

# 2025 ARBOR DAY TREE GIVEWAY



## RED TIE

**REDBUD** – The Redbud is known as the “harbinger of spring” and the delicate blossoms and buds are one of the season’s most dramatic displays. The Redbud has a local distinction of being the “Village Tree” since 2015. The tree grows at a medium rate (13”-24” per year). At maturity, the height can be 20-feet to 30-feet with a spread of 25-feet to 35-feet. Full sun and partial sun/shade are best for this tree; prefers a minimum of 4 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day. Soil preference: acidic, alkaline, clay, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, and well-drained.



## BLACK TIE

**OHIO BUCKEYE** – The Ohio Buckeye is a rounded tree with low, sweeping branches and dense foliage that provides deep shade. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the spring with large yellow-green flowers that are 12” long. Its name comes from the “buckeyes” a small, dark brown nut with a light patch resembling the eye of a deer. The nut should not be eaten, it is toxic to humans and animals. The tree grows at a medium rate with height increases of 1-2 ft. per year. Mature height of 20-40 feet with a spread of 20-40 ft. Full sun to partial sun is the ideal condition; the Ohio Buckeye thrives in moist, well-drained, variable pH, rich and deep soil.



## GREEN TIE

**DOUGLAS FIR** – The Douglas fir has been described as one of the most striking and truly graceful objects in nature by displaying bluish-green needles. The Douglas fir makes up nearly half of all Christmas trees grown in the U.S., its attractive appearance and growth rate make it popular in yards and parks. The Douglas fir grows to a mature height of 40-70 ft. with a 12-20 ft. spread. Full sun and partial sun/shade are best for the Douglas fir with a soil preference of acidic, moist or well drained. It is naturally deer resistant.



## YELLOW TIE

**HIBISCUS** – Hibiscus trees are known for their large showy tropical flowers. Some of the varieties have flowers as large as a dinner plate. Hibiscus trees can be planted in containers or directly into the ground if they are a hardy variety. The hibiscus height varies with an average of 3 to 7 ft. tall, and 2 to 4 ft. wide. Hibiscus trees prefer full sun, with a minimum of 6 to 8 hours of direct sunlight daily. Hibiscus trees can tolerate moist soil conditions but prefer moist, well-draining soil that is fertile and rich in organic matter. Incorporate compost into the soil to improve drainage, slightly acidic soil is preferred. Deadhead spent flowers to encourage more blooms.



## PINK TIE

**PEKING LILAC** – The Peking Lilac is hardy and beautiful, with attractive, amber-colored peeling bark. In early summer it has large, creamy white, honey-scented flower clusters. The Peking Lilac is a smaller tree, in maturity the height ranges from 15-20 ft. and the width ranges from 10 -15 ft. It requires full sun, 6 hours direct light daily. Soil preferences are moist, well-drained soil with alkaline soil, clay soil, dry sites, occasional drought and road salt tolerances.



## BROWN TIE

**PAW PAW** – The Paw Paw trees are native to Ohio and are known for its large tropical-looking foliage and the delicious, custard-like fruit it produces in late summer. The Paw Paw produces the largest edible fruit native to North America the fruit is a cross between a banana, papaya and a mango. The Paw Paw tree grows from 10 – 40 ft. tall and 10 to 15 ft. wide. The Paw Paw grows in humid climates and are highly frost tolerant. They grow in the shade in open woods, usually in wet, fertile bottomlands but can grow in upland areas in rich soils. The trees prefer slightly acidic soils & require regular watering. Daily watering is needed for the first 2 weeks.



## ORANGE TIE

**COMMON PERSIMMON** – The Common Persimmon is a deciduous tree that is grown for its beautiful foliage and edible fruit. A Common Persimmon averages 35 to 60 ft. tall, 20 to 35 ft. wide. It is one of the few trees that can grow in almost any type of soil and can adapt to a wide range of climates from Connecticut to Florida. It prefers full sun and adapts to a variety of pH soils. The thick leaves are dark green then turn to reddish-purple in the fall. The fruit ripens in September/October and taste like dates, it is used to make cakes, pudding, bread & beverages.



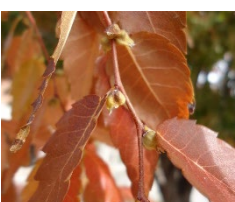
## WHITE TIE

**KOUSA DOGWOOD** – Dogwood trees are known for their delicate beauty and the Kousa variety adds a toughness that makes this species an excellent choice for home landscapes. The Kousa Dogwood grows at a slow to medium rate, the height increases less than 12 inches to 24 inches per year, the mature size is 15 to 25 ft. and 25 ft wide. Full sun and partial shade are best, it prefers a minimum of 4 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day. The preferred soil type is acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It is somewhat drought resistant.



## BLUE TIE

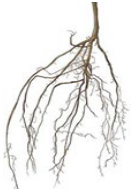

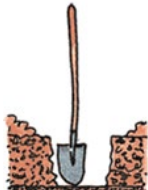



**NIKKO BLUE HYDRANGEA** – The Blue Hydrangea is a timeless landscape plant beloved by many. Giant, long-lasting, mophead blooms appear in the summer, adding lovely color to the landscape. The shrubs work well as a stand-alone specimen or a hedge. The Hydrangea has a fast growth rate with a mature height of 3-6 ft. and a spread of 3-6 ft. Hydrangeas perform well with full sun or partial sun/shade. The soil preference is acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam and well drained soils.



## NO TIE

**JAPANESE ZELKOVA** – Japanese Zelkova is closely related to the elm but is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. This tree has interesting bark, clean serrated foliage, and good fall color. This tree is a large tree with height of 50–80 ft. and width of 50-75 ft. It is a fast/moderate grower and transplants well. The Japanese Zelkova requires full sun (6 hours of direct light daily) or partial sun/shade (4-6 hours of light daily). The soil preference is acidic, moist and well-drained with tolerances of alkaline, clay, dry sites, occasional drought and road salt.

# PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

1	Carefully untangle the roots.	
2	Soak roots in water for 3 to 6 hours. Do not allow the roots to dry out.	
3	Dig a hole, wider than seems necessary, so the roots can grow outward without crowding. Remove any grass within a 30-foot circular area.	
4	To aid root growth, turn soil in an area up to 3-feet in diameter.	
5	Plant the tree and add enough soil to cover the roots and firmly tamp down the soil.	
6	Construct a water holding basin around the tree and give it plenty of water. Keep your baby trees watered regularly during the first year.	



Enjoy your newly planted tree.