

**VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO  
ORDINANCE 2017-39**

**REPEALING APPENDIX B “VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS RECOMMENDED TREES” IN PART TWELVE “PLANNING AND ZONING CODE,” TITLE TWO “PLANNING” OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO AND ENACTING NEW APPENDIX B “VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS RECOMMENDED TREES”**

**Whereas,** Appendix B “Village Of Yellow Springs Recommended Trees” in Part Twelve “Planning And Zoning Code,” Title Two “Planning” of the Codified Ordinances of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio provides a list of trees to be used throughout the Village of Yellow Springs; and

**Whereas,** Village Council has determined that it would be in the best interest of the Village to adopt a new Appendix B “Village Of Yellow Springs Recommended Trees” of the Codified Ordinances of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio to update the list of trees recommended to be used throughout the Village.

**NOW, THEREFORE, COUNCIL FOR THE VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO HEREBY ORDAINS THAT:**

**Section 1.** Appendix B “Village Of Yellow Springs Recommended Trees” of the Codified Ordinances of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio be repealed.

**Section 2.** A new Appendix B “Village Of Yellow Springs Recommended Trees” of the Codified Ordinances of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio be enacted to read as set forth on Exhibit A with new language underlined and **bolded** and deleted language in ~~strike through~~, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**Section 3.** This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force at the earliest date permitted by law.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Wintrow, President of Council

Passed: 11-7-2017

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
Judy Kintner, Clerk of Council

**ROLL CALL**

Karen Wintrow \_\_Y\_\_    Brian Housh \_\_Y\_\_    Gerald Simms \_\_Y\_\_

Marianne MacQueen \_\_Y\_\_    Judith Hempfling \_\_Y\_\_

## Exhibit A

### APPENDIX B VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS RECOMMENDED TREES

The following list of trees has been placed on file with the Village for use by developers, businesses and individuals seeking advice on the types of trees to use:

As a rule, Some consider streets are more attractive when they contain only one kind of tree species. However, the pest risk is multiplied in that situation; therefore, such plantings should be made with caution.

Tree selection is extremely important in ensuring survivability and long-term health of trees. The most important thing to remember when selecting trees is to match the tree to the site, not the site to the tree. Where you have space for a large species always plant a large species. It is the large tree species that will give the Village of Yellow Springs the most benefits in the long run. In addition, they tend to be longer lived than smaller species when planted in the right location.

Tree species diversity is important to a healthy, resilient community tree population, as well as age diversity. A good rule to follow for the community urban forest as a whole is the 10-20-30 Rule. The breakdown to shoot for is no more than 30% of a single family, 20% of a single genus (maple, oak, etc.), and no more than 10% of a single species. This can be accomplished by street or by the community as a whole.

The trees suggested in this list were selected because their characteristics make them suitable for urban and home use. The criteria used include: deep roots, minimal fruit or leaf litter, regular and predictable form, stress tolerance, disease and insect resistance, transplanting facility, availability and ornamental value.

Due to the culture and goals set forth by the Village of Yellow Springs community, native tree species should be given preference where a native species will thrive within the constraints of diversity goals.

Small Trees with single-stem forms (under 25 feet at maturity) tree lawn width of at least 6 feet

#### Native

Serviceberry (*Amelachier canadensis*)

Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)

American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)

Sweet bay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)

### Non-Native

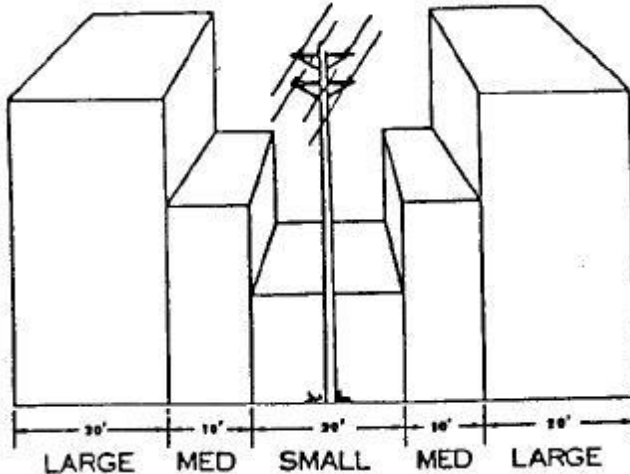
Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)

Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*)

### Cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*)

Flowering Crabapple (*Malus sp.*) Selected cultivars with small or minimal fruit and disease resistance

Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata*)



Medium Trees (under 40 feet at maturity) tree lawn width under 8 feet

Flowering Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) Selected cultivars

Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) Selected cultivars

### Native

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

Eastern hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)

Canada Red Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)

Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

### Non-Native

State Street Maple (*Acer miyabi*)

Sargent Cherry (*Prunus sargentii*)

Japanese pagoda (*Sophora japonica*)

Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)

Silver Linden (*Tilia tomentosa*)

Large Trees (no wires) tree lawn width at least 8 feet

### Native

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

~~White ash (Fraxinus Americana)\*\*~~

~~Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata)~~

**Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*)**

**Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)**

Thornless Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* **var. *inermis***) **such as ‘Sunburst’ or ‘Imperial’**

**Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)**

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) Seedless cultivars

**Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)**

**Cucumbertree (*Magnolia acuminata*)**

**Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)**

**White Oak (*Quercus alba*)**

**Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)**

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*)

**Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)**

**Chinkapin Oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*)**

**Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*)**

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)

**Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*)**

**Basswood (*Tilia americana*)**

### **Non Native**

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) male Cultivar tree species only! **Cultivars such as ‘Magyar’ or ‘Autumn Gold’**

London Planetree (*Platanus x acerfolia*)

**Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)**

**Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) such as ‘Green Vase’**

~~White Ash (Fraxinus americana)\*\*~~

~~Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata)~~

### **Trees Not Recommended for Street Use**

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*)

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Buckeye or Horsechestnut (*Aesculus* species)

Birch (*Betula* species)

Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa*)

Ginkgo-female (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*)

Common fruit trees

Mulberry (*Morus*)

Poplar (*Populus* species)

Willow (*Salix* species)

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

**Norway Maple**

**Dogwood (Cornus sp.)**

**Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)**

**Flowering Pear (Pyrus calleryana) Selected cultivars**

**Ash (Fraxinus sp.)**

**Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)**

**Program to Remove Invasive Species to Protect the Health of your Mature Trees:**

**Ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima)**

Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)

**Bush Honeysuckle**

**Autumn Olive**

**Buckthorn**