefits of Urban Forests / Trees

- Increases property values
- Reduces Air Conditioning Bills
- Attracts native wildlife including beneficial insects and birds
- Improves air quality
- Conserves soil and curbs erosion problems
- Decreases need for mowing

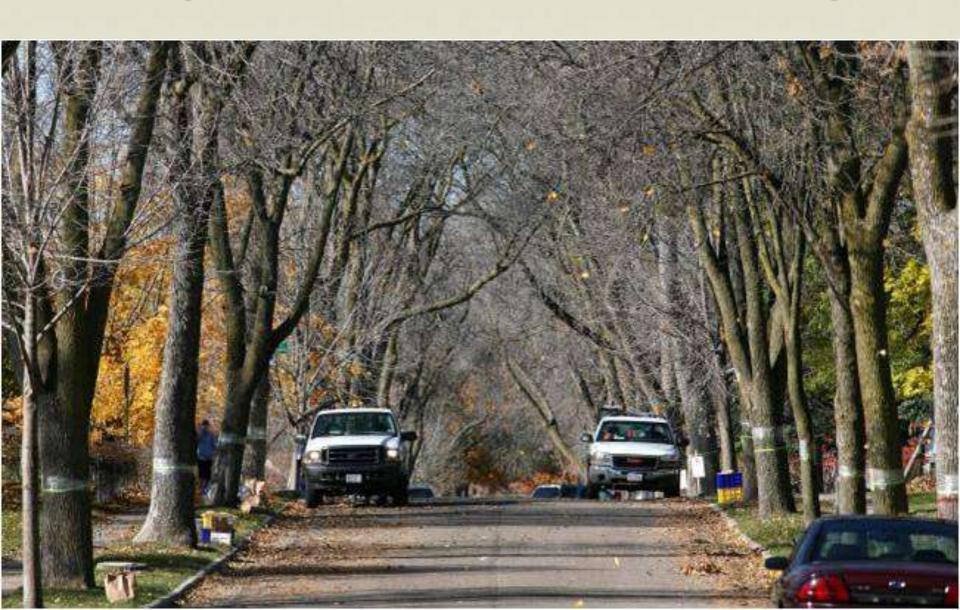
Benefits of Urban Forests / Trees

- Protects urban streams and their associated aquatic life
- Absorb and break down pollutants in the soil (Nitrogen or even toxic metals)

Street Trees

- Not every tree is suitable for growing as a street tree.
 - -- Some trees cannot tolerate pollution
 - -- Some trees are particularly intolerant of salt
 - -- The root structure of certain trees heaves sidewalks at a very early age.
 - -- The OSU Extension conducted an extensive (40 year) trial of a number of proposed street trees to determine their suitability.

Importance of Tree Diversity



-- <u>EXOTIC TREES</u> are plants that do not originate locally and are introduced.

-- INVASIVE TREES are those few exotic trees that become problems in our parks and natural areas by out-competing native vegetation and replacing native trees in an ecosystem.



Invasive Trees to Avoid – Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)



Invasive Trees to Avoid – Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)



Invasive Trees to Avoid – Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)



'Tree-like' Invasive Species to Avoid



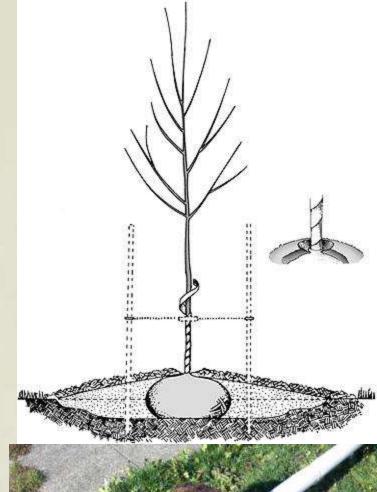


Glossy Buckthorn (Frangula alnus)

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morowii*)

Proper Tree Planting

- 1. Dig the hole twice as wide as the root ball.
- 2. If planting in clay, make sure that the root ball is at least halfway above the existing soil grade, and that good soil is spread, creating a slight mound.
- 3. Remember to loosen the root ball of pot-bound container-grown plants.
- 4. Water slowly at the base of the tree.









Ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*)



Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)



Witch Hazel

(Hamamelis virginiana)





Striped
Maple
(Acer
pensylvanicum)





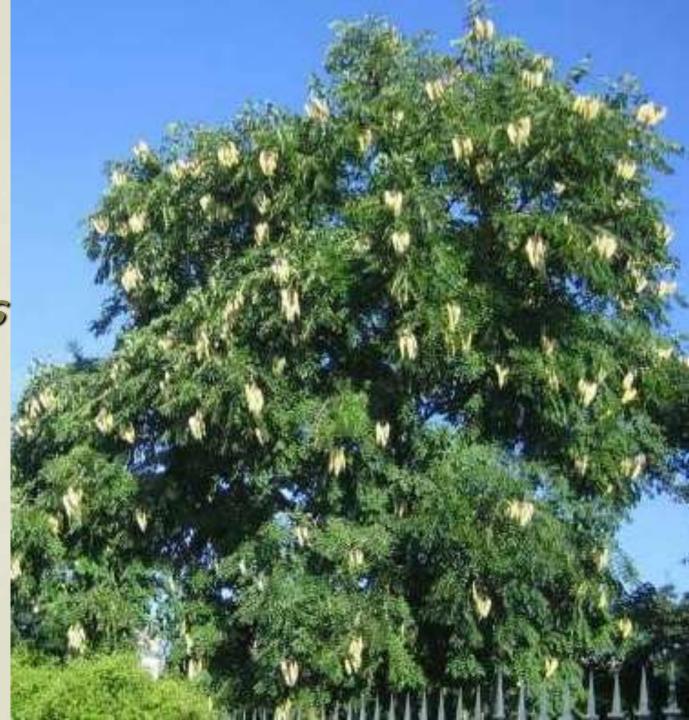


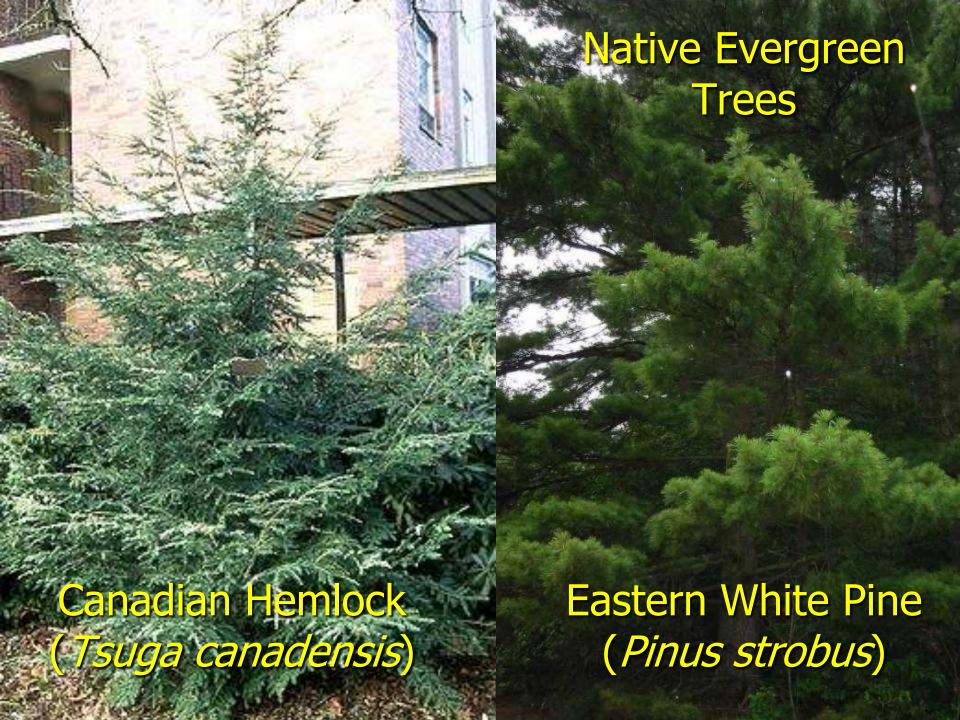






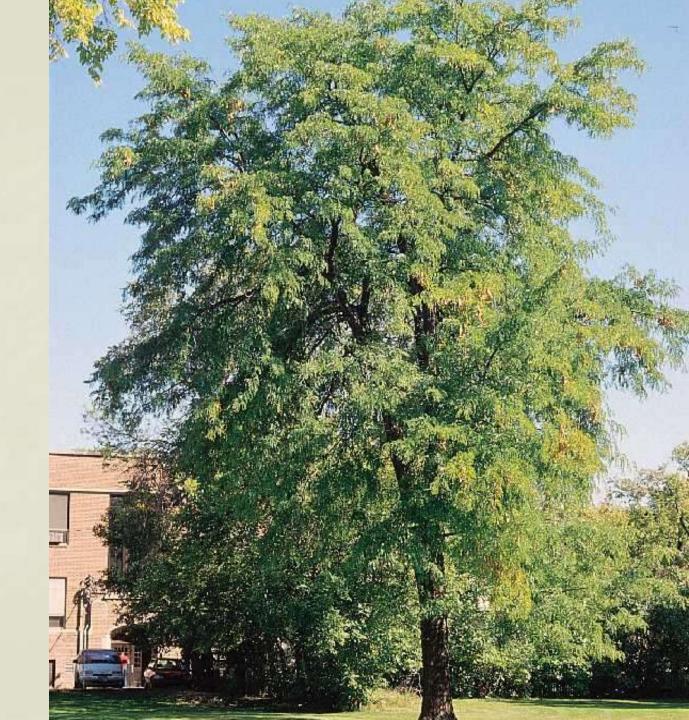
Kentucky
Coffee
Tree
(Gymnocladus
dioicus)





Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos)

-- Excellent Street Tree





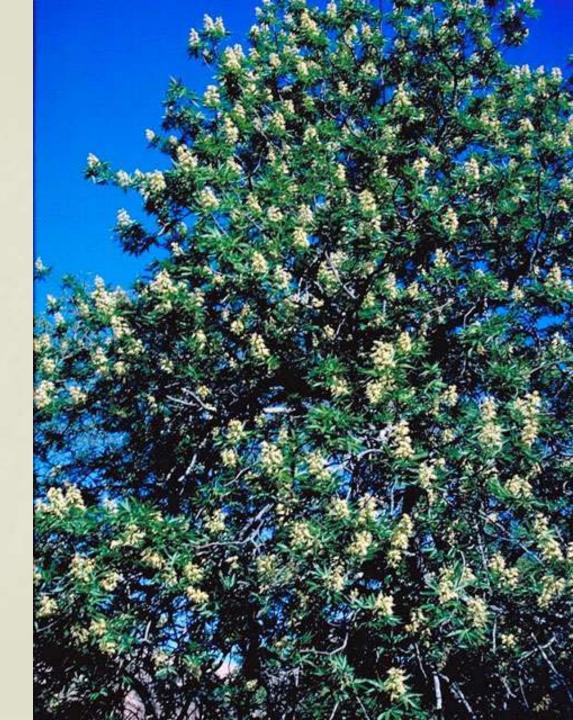


Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)

Basswood or Linden (*Tilia americana*)



Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)









Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
←Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)



2012 Native Plant Sale!!

May 18-19, 2012 – Pre-Orders Are Required. Visit http://www.cmnh.org/site/PlantSale.aspx for Details! Search for 'Native Plant Sale'.









