THE BENEFICIAL TREE
THE INTEGRATION AND ADVANTAGES OF WOODY PLANTS IN A CEMETERY LANDSCAPE

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Origins
Process and Challenges
SAVE YOUR ASH!!

- Treating 200 Trees
- Spend up to $225,000 over the next 3 yrs. on Ash removals.
Money Matters

- This tree pays us back $13,298 in potential lifetime benefits.
- The city pays back $1,196 worth of environmental benefits over the next 15 years.
Models

- i-Tree
- National Tree Benefit Calculator
Stormwater Management
Increased Property Value
(Cemeteries Too!)
Reduced Energy Costs
Spring Grove Cemetery – Main Office

- National Tree Benefit Calculator
  - 1-acre plot
  - 20 trees
    - 3 Winter King Hawthorn
    - 2 Flowering Dogwood
    - 6 Oriental Spruce
    - 2 Saucer Magnolia
    - 2 Sassafras
    - 2 Fringetree
    - 3 Crabapple

RESULTS
Stormwater remediation = 39,834 gal
Property Value Increase = $162.00
Energy (kW h saved) = 783 hours
Air quality ($ saved preventing pollution) = $26.02
Carbon Sequestration = 2,536 pounds

Total Annual Benefit = $4999

Data Provided by Phil Douglas
It’s Science!!
Spring Grove Flowering Dogwood
Spring Grove Giant Arborvitae
Spring Grove Ginkgo
Spring Grove Southern Magnolia
Fall Leaf Collecting

At Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum

Fall is the season to collect leaves, and Spring Grove is the perfect place to do it. This list includes twenty trees to know beyond the basic varieties. It includes both native and non-native species, many of which are important in landscapes, and some are even edible. They can all be found here at Spring Grove and their locations have been noted below, as well as on the following map.

**How to Collect Leaf Samples:**

**PHOTOS:** Photographs are the easiest way to document a leaf sample, and they are also the preferred method of leaf collecting at Spring Grove to ensure the tree health and sustainability. A great way to keep track of each photo is to take a picture of the labeled dig-it-log, and photograph the leaf. This will help you remember what each leaf is when you upload, or print your photos.

**LEAF RUBBINGS:** Look for leaves that have fallen to the ground, or attached from the branches. Place these leaves underneat a clean sheet of paper on a smooth surface and rub over them with a sponge or pencil. The leaf will leave an imprint on the paper.

**PRESSING:** Placing leaves can be done in several different ways. One simple technique is to place each individual collected leaf between two sheets of wax paper. Place heavy weights or large books on top of each leaf and let dry for several weeks. The leaves are then ready to be mailed or installed.

**Native Versus Exotic Species:**

Plant species growing in an area are either native or non-native to that place. Native species are adapted to the region's local conditions and are an important factor in preserving biodiversity. Non-native species are those that have been introduced, usually by human influence. Many of these can be useful landscape plants and can provide additional food and habitat for wildlife.

Find additional food and habitat materials for wildlife. Some uncommon native plants can begin to grow very slowly, depending on their place in the survival cycle and the weather conditions. Native plants are a versatile choice and can hold your place in the landscape. There are many native species plants to the Cincinnati area are English Ivy and American Holly。

**Need Help?**

You can find printable templates on our website to help you with your leaf collection, as well as identification tools to help you find the tree you are looking for.

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**Additional Trees Found in Cincinnati Landscapes:**

- Acer palmatum
- Quercus rubra
- Ulmus americana
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Juglans nigra
- Prunus serotina
- Pseudotsuga menziesii
- Pinus strobus
- Acer saccharum
- Betula nigra
- Arbutus unedo
- Viburnum opulus
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- Spirea japonica
- Aesculus hippocastanum
- Liriodendron tulipifera
- Fothergilla major
- Magnolia virginiana
- Crataegus sp.
- Lonicera sp.
- Viburnum opulus
- Pinus sylvestris
- Populus nigra
- Corylus americana
- Fraxinus americana
- Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"
- Cornus kousa
- Amelanchier canadensis
- Salix nigra
- Forsythia x intermedia
- Liriodendron tulipifera
- Acer negundo
- Juglans nigra
- Quercus rubra
- Ulmus americana
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Juglans nigra
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QUESTIONS?

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