



TOLEDO - LUCAS COUNTY PLAN COMM

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CASE NO. 9

M-11-25

Landscaping Requirements

REF: M-11-25

DATE: March 12, 2026

TO: President Vanice Williams and Members of Council, City of Toledo

FROM: Toledo City Plan Commission, Lisa A. Cottrell, Secretary

SUBJECT: Study to amend the landscaping requirements, outlined in Toledo Municipal Code Part Eleven, to require the use of native plants

The Toledo City Plan Commission considered the above-referenced request at its meeting on Thursday, March 12th, 2026 at 2:00 P.M.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Subject

Request - Study to amend the landscaping requirements, outlined in Toledo Municipal Code Part Eleven, to require the use of native plants

Applicant - Toledo City Council

Applicable Plans and Regulations

- Toledo Municipal Code, Part Eleven: Planning and Zoning Code
- Toledo Municipal Code, Part Nine: Streets, Sidewalks, and Public Grounds
- Forward Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan

STAFF ANALYSIS

The Toledo City Council requested a study to amend the Zoning Code’s landscaping requirements to encourage the prevalence of native plants in the City. Per the United States Department of Agriculture, a “native plant” is a plant that has developed over hundreds or thousands of years in a particular region or ecosystem. Native plants have become increasingly prevalent in landscaping as they support water quality and reduce air pollution. They are inherently adapted to the local habitat and require minimal maintenance, offer environmental benefits, and reduce long-term costs. Staff reviewed comparable municipal zoning codes, consulted with local experts, and developed proposed modifications to the Toledo Municipal Code to encourage native species on multifamily, commercial, industrial, and institutional land use developments.

STAFF ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Chapter 1108 of the Toledo Municipal Code outlines the landscaping requirements for new development and redevelopment in the City of Toledo. This Chapter dictates the number of trees and shrubs a property is required to have and where they are required to be located on the site. It also outlines the standards for acceptable plant material and protection measures during construction. This Chapter references a "City of Toledo Approved Plant Materials List". The City has not formally adopted an approved plant list; however, an approved street tree list was adopted in 2015 and staff utilizes the "Alternative to Ohio's Invasive Plant Species" guiding document from the Ohio Division of Wildlife to determine if proposed species are invasive. If staff receives an application with an invasive species proposed on the landscaping plan, staff will include a condition of approval to prohibit installation of the invasive species and to substitute a non-invasive alternative. This method is intended to be an efficient and consistent review of proposed plant species; however, a growing number of municipalities are encouraging and specifically identifying native species in their zoning codes. This trend is partly due to the prevalence of turf grass and other non-adapted plants in the United States for landscaping, which has resulted in biodiversity loss.

Background

A core responsibility of an urban planner is to regulate open space. Since the profession's founding, planners have developed landscaping standards, setback requirements, and impervious surface restrictions to ensure property owners do not negatively impact the land and the surrounding area. The term "open space" is admittedly broad, and there is not an agreed-upon definition. The American Planning Association Planner's Dictionary highlights a definition from Clarksdale, Arizona: *An area or portion of land, either landscaped or essentially unimproved and which is used to meet human recreational or spatial needs, or to protect water, air, or plant areas.* Open space requirements became a focus during the Industrial Revolution, when people's health, safety, and welfare were ignored and most suffered due to horrific work conditions. Although open space standards have successfully mitigated negative effects on people, far less attention has been paid to mitigating the corresponding environmental impacts.

Although increasing native plant and pollinator populations are proven to improve environmental health, residents and business owners have valid concerns about landscaping that resembles unmanaged noxious weeds or overgrowth. Unmaintained vegetation, regardless of species, is prohibited as it poses health and safety concerns. Some jurisdictions allow vacant lots to be converted into native prairies and pollinator gardens. Planning staff supports such grassroots efforts; however, Chapter 1108 exclusively applies to new development and redevelopment approvals reviewed by the Plan Commission. Additionally, the Toledo Zoning Code Landscaping Standards were adopted in June of 2004, and vacant properties existing prior to then are exempt from this Chapter. Single family and duplex housing are also exempt from the Zoning Code.

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STAFF ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Analysis

More and more jurisdictions across the country are amending their zoning codes to encourage, highlight, or even require native plant species and beneficial pollinators for new development and redevelopment. This trend is not coincidental. On a foundational scale, soil health, water quality, air quality, and entire ecosystems have all suffered due to invasive species and non-native plants overtaking open space. Planting more native species and pollinators not only improves soil health, water quality, and air quality and helps maintain ecological balance, but also displaces invasive species and supports the broader health of native plant communities.

In Ohio, few jurisdictions have native species mandates in their Zoning Codes. However, the majority encourage them, especially when utilized for stormwater management. See Exhibit C for an overview of landscaping plant species requirements for various Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana jurisdictions. Notably, the City of Bowling Green passed Ordinance 99-21 in December of 2023, which allows any resident to maintain a property with all native landscaping. However, the Ordinance was not added to the Bowling Green Zoning Code, but to the General Regulations of the Code of Ordinances. Ann Arbor, Michigan was the one jurisdiction out of all analyzed that had any native species requirements codified in their Zoning Code.

Toledo Municipal Code

Currently, Chapter 1108 of the Municipal Code requires species that are “nursery-grown and adapted to the local area”. This is the only Zoning regulation that restricts species type, however there are other Chapters of the Municipal Code that apply to all properties which restrict height and species. Chapter 955 – Removal of Weeds outlines property maintenance standards which apply to all properties in the City. TMC§955.01(a)(1) designates grasses over eight inches (8”) in height a nuisance. This regulation is intended to require owners to maintain their properties to keep neighborhoods safe. Most properties were developed with turfgrass as the base vegetation, and heights over eight inches (8”) are unsightly for these species. TMC§955.01(a)(2) lists specific species of noxious weeds that are strictly prohibited. Native flowers, shrubs, and trees do not have height restrictions besides for visibility and safety purposes. Chapter 917 – Trees outlines the requirements for street trees within the City of Toledo. This section lists prohibited trees based on their root systems and ability to survive in tree lawns, and should be referenced when reviewing landscaping adjacent to right-of-way, utility easements, and drive-aisles.

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STAFF ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Toledo Municipal Code (cont'd)

The formulation and adoption of an official plant species list for the City of Toledo was considered as part of this study. However, research found multiple resources and organizations which already exist within the area that are more knowledgeable of native species and pollinators than Plan Commission staff alone. At the City of Toledo, both the Division of Forestry and Division of Environmental Services employ arborists, horticulturists, and environmental experts who share a passion for sustainability. Area organizations such as Toledo GROWS, Wild Toledo, Lucas County Soil and Water Conservation District, Metroparks Toledo, members of the Toledo-Lucas County Sustainability Commission, and locally owned nurseries all provide expertise that urban planners do not have. Planning staff strongly support environmental conservation and stand ready to partner with other agencies to formalize native plant requirements and maintenance standards in the City of Toledo for all properties.

Although an approved Plant Species List is not proposed at this time, staff recommend a modification to the Toledo Municipal Code Landscaping Standards to reduce the spread of blight and enhance biodiversity, as part of this study. Staff propose limiting or prohibiting monocultures, or the utilization of a single species of plant for the entirety of a property's landscaping. Applicants will be encouraged to use a variety of species for new landscaping and to alternate species along buffers in order to strengthen the site's resiliency and biodiversity.

Forward Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Promoting the use of native plants on private and public property is one (1) of the thirty-three (33) goals of the Forward Toledo Plan. The strategies identified to achieve this goal include:

- Adopt a planting "best practices" guide to improve plant health.
- Require native plantings be included as part of the landscaping for all new developments.
- Partner with local experts to determine a City of Toledo official planting list.
- Promote the importance of greenspace in neighborhoods and expand availability (e.g., impact on mental health, crime reductions, and overall well-being).

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STAFF ANALYSIS (cont'd)

To implement aspects of the above strategies, this study recommends several modifications to the Toledo Municipal Code. First, TMC§1108.0401 shall be modified to encourage native plants and cross reference other applicable sections of the Toledo Municipal Code which apply to public lands and rights-of-way. Second, landscaping plans may be subject to species review by either Toledo Plan Commission staff or the City of Toledo Environmental Services staff. Finally, City of Toledo and Toledo-Lucas County Plan Commissions staff are partnering with students from the University of Toledo to develop a Native Plant 101 Pamphlet and a Species Selection Decision Tree intended to be made available online and in print format. Both are intended for a broad audience, with resources and guidance specifically for Toledo residents and businesses. These resources are expected to be available prior to Fall of 2026.

PLAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Toledo City Plan Commission recommends approval of M-11-25, a study to amend the landscaping requirements set forth in Toledo Municipal Code Part Eleven, to require the use of native plants for the following reason:

1. The proposed text amendment is consistent with the Forward Toledo Plan and the stated purpose of the Zoning Code (TMC§1111.0506(B)).

Respectfully Submitted,



Lisa Cottrell
Secretary

DR
Five (5) Exhibits follow

Exhibit "A"

Existing Text

1108.0400 | Landscape Material Standards

The following standards must be considered the minimum required standards for all trees, shrubs and landscape material installed to satisfy the requirements of this Section.

1108.0401 Quality and Installation

- A. Only those plant species shown on the "City of Toledo Approved Plant Materials List" or those otherwise identified by a licensed Landscape Architect, Horticulturist, or Ohio Certified Nursery Technician as appropriate for this region may be used to satisfy the landscaping and screening standards of this Chapter.
- B. Plants installed to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter must meet or exceed the plant quality and species standards of the most recent edition of "American Standards for Nursery Stock" published by the American Association of Nurserymen.
- C. Plants must be nursery-grown and adapted to the local area. No artificial plants or vegetation must be used to meet any standards of this Section.
- D. All plant material will be mulched with shredded hardwood mulch, or approved equal. Plant material massings will be incorporated into mulch beds.
- E. All plant material must be installed according to sound nursery practices in a manner designed to encourage vigorous growth that is not intrusive to utilities, pavement, pedestrian traffic or vehicular traffic.
- F. All required plant material must be planted within 6 months or by the next planting season, as outlined in the latest edition of "American Standards for Nursery Stock," after all construction activity in the area of the new planting has ceased.
- G. Plant material will be specified and placed to minimize conflict with overhead and underground utilities.

Exhibit “B”

Proposed Text

1108.0400 | Landscape Material Standards

The following standards must be considered the minimum required standards for all trees, shrubs and landscape material installed to satisfy the requirements of this Section.

1108.0401 Quality and Installation

- A. Plants must be nursery-grown and plant species must be adapted to the local climate and water availability. No artificial plants or vegetation shall be used to meet any standards of this Section.
- B. Plants installed to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter must meet or exceed the plant quality and species standards of the most recent edition of “American Standards for Nursery Stock” published by the American Association of Nurserymen.
- C. Native plants and pollinators are strongly preferred. Species must be classified as native to the region by the United States Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources’ Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, or a similar authority deemed appropriate by the Planning Director. Species must be listed on the most recently published species list and meet the governing body’s definition of “native”.
 - 1. Native Plant Maintenance
 - Native Plant Landscape Areas shall be maintained to:
 - i. Prevent the spread of invasive or noxious plant species identified in TMC§955.01(b).
 - ii. Prevent encroachment onto sidewalks, streets, or neighboring properties.
 - iii. Prevent accumulation of litter, debris, or refuse.
 - iv. Follow TMC1108.0406 watering standards.
- D. All plant material will be mulched with shredded hardwood mulch, or approved equal. Plant material massings will be incorporated into mulch beds.
- E. All plant material must be installed according to sound nursery practices in a manner designed to encourage vigorous growth that is not intrusive to utilities, pavement, pedestrian traffic or vehicular traffic.
- F. All required plant material must be planted within 6 months or by the next planting season, as outlined in the latest edition of “American Standards for Nursery Stock,” after all construction activity in the area of the new planting has ceased.
- G. Tree species selected to meet standards of TMC1108.0202 and TMC1108.0204 shall be selected from the City of Toledo Street Tree List. See TMC§917 for City of Toledo Street Tree Standards if locating trees along any street or public way. All plant species shall be specified and placed to minimize conflict with overhead and underground utilities.

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Exhibit "B" (cont'd)

Proposed Text (cont'd)

H. Monocultures of trees and shrubs on site are strongly discouraged. Developers should utilize a variety of species on site to prevent the spread of blight and increase biodiversity.

**Exhibit “C”
Code Comparison Table**

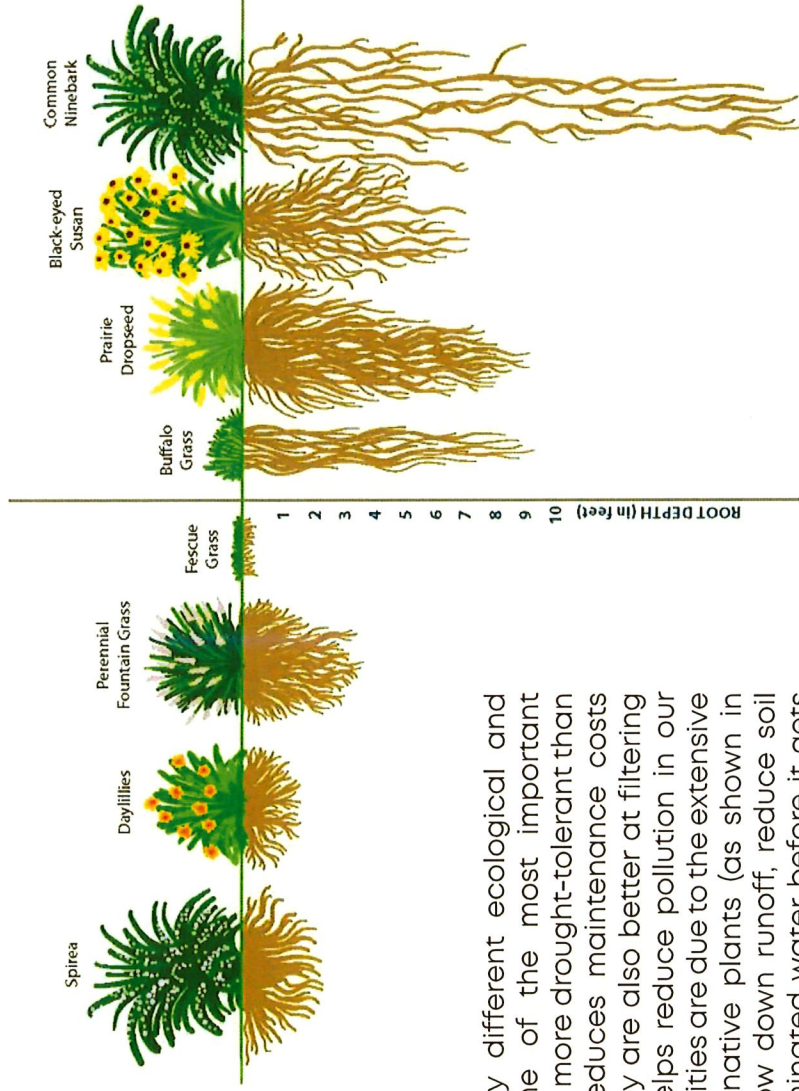
City	Code Section	Code Language
Columbus, OH	§3312.21 Landscaping and Screening	The code states that landscaping may be combined with stormwater control measures and encourages sustainable design. It specifically notes that “appropriate native plant species are recommended for landscaping and screening requirements.” (Ohio.gov)
Cleveland, OH	Chapter 352 – Landscaping, Screening, and Parking Lot Lighting	Landscaping materials must be approved by city forestry or park maintenance officials. Design guidance recommends selecting native plants where possible and avoiding invasive species when developing landscape plans. (American Legal Publishing)
Cincinnati, OH	Zoning Code Chapter 1424 – Landscaping and Screening (general development standards)	Landscaping requirements focus on screening, parking lot landscaping, and buffers. Codes generally encourage sustainable plant selection and discourage invasive species but do not mandate native species percentages.
Dayton, OH	Zoning Code Article 150 – Landscaping and Screening	Landscape standards regulate buffers, parking lot trees, and planting sizes. The code encourages drought-tolerant and climate-appropriate plants but generally does not require native species.
Ann Arbor, MI	Unified Development Code Chapter 62 – Landscape and Screening Ordinance	The ordinance encourages the use of native plants and prohibits invasive species in landscape installations and promotes stormwater-supportive landscaping such as bioretention plantings.
Detroit, MI	Zoning Ordinance Section 50-14-321 Landscaping and Screening	Landscaping requirements govern buffers, trees, and screening for development. City design guidance encourages the use of plant species suited to the local environment and discourages invasive plants.
Sylvania, OH	Zoning Code Landscaping Requirements (generally Chapter 1266)	Landscape plans must include trees, shrubs, and groundcover to buffer incompatible uses. Plant species must be hardy to local conditions; some design guidance encourages use of native species.
Fort Wayne, IN	Unified Zoning Ordinance Article 5 Landscaping and Buffers	Requires landscaping plans for developments, including street trees and buffer yards. Native or drought-tolerant species are often recommended in planning guidance to support stormwater management.
Sandusky, OH	Zoning Code Landscaping and Screening Regulations	Landscaping required for parking areas, buffers, and street frontages. Codes generally require maintenance of plant materials and discourage invasive species but do not require native plants.



Promote Native Plants

Explore the many benefits of native plantings and evaluate how these species can help improve the regional ecosystem.

Non-Native Plants



Native plants provide many different ecological and environmental benefits. One of the most important purposes they serve is being more drought-tolerant than non-native plants, which reduces maintenance costs and increases longevity. They are also better at filtering stormwater runoff, which helps reduce pollution in our public waterways.¹ These abilities are due to the extensive and deep root systems of native plants (as shown in the image above) which slow down runoff, reduce soil erosion, and absorb contaminated water before it gets into the nearby waterways.²

[Root systems of Non-Native vs. Native Mid-Atlantic Plants, Source: National Wildlife Federation]

This resiliency is important in the Great Lakes region, where water quality issues are intensified by agricultural practices and climate change.³

The benefits of native plants go beyond water quality. They are more resistant to pests and diseases, resulting in less maintenance, fewer pesticides, and lower cost to property owners.⁴

As discussed in **Improve Tree Canopy**, the Urban Heat Island Effect has a greater impact on the areas of disinvestment with a lack of street trees and green space within urban environments. Using native species, along with other trees and plants, can help reduce the impacts of increased surface temperatures, particularly in central city areas with high amounts of impervious surfaces or pavement (e.g., shopping centers).

Native plants provide a better habitat for wildlife, which is important for maintaining biodiversity and the overall ecosystem's health. Native plants support a wider range of pollinators and other beneficial insects better than traditional lawns and non-native plants.⁴ Creating wildlife habitat can help address biodiversity species loss due to climate change issues. Nature-based climate solutions, which are actions that both benefit wildlife and mitigate climate change, are being widely adopted in many communities. Native plants have a large role to play in these solutions by locking up planet-warming carbon dioxide, as well as providing food and shelter for insects, bees, and butterflies, all while making a neighborhood more attractive and livable.⁵



[Ruby-throated hummingbird feeding on cardinal flower. Source: Wild Ones Oak Openings®]



These habitats can also generate tourism and support businesses in communities that are known for their natural attractions, like northwest Ohio's "Biggest Week in Birding" (see **Promote Recreational Opportunities**).

Zoning regulations and land use policies have a role in promoting the use of native plantings and pollinator plant species. Specific regulations for native plantings vary from city to city. Some cities require a certain percentage of all landscaping areas to be planted with native plants, or in specific areas, such as street trees or boulevard medians.

Two examples of municipal zoning codes that have implemented landscaping regulations for native plant species are Sanibel, Florida and Schaumburg, Illinois. In the City of Sanibel, new developments and redevelopments require a minimum 75% of native vegetation to be used in all landscaping, with the remaining 25% restricted to only noncompeting plant species. In the City of Schaumburg, tree and shrub species in designated natural landscaped areas must be 100% native plant species.⁶

Following the success of these cities, the City of Toledo could require that native plantings be included for all new developments. Percentage-based metrics or minimum dimensional standards could be implemented as a clear guideline for developments to install native plantings.

Another strategy to assist in the installation and use of native plantings is to adopt a best practices guide to improve overall plant health. The guide would also help ensure the landscaped areas with native plants would be intentional, orderly, and aesthetically pleasing to residents and visitors.

Additionally, the cities with native plant regulations often have specific lists of native plants that are approved for use in landscaping, in order to reduce uncertainty in the design process. The City could partner with local experts and conservation organizations to determine an official City of Toledo native plantings list.



Promote Native Plants



[Monroe Street United Methodist Church – Sacred Grounds rain garden.
Source: Wild Ones Oak Openings]

Supporting Other Themes:



1. Gunpowder Riverkeeper. July 6, 2021. It's a Great Time to Take the Native Plant Pledge! Available [here](#).
2. The Importance of Native Plants. Clean Water Education Partnership (CWEP). Available [here](#). Accessed October 2023.
3. Bagnie, K.; Ford, P.; Reeves, M. November 2012. Grasslands. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Climate Change Resource Center. Available [here](#).
4. East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District. What's so great about native plants? Available [here](#). Accessed October 2023.
5. Shephard, M. Xerces Society. April 2022. For Wildlife And Humans, Native Plants Are A Key To Climate Resilience. Available [here](#).
6. Sustainable Development Code, Native Plants/Vegetation. Available [here](#). Accessed October 2023

Strategies:

The City will seek to accomplish the following action steps to Promote Native Plants:

- » Adopt a planting “best practices” guide to improve plant health.
- » Require native plantings be included as part of the landscaping for all new developments.
- » Partner with local experts to determine a City of Toledo official planting list.
- » Promote the importance of greenspace in neighborhoods and expand availability (e.g., impact on mental health, crime reductions, and overall well-being).

Approved Street Tree List

Revised May 27, 2015 and June 11th, 2015.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Red/Silver Maple Cross	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Planetree Maple	<i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Tartarian Maple	<i>Acer tartaricum</i>
Shantung Maple	<i>Acer truncatum</i>
Three Flower Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus spp</i>
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinusbetulus</i>
Bluebeech	<i>Caprinus caroliniana</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Japanese Katsuratree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
Thicket Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus punctata var. inermis</i>
Hardy Rubber Tree	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>
Korean Evodia	<i>Evodia danielii</i>
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Ginkgo (male)	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>
Caroline Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
Goldenraintree	<i>Koelreutaria paniculata</i>
Japanese Larch	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus spp</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus seiboldii</i>
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Amur Corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Amur Chokeberry	<i>Prunus maackia</i>
Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus spp</i>
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>

Approved Street Tree List (cont'd)

Revised May 27, 2015 and June 11th, 2015.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Sawtooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Hungarian Oak	<i>Quercus frainetto</i>
Shingle Oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur x alba</i>
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Black Oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Korean Mt. Ash	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>
Meinichii Mt. Ash	<i>Sorbus meinichii</i>
Pekin Lilac	<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>
Pondcypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Littleleafed Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
Crimean Linden	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>
Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>

Prohibited Street Tree List

Revised May 27, 2015 and June 11th, 2015.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Box Elder	<i>Acer regundo</i>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altisimo</i>
Shadblow Serviceberry	<i>Amelchier canadensis</i>
Sweet Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Paper Birch	<i>Betula paperifera</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
Cottonwood (Alder Buckthorn)	<i>Frangula almus</i>
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
European Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Blue Ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Common Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Black Mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Burr Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>