

OBSERVATIONS ON ASHES USED IN NORTH AMERICA AND SUGGESTED ASH REPLACEMENTS

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Ten replicates of 20 taxa of *Fraxinus spp.* were planted in northeastern Toledo, OH, in 2005. Thirteen North American, three European, and three Asian taxa were evaluated, as was one purported hybrid. Most of the trees are in a wide median; a smaller number were planted in a lawn panel along the roadway. Three soil types are represented in these urban soils. Plants were mulched during establishment but were not treated with pesticides. Emerald ash borer (EAB) began to emerge from some taxa in 2007. Plant genetics, nursery propagation method, and soil type seem to impact the time required before EAB development is visually confirmed by characteristic exit holes and frass-packed serpentine galleries.

Recommended replacements were identified based on the following assumptions: The large growing ashes were appropriately sized for the site, replacements should be large in size, and the original trees were well adapted to the site and did not require a species substitution. Thirty-four species of trees were identified as potential replacements. Silvicultural characteristics such as tolerance of shade and flooding were noted for each species. This information appears in the 2005 Extension Bulletin 924, Ash Replacements for Urban and Woodland Plantings. Specific examples will be presented at the conference.