



Home Grounds Fact Sheet

Recommended Trees and Shrubs for Long Island Sites

* Exhibit a low-water tolerance capability

Plants in bold print may become invasive.

SHADY, WOODLAND AREAS

<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
* <i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	Shadbush, Juneberry
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Juliana Barberry
<i>Berberis triacanthophora</i>	Three Spine Barberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet, Sweet Pepperbush
* <i>Cornus alba</i>	Red Twig Dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
* <i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry
* <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood
<i>Corylopsis</i> sp.	Winter Hazel
<i>Corylus</i> sp.	Hazelnut
<i>Daphne</i> sp.	
<i>Fothergilla</i> sp.	
* <i>Hamamelis</i> sp.	Witch Hazel
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oak Leaf Hydrangea
* <i>Ilex</i> sp.	Holly
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
* <i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Mahonia</i> sp.	Holly Grape
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Oriental Photinia
<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	Mountain Andromeda
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including azaleas)	
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	Thunberg Spirea
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell
<i>Taxus</i> sp.	Yew
* <i>Vaccinium</i> sp.	Blueberry
* <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black haw
<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>	Siebold Viburnum

DRY, OPEN LAND AREAS

(Where natural vegetation has been removed)

* <i>Acanthopanax sieboldianus</i>	Five-leaf Aralia
* <i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
* <i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
* <i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch
* <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush
* <i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Siberian peashrub
* <i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.	Flowering Quince
* <i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Tree
* <i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry
* <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn
* <i>Cytisus</i> sp.	Broom
* <i>Gleditsia</i> (cvs. & vars.)	Thornless Honey Locust
* <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon
* <i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St. John's Wort
* <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	Juniper
* <i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush
* <i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	Privet
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine
* <i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Black Jack Oak
* <i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak
* <i>Rhus</i> sp.	Sumac
* <i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant
* <i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose (species)
* <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	
* <i>Sophora japonica</i>	Japanese Pagoda Tree
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountain Ash
* <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry
* <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste-tree

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Helping You Put Knowledge to Work

Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities

SEASHORE CONDITIONS

* <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
* <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry
* <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
* <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet Fern
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	
* <i>Crataegus crus galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn
* <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry
* <i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
* <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	Juniper
* Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle
* <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry
* <i>Picea pungens</i> (glauca)	Colorado Blue Spruce
* <i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo Pine
* <i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch Pine
* <i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil
* <i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach Plum
* <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
* <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa Rose
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie Rose
* <i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia Rose
<i>Spiraea</i> sp.	
* <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
* <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	

WET, SWAMPY AREAS

<i>Alnus</i> sp.	Alder
<i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	Shadbush, Juneberry
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-bush
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i>	Sweet Azalea
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame Azalea
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Pinxterbloom Azalea
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i>	Pinkshell Azalea
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Swamp Azalea
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.	Blueberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberry Bush

TREES, CITY CONDITIONS

* <i>Acer "Celebration"</i>	Celebration Maple
* <i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
* <i>Acer pseudo platanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
* <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Betula nigra</i> "Heritage"	Heritage River Birch
* <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
* <i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry
* <i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle Hawthorn
* <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Single Seed Hawthorn
* <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> cvs.	Green Ash
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
* <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (thornless vars.)	Honey Locust
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree
* <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Raintree
* <i>Malus</i> sp.	Crabapple
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Sour gum, tupelo
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Cork Tree
* <i>Platanus</i> sp.	Planetree
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cvs.	cultivars of Callery Pear excepting "Bradford"
* <i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
* <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i> "Fastigiata"	Fastigate English Oak
* <i>Sophora japonica</i>	Japanese Pagoda Tree
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
* <i>Tilia</i> sp.	Linden
<i>Zelkova</i> sp.	Zelkova

TREES, STREET CONDITIONS

Small Trees for Suburban Streets

* <i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
* <i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
* <i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	Shadblow, Sarvis tree, Serviceberry
* <i>Carpinus betulus</i> "Fastigiata"	European Hornbeam
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Filbert
* <i>Crataegus crus galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn
* <i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle Hawthorn
* <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn
* <i>Crataegus viridis</i> "Winter King"	Winter King Hawthorn
* <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (thornless vars.)	Honey Locust
* <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
* <i>Malus</i> species, cultivars	Flowering Crabapple (small fruited and disease resistant types only)
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cvs.	cultivars of Callery Pear excepting "Bradford"
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree Lilac
* <i>Tilia cordata</i> "Greenspire" and other cvs.	Little Leaf Linden
* <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm

TREES, STREET CONDITIONS

Larger Trees for Medium to Wide Streets

* <i>Acer pseudo platanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
* <i>Acer rubrum</i> , various cvs.	Red Maple
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> "Summit," "Newport"	Green Ash
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
* <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Cork Tree
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak
* <i>Sophora japonica</i> "Regent"	Chinese Scholar tree
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> cvs.	Zelkova

STREET TREE CONDITIONS

New street tree plantings are an investment in the future. The results of planting efforts today will be on display for criticism or approval for several decades. It is important to give full and careful consideration to all possible planting limitations before any trees are selected. Time spent here will lead to the successful street tree planting of the future. Some of the more important considerations are listed below in outline form.

1. Purpose or function

What is to be gained?

- a. shade
- b. decoration

2. Feasibility

Is there reasonable assurance of success?

Consider:

a. Suitability of site for planting and its limitations:

1. Is there adequate space between the sidewalk and curb?
2. Is there sufficient soil depth, soil fertility, aeration, moisture, drainage?
3. Is there freedom from obstructions above and below ground: utility lines, sewers, water lines, etc.?

b. Traffic situation - present and potential changes in the future.

1. What is the volume and kind of traffic on the various streets? Heavily-traveled streets with many large trucks present limitations.
2. What is the type of street? Is it limited access, residential, main highway through town, city street in business section, expressway, etc.?
3. What are the existing widths of the various streets and are there any proposals for changes in the future?
4. How should the streets be planted to ensure maximum safety?

c. Local ordinances that may relate to tree placement and planting.

d. Selection of trees that are adaptable to the planting site.

1. Is it of the proper shape and size that will not interfere with any of the limitations that may be present at the site?
2. Is it structurally sound?
3. Is it reasonably tolerant of adverse conditions if they exist at the site? (i.e. city conditions are usually more severe than in surrounding residential areas.)
4. How much maintenance is required to keep the plant in healthy, vigorous condition? Are there any features of the plant - such as objectionable fruit or peeling bark - that might limit its usefulness as a street tree?
5. Is the plant sufficiently winter-hardy to tolerate the extremes of weather that may occur?
6. Does the plant have any seasonal interest, showy fruits, flowers, etc.?

e. Provision for proper planting techniques to present optimum conditions for survival and growth after planting.

1. Will soil improvement be necessary (such as additional drainage or the addition of peat or other soil amendment) to improve the physical characteristics of the soil?
2. Will it receive suitable support and protection until well established?

f. Provision for adequate maintenance after the tree is well established. Will the plant receive regular spraying, pruning, repair (if damaged), fertilizer and water?

3. Accomplishment

What is the best way to carry out the planting program to obtain the maximum benefit?

a. Establishment of overall objectives - may be based on tree census, in part.

b. Based on previous studies, you have to determine on what streets the trees will be planted.

1. Will involve a classification of streets and perhaps areas of the city or village as to tree planting potential.
2. Need to select kind, type and size of tree that can be used successfully and will survive and grow on the planting site.
3. Refrain from use of monocultures in street tree plantings. Vary the selection as much as possible. This will reduce the chance of a whole block of trees being "wiped out" by an insect infestation or other type of major unexpected problem.
4. Develop a type planting procedure that will be most effective for the particular planting area.
5. You must know the cost of the planting operation.
6. There should be an adequate maintenance program provided for both existing trees and those added in new plantings.