

Plants for the Landscape - people embrace plants, when plants provide solutions



Ohio - a Midwest Climate and a Hardwood State – select, purchase, plant, and care for trees, shrubs, and vines for Ohio’s landscape



*Engage people in a
vital relationship
with the natural world*



**Pillars of Wellness:
ECONOMIC, EMOTIONAL,
ENVIRONMENTAL,, INTELLECTUAL,
PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, SPIRITUAL**



select plants for the landscape according to existing climate and soil conditions, proven resistance to insect and disease, and for the pleasure that plants provide



Consider ecological factors; aesthetic and functional needs:

ecological factors:

- ❖ cold and heat tolerances**
- ❖ soil conditions**
- ❖ sun/shade/wind exposures**
- ❖ plant/animal relationships**

aesthetic and functional needs:

- ❖ landscape beauty and usefulness**
 - ❖ minimize horticulture maintenance practices**
 - ❖ economics and environmental quality**
-

PLANT SELECTION for **sun/shade/wind exposure**

- ❖ plants that tolerate full sun or shade... (possibly drought tolerance)
 - ❖ plants that require full sun (or near) to maximize growth and flower and fruit production
 - ❖ plants that tolerate or require shade or partial shade (bright light) conditions
 - ❖ plants that require a microclimate for growth and development
-

drying winds

- # can increase transpiration rates.
- # can cause marginal leaf burn or scorching of foliage.
- # These factors can be lessened when planting in a microclimate.



PLANT SELECTIONS according to existing soil conditions

key considerations in plant/soil relationships:

- ❖ **moisture retentive and drainage/aeration properties of soils**
- ❖ **rate that water infiltrates into the soil substrate**

Select plants accordingly:

that tolerate a dry soil

that tolerate a wet poorly drained soil

that require a moisture retentive soil

that tolerate adverse soil or average field soil

that require a good garden soil

soil conditions affect the value that plants bring to the landscape

- ❖ some species, varieties or cultivars may be the solution for poorly wet or poorly aerated soils



Betula nigra

River Birch

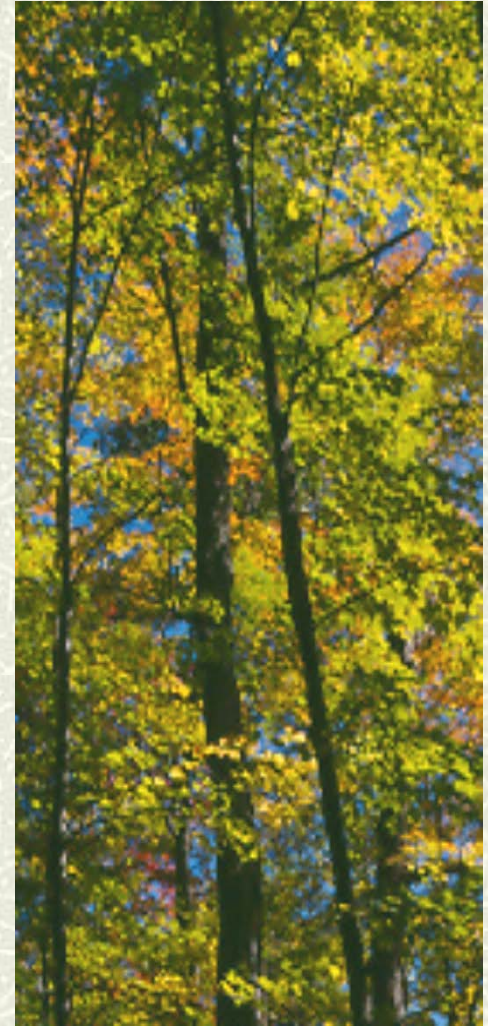
Be a practicing landscape ecologist!



Give heed to the Natives



the ultimate beauty and usefulness of many landscape plants is dependent on the extent to which the ecological requirements are fulfilled.



What are some of the principles that we can learn from a natural ecosystem?

❖ **A range of species is better able to cope with change in an ecosystem than a single species - species diversity**



What's wrong with mono-planting vs a managed complexity (diversity)?

**❖ A range of species is less vulnerable to pathogen
and insect infestation than one taxon**



Autumn Blaze®

**especially where there is
the absence of natural predators**



EAB

when making a **PLANT SELECTION**,
remember **cold hardiness**



Rhododendron...Ironclad or Yaku species and hybrids are
cold hardy in **USDA Hardiness Zone 5b**

Be a Steward of the Landscape

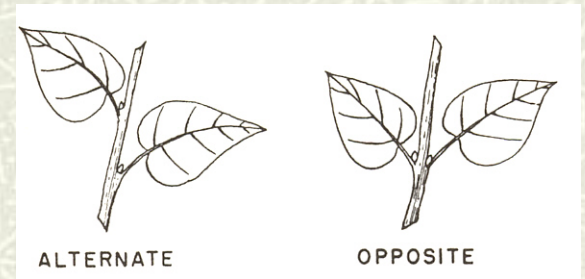
- engage in a vital relationship with the natural world
- Make your landscape a habitat landscape - consider natives
- Create value in the landscape



Trees are a Valued Resource



How mighty is **THE OAK** !



ID: Oaks are alternately branched, Maples are oppositely branched

OAK is “the most important aggregation of hardwoods found on the North American continent”... US Forest Service Handbook #450.

Oaks are deep rooted species compared to many Maple species

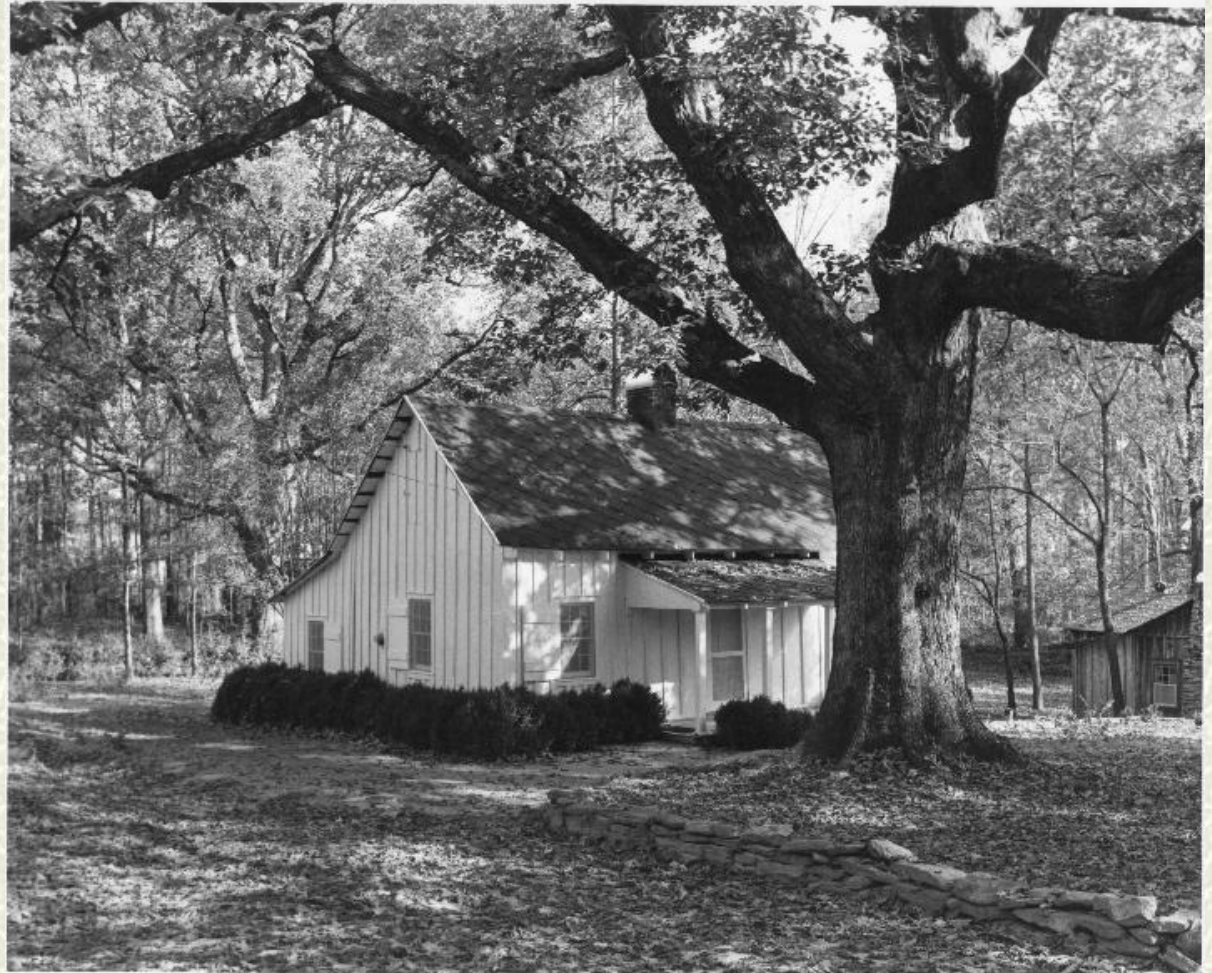
Dominant Species in Ohio in 1803

- *Quercus rubra*, Red Oak



the queenly *Quercus alba*, White Oak - majestically
mature beauty

stretching natively
from nearly
the Gulf of Mexico to
the
Great Lakes and
from the
eastern seaboard to
the Western edge of
the prairies



Quercus bicolor, Swamp White Oak -
adaptable species to wet, poorly drained
soils



**Eastern US, from Kentucky to the
Great Lakes**

and vivid autumn coloration



Quercus alba... White Oak



***Quercus bicolor*... Swamp White Oak**

Quercus macrocarpa, Bur Oak - picturesque & useful

**hardy oak for the heat
and cold of the
Midwest**

**a long-lived species
adaptable to marginal
soils from droughty,
rocky hillsides to
limestone-derived soils
to dry clay soils**



University of Wisconsin

Upland Species

- *Quercus macrocarpa*, Bur Oak



Bur Oak



Bur Oak begins life as an awkward, irregularly branched sapling; transforming into beauty at about 3” caliper



6” caliper Bur Oak

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak, native to the Pin Oak Flats

**Grows naturally on
deep rich soils of
bottom lands and
around borders of
ponds and swamps;
Pin Oak - Sweetgum
Forests in Ohio River
Valley**



select Oaks according to the existing soil conditions

successfully correcting iron chlorosis with repeated applications of iron on calcareous soils is a bandage approach



a naturally fibrous root system - some Oaks have it, some do not

Species that have it:

Quercus imbricaria, Shingle Oak

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak

Quercus phellos, Willow Oak

Quercus rubra, Red Oak

Quercus shumardii, Shumard Oak

Species that do not:

Quercus macrocarpa, Bur Oak

Quercus alba, White Oak

Quercus muehlenbergii, Chinkapin Oak

❖ “toughen” the root system of the “have-nots” – root prune

**Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum* - moist, rich soils of the
Beech-Maple Forest region.**



***Acer saccharum* is susceptible
to a leaf scorch in dry urban sites.**



Sugar Maple Cultivars

- **Fall Fiesta®**



- **Commemoration®**



**Red Maple, *Acer rubrum* - plateaus and bottomland sites,
even swampy forests.**



***Acer rubrum* grows best in
good garden soil with consistent moisture.**

Acer rubrum Cultivars

- ‘Brandywine’



- ‘Sun Valley’



Forms of Growth, Columnar

- *Acer rubrum* 'Karpick'



Hardy, Columnar N.A. Native for O-H-I-O

- *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette'



Great North American Native

- *Tilia americana* American Sentry™, 'Boulevard'
American Linden



moist woods and hillsides.

Found in Ohio forests.

Grand and Noble Specie

- *Tilia tomentosa*, Silver Linden



Native to Southwestern Europe,
Western Asia – tolerates heat and
drought better than other species
of Linden; less susceptibility to Japanese
Beetle damage

Transplantable Native Sourgum

- *Nyssa sylvatica*



**Native Habitat: stream banks
and bottomlands to dry uplands
and ridges; scattered throughout Ohio**

Native to Riparian Lands

- *Betula nigra*, Heritage® & Dura-Heat®
River Birch



Betula nigra thrives when planted in moist, acid soils, even soils inundated with water for weeks.

SMALL & MEDIUM TREES FOR THE LANDSCAPE

discover the beauty and placement of various small tree selections



species of *Amelanchier*

- *A. arborea*, *A. canadensis*, *A. x grandiflora*, *A. laevis*
 - ❖ all fruit heavily, attract birds and have white early spring flowers and colorful autumn foliage



**all Amelanchier
species are adaptable
to bright light vs. full
sun**

Explore the relationship of a species to its native environment

***Amelanchier* distribution... cool ravines and hillsides; beautiful in spring with abundant pure-white flowers and conspicuous red-brown autumn leaves**

(Manual of Trees of North America, Sargent)

Is there a habitat within your landscape that mimics the *Amelanchier* native homeland?



Amelanchier

Garden of Eatin' – Nutritious and Naturally Beautiful

- *Amelanchier*, Serviceberry



Cornus florida, Flowering Dogwood, at home in the under-story

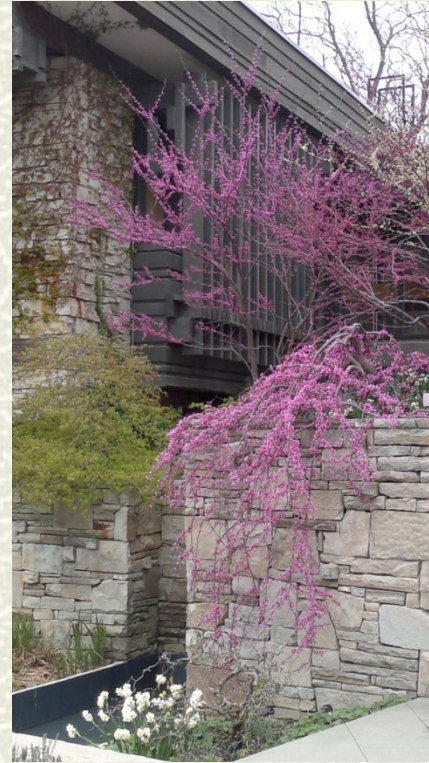


var. *chinensis* Wins Over America

- ***Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis* vs. *Cornus florida***



***Cercis canadensis*, Eastern Redbud
a native legume, at home in the woodland**



**Try an east facing slope in
the created landscape**

Flowers for a Salad

- *Cercis canadensis*, Eastern Redbud



**Add species that grow in a related habitat;
when planted correctly the result is a
sustainable planting for your landscape**



Cladrastis kentuckea... American Yellowwood



Halesia tetraptera... Carolina Silverbell

Acer palmatum, variety and cultivars - the queen of small ornamental trees



Acer palmatum var. *atropurpureum* Red-leaved Japanese Maple



Acer palmatum var. *dissectum*
Cut-leaf Japanese Maple



‘Hefner’s Red’

**Japanese Maples are best planted
in a good garden soil**

Magnolia generally grow well in a
average field soil; full sun



*Magnolia
virginiana*



*Magnolia x
soulangiana*



*Magnolia stellata
'Waterlily'*

**‘Betty’, ‘Ann’, ‘Susan’, ‘Jane’, ‘Pinkie’, ‘Ricki’,
The Little Girl series - planted in 1975 at Secrest**



The Loebner Hybrids (*M. kobus* x *M. stellata*) *Magnolia x lobneri* ‘Leonard Messel’



**lilac-pink along center,
fuchsia-pink on back
of tepals, a great solution
of “pink”**



Magnolia x loebneri 'Balleriana',
somewhat escaping the chances of spring frosts



**2x the petals (30) as 'Merrill'
and a few days later in
flowering and longer
floral display; 20'-25' ht.**



Magnolia ‘Butterflies’, a yellow solution

**a Phil Savage hybrid
(*M. acuminata* x *M. deudata* ‘Sawada’s Cream’)**

**a deep-yellow-flower
abundant flowers
before foliage
appears**

**a neat, compact,
small, hardy tree**



Magnolia virginiana, Sweetbay Magnolia



**makes up well as an upright
growing, multi - stemmed
small-medium tree**

**Grows well in wet, poorly
drained soils, even swampy**

**lemon-scented in late May-June
and lustrous summer foliage...**



**a native swamp
magnolia;
a landscape
solution for
poor drainage
soil sites**

Crablandia I, II, III... evaluation for disease resistance and ornamental characteristics of Crabapple

Ornamental Reports Special Circular, OARDC,
Jim Chatfield & Erik Draper



PLANT SELECTION... DISEASE AND INSECT TOLERANCE OR RESISTANCE

the incident of disease and insects is:

- ❖ plant/host relationship
- ❖ plant/host/environmental relationship
- ❖ genetic factor in plants
- ❖ plant health factor

Crabapple grows well in average field soils and full sun



apple scab on crabapple

“a one tank trip”, **Secret**
Arboretum in late April/early May



Adaptable Non-Native for Midwest

- *Acer griseum*, Paperbark Maple



Narrowleaved Evergreens Trees

Pinus, Pine



NATIVE HABITAT of Eastern White Pine:
sandy and rocky
ridges in a cool, moist atmosphere.
Found in small areas in northeast Ohio.

Pinus strobus, Eastern White Pine, a North American native pine

Pinus nigra, Austrian Pine and *Pinus sylvestris*, Scotch Pine are
tough species, but highly disease susceptible

Picea, Spruce



Picea pungens var. *glauca*,
Colorado Blue Spruce



Picea abies, Norway spruce
and *Picea pungens* var. *glauca*

Black Hills White Spruce, *Picea glauca* var. *densata*



**a small to medium conifer
of the northern Great Plains
that endures the cold and heat
of Midwest climate. It is drought
tolerant and well adapted to
the dense clay soils of northern Ohio.**

Tsuga canadensis, Eastern Hemlock



Tsuga canadensis, an iconic species in northeastern forests and Appalachian Mountains, The Eastern Hemlock is possibly faced with a deadly threat from the insect, hemlock wooly adelgid.



Adaptable Conifer for the Midwest

- *Abies concolor*, White Fir



Dwarf, Rare, and Unusual Conifers

Many species of tree conifers have the potential to mutate genetically, leading to the development of columnar, spherical, and weeping forms.



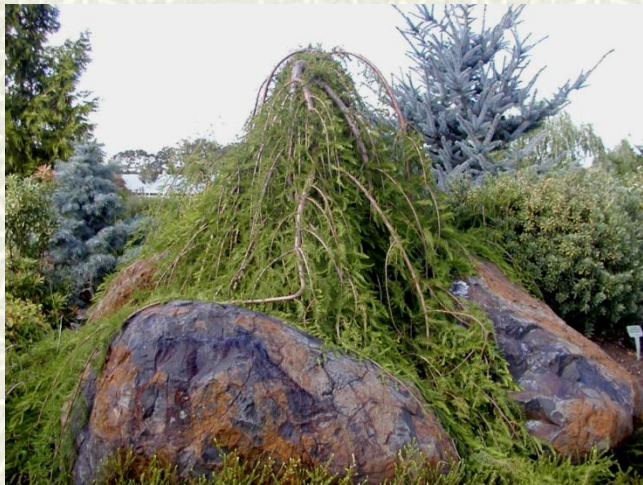
dwarf conifers... solutions with size, color, texture, reduced maintenance



select from *Picea*, *Abies*, *Tsuga*, *Taxus* and *Larix* for bright light vs. full sun

a species has potential for gene variations resulting in plants for the ornamental landscape

A deciduous conifer, *Taxodium*



Taxodium distichum
'Cascade Falls'



Taxodium distichum
'Secret'

**in selecting these horticulture variants,
don't forget cultural needs
for a sustainable, landscape/ecosystem**

deciduous shrubs

- # *Ornamentals and border plants*
- # *Speciality Cuts*
- # *Ornamental Edibles*
- # *Fruit as food for the birds*
- # *cut-back shrubs*

some winners: *Clethra, Hydrangea, Ilex, Myrica, Spirea, Viburnum*

Viburnum

- **useful for mid-west landscapes**
- **tolerant of most field soils... if it will grow corn & potatoes, it will grow viburnums**
- **many will flower and fruit in semi-shade**
- **Insect problem has developed in recent years**



North American natives:

- # *Viburnum acerifolium*
 - # *Viburnum alnifolium*
 - # *Viburnum cassinoides*
 - # *Viburnum dentatum*
 - # *Viburnum lentago*
 - # *Viburnum molle*
 - # *Viburnum nudum*
 - # *Viburnum prunifolium*
 - # *Viburnum trilobum*
-

Viburnum dentatum

Arrowwood Viburnum

- **in moist areas may be found forming thickets, but rarely in dry, sandy areas**
- **medium shrub**
- **Creamy-white flowers in spring**



Arrowwood Viburnum



- **blue fruits in late summer are quickly consumed by birds**
- **especially useful as the backbone of mass and border plantings.**

The Fragrant Viburnums

- # From earliest times, plants have been esteemed as much for their fragrance as for their practical value.
 - # Throughout history scented plants have delighted and served humankind.
-

Mid spring Flowering

- # at the tips of branches many clusters of pink buds & white flowers
- # sweetly-scented, tubular flowers



Viburnum x 'Juddii'

- # A full, rounded medium shrub; floriferous, fragrant and resistant to bacterial leaf spot



Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabella', Smooth-leaf Hydrangea



Hydrangea quercifolia, Oakleaf Hydrangea

Shrub size varies with cultivar
Selection

Shade lover

Moist, but well-drained soils,
not drought tolerant, plant in the
understory of Oaks, not Maples



Hydrangea quercifolia

Hydrangea paniculata, Panicked Hydrangea

Limelight®



**Adaptable to average field soils,
full sun**

Syringa, Lilac



Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac

Syringa pubescens subsp. *patula* 'Miss Kim'
Manchurian Lilac

Lilac adaptable to average field soils,
full sun

Spirea, *Spiraea* - many small, compact, flowering selections

Spiraea x bumalda 'Goldflame', Bumald Spirea

Spiraea japonica 'Little Princess', Japanese Spirea



Spirea adaptable to average field soils, full sun

Myrica pensylvanica... Northern Bayberry



- ✦ **An excellent medium shrub - small tree for poorly drained soils**
- ✦ **Multi-stemmed branching**
- ✦ **Dark green balsam-scented foliage may remain late into autumn**

Waxy, aromatic grayish white berries through winter



Specialty-cuts©

Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird', Summersweet Clethra



small shrub, summer flowers & fragrant, tolerates average field soils (even with poor drainage) and full sun

some *Ilex* tolerate poorly drained soils: deciduous holly



Ilex verticillata 'Red Sprite'

Ilex verticillata
and various
cultivars
provide late
autumn and
winter
landscape
beauty & food
for the birds

pair-up male and female cultivars for pollination and berry production:

Ilex verticillata ‘Southern Gentleman and ‘Apollo’ pollinates*



‘Winter Gold’

‘Bonfire’
‘Cacapon’
‘Sparkleberry’
(‘Apollo’)
‘Sunset’
‘Winter Red’
‘Winter Gold’
‘Spravy’ Berry Heavy®
‘Spriber’ Berry Nice®
‘Tiasquam’

Winter Red® Holly



‘Jim Dandy’ pollinates:

- # ‘Aurantiaca’**
- # ‘Harvest Red’**
- # ‘Autumn Glow’**
- # ‘Stop Light’**
- # ‘Christmas Cheer’**
- # ‘Maryland Beauty’**
- # ‘Afterglow’**
- # ‘Oosterwijk’**

***as proposed by Simpson Nursery and Spring Meadow Nursery**

Specialty Cuts ...



**indoor or
outdoor
cuts for
winter
beauty
and
eventually
food for
the birds**

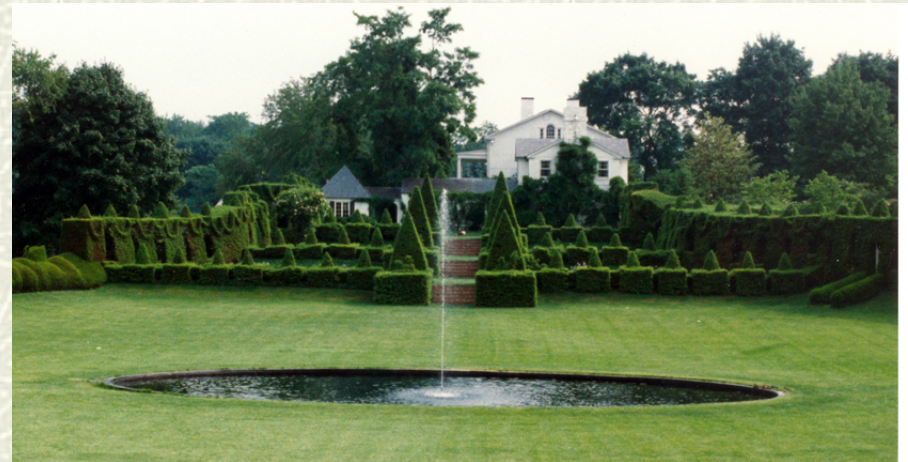


Taxus... **the Yew Tree**

the Yew Tree has captivated the consciousness of people for centuries



Taxus cuspidata... 78 years in Wooster, OH



Throughout the centuries, *Taxus* has held an enviable place in landscape development

the best green color of all the medium sized narrow-leaved evergreens; varied habits of growth and variations in height; can be readily pruned to desired landscape size



“spreaders”



Taxus baccata ‘Repandens’... *Taxus x media* ‘Ward’
Taxus baccata ‘Michel’... *Taxus x media* ‘Everlow’
Taxus x media ‘Green Mountain’... *Taxus x media* ‘Prostrate’
Taxus x media ‘Chadwick’

low hedging, low pruned foundation or facing plant, can keep 3 feet, if prune every 2 to 3 yrs.



Taxus cuspidata 'Densa'
Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'



it is sometimes said about *Taxus*

“don’t forget to prune!”



“Uprights”...



Taxus x media 'Hicks'



Thuja plicata... Western Arborvitae



Thuja plicata, Western Arborvitae
Reportedly deer resistant

Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald', Eastern Arborvitae



Thuja occidentalis,
also named White-cedar

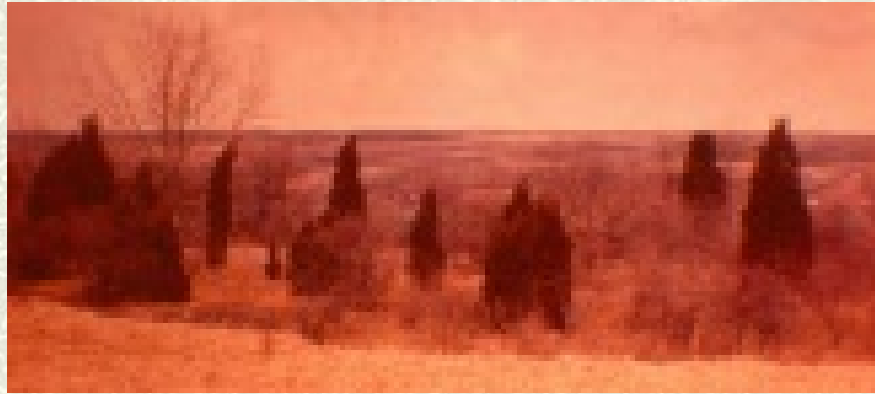


Arborvitae – upright and globe cultivar selections



Mr. Bowling Ball®

Juniperus, Juniper



Juniperus virginiana,
Eastern Red-cedar

Juniperus chinensis, Chinese Juniper -
Spreaders and upright cultivar selections



***Juniperus chinensis* ‘Hooks’**



***Juniperus chinensis* ‘Pfitzeriana Owens’**



***Juniperus chinensis*
‘Old Gold’**

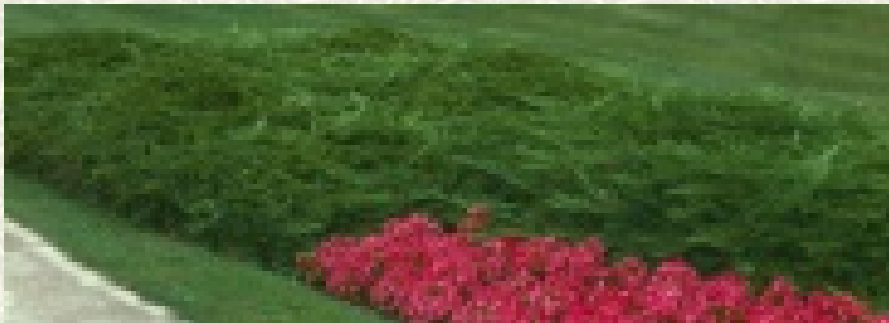
Low growing species and cultivars



***Juniperus horizontalis* 'Wiltonii'**



***Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana'**



***Juniperus sabina* 'Broadmoor'**



**Juniper not as readily shaped
as *Taxus*, *Yew***

***Phomopsis*, Tip-blight on Juniper**

Broadleaf Evergreen for Midwest Landscapes



Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs & Trees

- # **Broadleaf Evergreen is a comparative term related to leaf width - leaf width can vary from a quarter inch (Boxwood) to 4 inches (Southern Magnolia)**
 - # **Extent of “evergreen quality” varies geographically – South, 12 month beauty; North, can have limited beauty in winter**
-

Many broadleaved evergreens are “exotic”
for northern and Midwest landscapes



- ❖ Consider a micro-climate location, especially as understory of Oaks rather than Maple or other shallow rooted species.
- ❖ Many broadleaved evergreen require a good garden soil and only “windows of light”

Ilex opaca, American Holly

- ✦ **Conical, medium to large shrub as a young plant, a small tree as it matures**
- ✦ **Various cultivars to select from for the sex of flower, fruit size, color, leaf size & sheen**



Yellow fruited American Holly

Cultivars:

‘Canary’

‘Goldie’

‘Morgan Gold’



Leaf miner an insect problem in Ohio

Female flower



- # Dioecious
 - # Bearing fruit following pollination and fertilization
-

Male Flower



- # **Dioecious**
 - # **The pollinator**
 - # **Never sets Fruit**
-

evergreen foliage with sheen: **Blue Hollies (Meserve hollies)**

Ilex x meserveae

- # **Medium shrubs
for the landscape**
- # **Leaf shine**
- # **Resistance to leaf
miner**



...cultivars with bright red fruit:

- # 'Blue Girl'
- # 'Blue Princess'
- # 'Blue Maid'

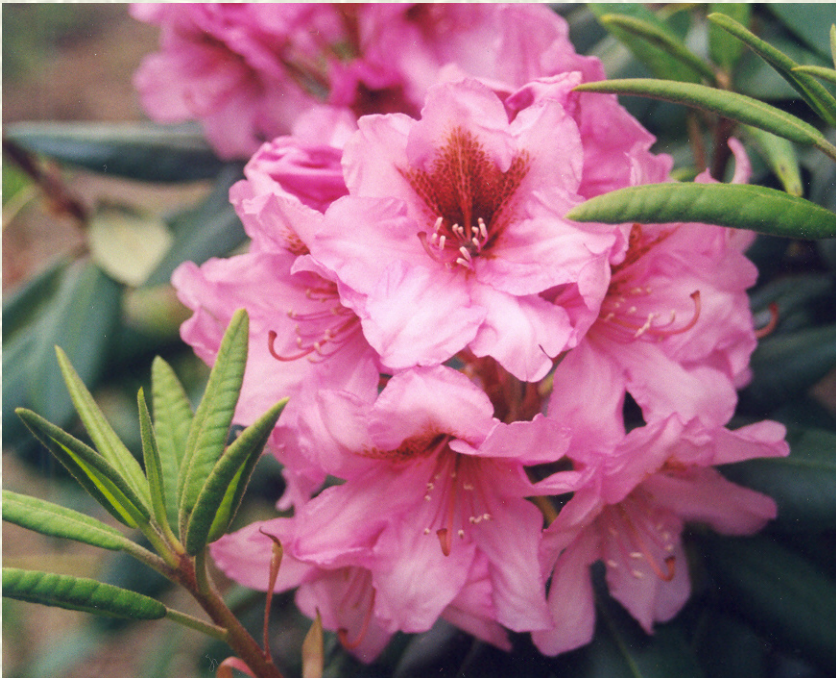
... pollinated with
males:

- # 'Blue Boy'
- # 'Blue Prince'



The Genus *Rhododendron* includes

Rhododendron



**Evergreen
Azalea**



Rhododendron catawbiense

Catawba Rhododendron



A North American native species – mid spring flower

Ironclad hardiness:

‘English Roseum’

‘Nova Zembla’

‘Boursault’

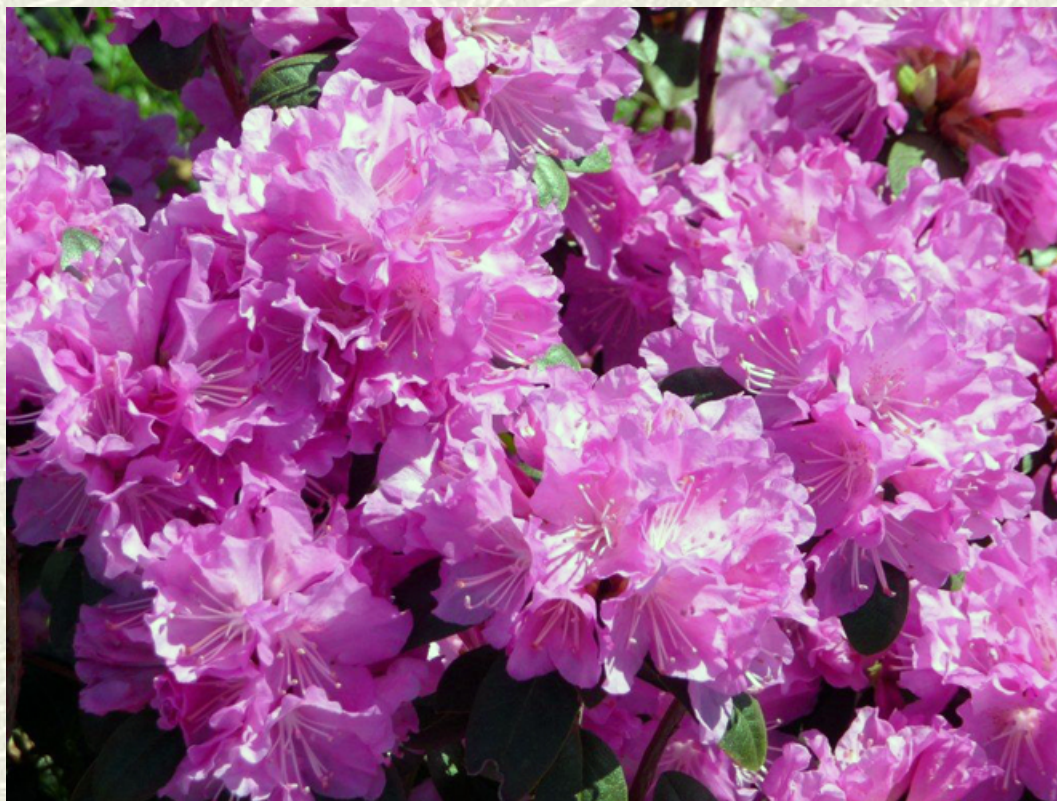
Rhododendron x *PJM*

- # Hybridized from *Rhododendron carolinianum* x *Rhododendron dauricum*
- # Famed for hardiness and small to medium plant size



Peter J. Mezitt Hybrids, *PJM*

- # 'Olga Mezitt'
- # 'Regal'
- # 'Elite'



Evergreen Azalea Cultivars and Hybrids for Midwest Landscapes



Shammarello Hybrids:

‘Elsie Lee’, ‘Helen Curtis’, ‘Maybelle’

Girard Hybrids:

‘Girard Rose’, ‘Girard Hotshot’,

‘Girard Crimson’

Gable Hybrids:

‘Boudoir’, ‘Karen’, ‘Corsage’

Kalmia latifolia,
Mountain-laurel



Kalmia latifolia

North American Native

- # Extensively hybridized by Dr. Richard Jaynes at the University of Vermont
- # Early summer bloomer

‘Raspberry Glow’



Pieris - North American and Japanese species - Andromeda

Pieris floribunda



Pieris japonica



Early Spring flowering

- # **Varies in size from small to medium shrubs**
- # **Lace bug prevalent in Midwest landscapes**
- # **Hybridization has developed pink cultivars**

‘Valley Valentine’



The Green Series *Buxus* Cultivars for sub-zero temps.

**Cultivars: ‘Green Gem’, ‘Green Velvet’, ‘Green Mound’,
‘Green Mountain’**



**Disease problem:
Boxwood Blight
Cosmetic problem:
Boxwood psyllid**

Clematis a diverse genus from around the world to our landscapes



Clematis -
bounty for
every landscape



a landscape seems incomplete without *Clematis*

a landscape seems incomplete without *Clematis*

- ❖ native or exotic;
- ❖ species or hybrid;
- ❖ a vine or shrub;
- ❖ in flower or seed head
- ❖ on a support or over other plants



plant *Clematis* on natural supports



on roses



Szczepan Marczyński: “on any plant!”

Clematis, small-flower solutions

Clematis terniflora
(formerly *Clematis maximowicziana*),
Sweet-autumn
Clematis, native to
Japan and a hardy
choice to soften
hard architectural
surfaces



Clematis, medium & large-flower solutions, a healthy selection from Poland

Clematis viticella 'Polish Spirit'



- ❖ rich purplish-blue and velvety, deeper color in the middle of the sepals
- ❖ Extremely freely blooming , July-September
- ❖ small dark-green foliage
- ❖ full plant, not prone to drying-up from the bottom
- ❖ Healthy, as are others of this species

a storm of
flowers climbing over
trees and shrubs

plant 'Polish Spirit'



along screens and fences as well as in containers or over trees, shrubs, conifers or as a groundcover

large flowers, creamy white with pink trails



‘Jan Pawel II’

- ❖ **5-6” flowers long bloomer...
May, June & September**
- ❖ **grow separately, but also a good candidate over trees and shrubs**

reds: 'Niobe'



- ❖ **deep ruby-red with gold anthers...**
- June, August and September**
- ❖ **a good container candidate**

Clematis 'Ernest Markham'



**among the best
of the reds
vigorous,
blooming mid
through late
summer**

'The President'



❖ 7"-8" lavender

❖ purple anthers

❖ June-
September
bloomer

❖ does not fade in
the sun

and bi-color solutions



‘Dr. Ruppel’ from Argentina

- ❖ **pink ruffled-
edged petals**
- ❖ **deep red center
bar, May, June
and September**
- ❖ **will tolerate half
shade/sun**

and 'Nelly Moser'



- ❖ **pale-pink with a red bar down the middle of each petal**
- ❖ **June and September**
- ❖ **will tolerate half shade/sun**

pruning *Clematis*:

- ❖ **don't prune in autumn - stay un-pruned and dormant until a new growing season**
 - ❖ ***Clematis* divided into pruning groups: A, B, C, or 1, 2, 3**
 - > **attention to when it blooms**
 - > **notice if it blooms on stems that grew previous year or from stems of current year**
-

pruning Group A, plants that bloom on old wood

- ❖ after the plant blooms in spring, cut out damaged wood and prune the tips to keep the vine in bounds, if you need to
 - ❖ if desired, cut 3'-5' from the ground
 - ❖ examples: *Clematis alpine*, *C. montana*
-

pruning Group B, plants that bloom in late spring and re-bloom in summer

- ❖ prune as plants leaf out in the spring**
 - ❖ thin out congested areas, prune back tips and remove broken and damaged branches**
 - ❖ the large double flowered *Clematis* that bloom on old wood and re-bloomers (usually have smaller flowers) fall into this group**
 - ❖ examples: ‘Henryi’, ‘Nelly Moser’**
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pruning Group C, plants that bloom on new wood

- ❖ if so desire, prune the entire plant to near the ground (12”) each spring, leaving 2 to 4 sets of buds per stem
 - ❖ examples: *Clematis terniflora*, *Clematis tangutica*, ‘Niobe’, ‘Hagley Hybrid’, ‘Jackmanii’
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