

STREET TREES

The City is responsible for all trees in city right-of-way, city parks and on city properties. The Department of Public Service oversees the planting of all trees in new subdivisions and commercial properties. All new subdivisions and commercial properties are required to submit a street tree plan to the Street Tree Commission.

Residents who wish to plant trees in the right-of-way are also required to submit tree plans to the Street Tree Commission.

The Street Tree Commission is comprised of city residents, a certified arborist and city staff of Director of Public Service, Department of Public Service Operations Manager and Director of Planning & Zoning. This commission meets monthly to approve all tree plans of new subdivisions and new construction to consider the overall composition and the diversity of the urban forest. Location and species of tree is considered when approving tree plantings to assure that tree growth and mature size is appropriate for the planting site.



TREE CITY USA®

**Department of Public Service
11980 Roachton Road
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551
419.872.8020**

**Monday through Friday
7:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
(excluding holidays)**

Updated 3.7.16

STREET TREE BROCHURE

Since the spring of 1985, Perrysburg, Ohio has officially been designated a Tree City USA, confirming what residents have long known, that our tree-lined streets are a valuable aspect of Perrysburg's quality of life. The Tree City USA program, administered by the National Arbor Day Foundation with support from the USDA Forest Service and state forestry programs, recognizes communities that implement four basic standards necessary to a comprehensive community tree care program. Perrysburg has met these standards since 1985.

STREET TREE COMMISSION

The Street Tree Commission was established in conjunction with the Ordinance for the purpose of advising the City Council and the Mayor on any program or legislation regarding plants in public ways. The Commission is charged with the education of the public regarding the selection, planting and care of trees. The eight members of the Commission include the Director of Public Service, the Department of Public Service Operations Manager, Planning and Zoning Administrator and five citizen members appointed by the Mayor. In 2010, a comprehensive inventory of Perrysburg's existing street trees was completed, including species, size, and maintenance requirements. The Operations Manager uses and updates this inventory to care for existing trees.

TREE CITY USA STANDARDS

- Observe Arbor Day locally with a program in the spring of each year and declaring an official proclamation.
- Adoption of a Street Tree Ordinance, legally protecting trees in the public right-of-ways. (passed in 1973)
- Spending \$2 annually on our Community Forestry program for every citizen of Perrysburg.
- Establishment in 1973 of the Street Tree Commission to develop and administer the forestry program.

THE STREET TREE ORDINANCE

Perrysburg's Street Tree Ordinance established the position of Operations Manager who is under the supervision of the Director of Public Service. It also outlined the authority of the Operations Manager to plant, trim, spray, and remove trees in public places. The ordinance was amended in March, 1985 to require a written permit to plant a tree in the public right-of-way. The Operations Manager's authority extends to the pruning of any limbs over hanging public property.

The ordinance further protects trees in public places by prohibiting the pouring of deleterious substances upon the soil surrounding trees, prohibiting the stacking of materials around the base of trees and protecting trees during any construction occurring nearby.

The final provision of the Street Tree Ordinance requires that any new subdivisions or commercial site development include the planting of street trees. Prior to a zoning permit being granted, the Street Tree Commission shall approve the street tree plan.

THE VALUE OF TREES

- A single tree can transpire up to 200 gallons of water a day during hot summer months.
- Areas with trees have less crime and domestic violence than areas without trees.
- In photosynthesis, each tree stores about 13 pounds of carbon annually.
- Studies show that people recover quicker after illness when they have trees around.
- Trees are natural air filters, removing dust and some toxic pollutants.
- Trees can reduce air-conditioning requirements of a building by 10-50%
- Trees increase property values by up to 25%.
- The total value of the Perrysburg urban forest is estimated at over \$8 million.

EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB)

The entire State of Ohio is in an EAB quarantine. This means that no ash trees can be transported from the state. The City started treating all city street Ash trees in 2007 and continues this yearly treatment plan. The treatments are not a cure but a method of prolonging the life of Ash trees to reduce the immediate impact of the EAB on the city's urban forest.

To date, the city has received three separate grants for Ash tree removal/replanting of street trees. As of 2013, grants for removal assistance for private trees are no longer available and removal of private dead Ash trees are the responsibility of the individual home owner

A street tree inventory was completed in 2010 and the results of the survey are utilized to monitor the health of city Ash tree population. City crews are systematically removing dead and hazardous ash trees in city parks and on city right-of-way. Ash trees that are over 50% defoliated or damaged are removed. Replacement trees are planted as funds are available.

To help avoid this species devastation in the future, the City is expanding the species diversity of the urban forest. Currently there is a preponderance of maple, honeylocust, crabapple and pear trees in the street tree population. The Street Tree Commission reviews all street tree plans for all new subdivisions and commercial construction site to promote diversity.

GYPSY MOTH

The gypsy moth is a non-native, invasive species that has been advancing into Ohio from Pennsylvania and Michigan over the past three decade. In its caterpillar stage, it feeds on the leaves of over 300 different tree and shrub species and is especially fond of oak. A healthy tree can usually withstand only two years of defoliation before it is permanently damaged or dies. In 2013, 51 of Ohio's 88 counties had established gypsy moth populations. (ODNR Division of Forestry)

For further information, consult:
<http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/pests>

TREE INSECTS AND PESTS

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE (ALB)

In June 2011, the Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) was discovered in Tate Township in Clermont County. This beetle is native to eastern China, Japan, and Korea. This species has now been accidentally introduced into the United States, where it was first discovered in 1996. The beetle believed to have been spread from Asia in solid wood packaging material.

Ohio is the fifth state to find the Asian Longhorned Beetle, also known as the starry sky. The pest was successfully eradicated in Illinois and parts of New Jersey, and it is being controlled in New York and Massachusetts. With the help of local citizens reporting known infestation ALB can be controlled in Ohio as well.

This invasive beetle has no known natural predators and poses a threat to Ohio's hardwood forests. To keep this tree killing pest from spreading across Ohio, areas of Clermont County are considered to be restricted areas. This means the transport of trees, wood or debris (firewood, stumps, roots, branches, debris and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen from all hardwood species, green lumber, nursery stock, or logs) out of these areas is illegal.

This beetle attacks all hardwood trees and destroys them. The ODNR Forestry Division is asking for the public's help in detecting the spread of the invasive species. With the help of local citizens reporting known infestation it can be controlled in Ohio as well. Potential infestation should be reported to 855.252.6450.

Consult www.AsianLonghornedBeetle.com web site for detailed information about this beetle.

BAG WORMS

Most bag worms are inoffensive to humans and not conspicuous. A few species can cause serious damage to trees. Bag worms feed on evergreen trees and look like small pine cones. If detected in the pupa stage, an effective management method is to manually pick off all the cases, crush each one and dispose of in a sealed bag in the refuse. Other treatments are insecticides, usually applied in the spring.

Bag worms will eventually defoliate and kill the tree. Further information is available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bagworm_moth

STREET TREE PERMIT FOR PLANTING IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

A permit is required for planting trees in the public right-of-way. Street Tree Permits are available through the Planning and Zoning Office at 419-872-8060. Permits are also available on the City website at www.ci.perrysburg.oh.us.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Street trees shall be planted in the center of the tree lawn, where applicable.
2. The minimum trunk caliper measured at 6" above the ground for all street trees shall be no less than 2-1/2".
3. Trees shall conform to American Standard for Nursery Stock Z60.1, latest edition.
4. Trees shall have straight trunk with a single central leader.
5. Ball sizes shall conform to 1.3.1 and 1.3.4 of the standards.
6. No stem girdling roots will be allowed.
7. No open wounds will be allowed.
8. Trees shall be branched no closer than 48" to the ground.
9. A small tree shall be used when planting under overhead primary electric wires.
10. Tree locations shall be at least sixty-six (66) feet from street intersections and ten (10) feet from fire hydrants, street lights or utility poles.
11. Tree spacing shall be calculated using the mature size of each tree.
12. The minimum spacing between trees shall be as follows:
 - a. **Small trees** up to 30 feet tall
Fifteen (15) feet spacing between trees
 - b. **Medium trees** 30 to 45 feet tall
twenty five (25) feet spacing between trees
 - c. **Large trees** 45 feet and taller
forty (40) feet spacing between trees

APPROVED STREET TREES

All street trees should be straight with a single trunk, 2-1/2" minimum caliper and insect/disease resistant

LARGE TREES-Mature height of 50 feet plus

Plant only where planting strip is a minimum of 8' wide
No overhead utility lines

- **Elm** – *Ulmus* spp. Dutch elm disease resistant
 - American Liberty – *Ulmus americana*
 - Lacebark – *Ulmus parvifolia*
 - Pioneer – *Ulmus carpinifolia*
 - Valley Forge – *Ulmus americana*
- **Ginkgo** –(males only) *Ginkgo biloba*
- **Hackberry** – *Celtis occidentalis*
- **Hardy Rubbertree** – *Eucommia ulmoides*
- **Honeylocust**
 - Skyline – *Gleditsia t.i.*
- **Kentucky Coffeetree** – *Gymnocladus dioicus*
- **Linden**
 - American – *Tilia Americana*
 - Silver - *Tilia tomentosa*
- **London Planetree** – *Platanus x acerifolia*
- **Maple**
 - Sugar – *Acer saccharum*
- **Oak**
 - Black – *Quercus velutina*
 - Northern Pin – *Quercus ellipsoidalis*
 - Red – *Quercus rubra*
 - Shingle – *Quercus imbricaria*
 - Swamp White – *Quercus bicolor*
- **Sweet Gum** – *Liquidambar styraciflua*
 - Moraine – “Moraine” (no seed pods)
- **Zelkova** – *Zelkova serrata*
 - Green Vase
 - Musachino

WATERING

WATERING WITH GARDEN HOSE

You may also do a deep slow soak of your tree weekly. Set a garden hose by the trunk. Turn the water to a slow stream that does not make a puddle of water but allows the water to slowly seep into the ground. An hour a week of this type of watering is helpful to the health of the tree rather than frequent short bouts of watering. The water should seep into the ground and not leave a puddle at the base of the tree.

WATERING WITH A TREE BAG

A tree bag is designed to let the water seep out small holes in the bottom of the bag. The tree bag holds approximately 20 gallons. The bag should drain in 5 to 9 hours. If the tree bag is not draining, check the bottom to see that the holes are free of debris. The bag is designed to allow a slow even release of water to the tree. After a deep watering application, allow the soil to begin to dry out, this will help encourage deep root growth. Keeping the soil too moist for too long, or poor drainage at the planting site, can remove the oxygen available to the tree roots from within the soil and kill the tree.

WATERING SCHEDULE

- If there is no rain during the week, the tree bag needs to be used for watering
- The water requirements for a 2 ½ inch caliper (size) tree are:
 - First year.....17.5 gallons per week
 - Second year.....12.5 gallons per week
 - Third year.....7.5 gallons per week
 - Fourth year..... 2.5 gallons per week

MULCHING

DO NOT VOLCANO MULCH. This encourages roots to grow up into the mulch pile, seeking oxygen and water. Sometimes feeder roots will even begin to grow from the bark above the root flare into the mulch. If the tree looks like it is a telephone pole stuck in the ground, there is too much mulch and/or the root ball is set too low in the ground.

After planting a new tree, apply a 2" to 3" layer of good, organic mulch over the entire disturbed area. Make sure to keep the mulch away from the tree flare for several inches. This will ensure that heat does not build up in the mulch to bake the flare in the sun causing the bark to split. It also prevents suffocation of the feeder roots near the soil's surface.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) urban foresters Stephanie Miller and Drew Todd have written an excellent article on "The Perils of Planting Trees Too Deeply." In the article, they point out that the practice of "volcano mulching", where mulch is piled up against the trunk of the tree, can contribute to future problems. Many landscape maintenance companies erroneously practice this volcano mulching at commercial properties, leading the general public to assume this is a good thing.

When done properly, the application of mulch over a planting bed provides many benefits to the tree. Mulch protects the trunk from mower damage and reduces competition for water and nutrients with turf grass or weeds. Mulch will keep the temperature of the soil more constant over extremes of weather, and reduce the need for watering by retaining moisture. It also increases microbial activity in the soil, keeping it aerated and lessening the need for fertilizer.

The problem with both planting the tree too deeply initially and volcano mulching is the same – the tree roots are buried too deeply and they are thwarted in their effort to seek oxygen, water with its necessary minerals and warmth. In nature, tree roots grow close to the surface of the surrounding group, spreading far beyond the tree canopy

MEDIUM TREES – Mature height of 30'-50'
Minimum tree lawn 6' wide
No overhead utility lines
Only single stemmed

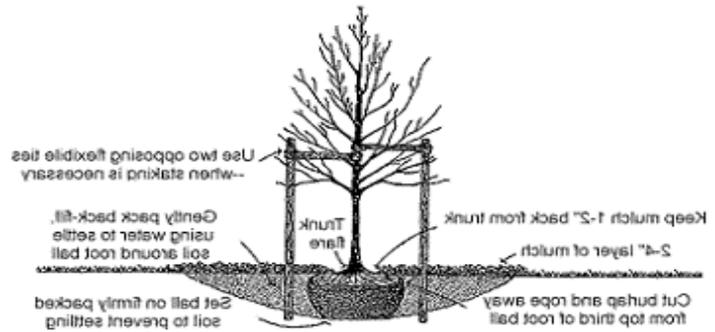
- **Ironwood** - *Ostrya virginiana*
- **Linden**
 - Glenleven – *Tilia cordata*
 - Greenspire – *Tilia cordata*
 - Redmond – *Tilia americana*
- **Maple**
 - Paperbark – *Acer griseum*
 - Red – *Acer rubrum*
 - Sugar – *Acer saccharum*
- **River Birch** – *Betula nigra*
- **Turkish Filbert** – *Corylus colurna*
- **Yellowwood** – *Cladrastis kentuck*

SMALL TREES - Mature height under 30'
Minimum tree lawn 4' wide
May have overhead wires
Only single stemmed

- **Beech**
 - Blue – *Carpinus caroliniana*
- **Crabapple** *Malus*
 - 'Adirondack' (upright form)
 - 'Sugar Tyme' (white flowers)
 - 'Prairie Fire' (pink flowers)
- **Dogwood** *Cornus*
 - Kousa – *Cornus k.ch.* 'Samtomi'
 - Pagoda – *Cornus alternifolia*
- **Hawthorn**
 - Cockspur (thornless) – *Crataegus crus-galli*
 - Winter King (has thorns) – *Crataegus viridis*
- **Maple**
 - Amur – *Acer ginnala*
 - Hedge – *Acer campestre*

(small trees cont'd)

- **Serviceberry** – *Amelanchier canadensis*
 - Allegheny – *Amelanchier laevis*
 - Autumn Brilliance – *Amelanchier A.x grandiflora*
 - Cumulus – *Amelanchier laevis*
 -
- **Tree Lilac**
 - Ivory Silk - *Syringa reticulata*



PLANTING AND CARE OF NEW TREES

The proper planting of trees helps to ensure survival. Our heavy clay requires extra precautions to provide adequate drainage. Planting at the proper time is also important. In general, fall planting is best (October-November), followed by late winter/early spring (March-April). Contrary to popular belief, most of a tree's roots grow within the top 12" to 18" of soil. That is where the available oxygen and water are located.

Because of our heavy clay, it is critical that the trees be planted in wide holes and at the proper depth. To determine how deeply to plant the tree, always locate the trunk flare – where the large, primary roots begin to grow out from the trunk. It may take some digging in the root ball or container. Remove any excess soil and dig the planting hole so that the trunk flare will be at or within 1" above the surrounding grounds soil line. Firmly tamp the bottom of the planting hole to reduce settling and begin filling with the original soil.

When the planting pit is 2/3 full, tamp the soil and add 3-5 gallons of water to settle the soil. Be certain that the tree is straight, then finish filling the hole with soil, making sure to stop adding soil when you reach the trunk flare. You should have leftover soil as you have displaced it with the root ball.

Cover the planting pit with 3" of shredded bark mulch, keeping mulch 2" away from the tree trunk. Mulch is very useful in conserving moisture, reducing weed growth, maintaining soil temperature and also prevents lawn mowers from getting too close and damaging the trunk.

If staking the tree is necessary, allow 3" to 4" flexibility for swaying in the wind. After the first growing season, the supports must be removed.

PROHIBITED STREET TREES

The following trees are prohibited

- **Ash** *Fraxinus* – all species
 - Green Ash – *Pennsylvanica*
 - White - *Fraxinus americana*
- **Baldcypress** - *Taxodium distichum*
- **Black Locust** – *Robinia pseudoacacia*
- **Black Walnut** – *Juglans nigra*
- **Box Elder** – *Acer negundo*
- **Buckeye** – *Aesculus glabra*
- **Buckthorn** – *Bumelia lycioides*
- **Catalpa** – *Catalpa speciosa*
- **Cottonwood** – *Populus deltoids*
- **Elm**
 - American – *Ulmus americana*
 - Red – *ulmus rubra*
 - Siberian - *Ulmus pumila*
- **European Mountain Ash** – *Sorbus spp*
- **Evergreen trees** (pines, firs, spruce, etc.)
- **Fruitbearing trees** (apple, pear, etc.)
- **Honeysuckle** -- *Lonicera*
- **Horsechestnut** – *Aesculus hippocastanum*
- **Maple**
 - All soft maples
 - Norway – *Acer platanoides*
 - Silver – *Acer saccharinum*
- **Mulberry** – *Morus spp*
- **Pears** – all species
- **Poplar** – *Populus spp*
- **Russian Olive** – *Elaeagnus angustifolia*
- **Shrubs** (any species)
- **Tree of Heaven** – *Ailanthus altissima*
- **Willow** – *Salix spp*