**Recommended Trees and Shrubs for Long Island Sites**

* Exhibit a low-water tolerance capability

### Shady, Woodland Areas

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

### Dry, Open Land Areas

(Where natural vegetation has been removed)

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

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Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities
Cornell Cooperative Extension in Nassau County provides equal program and employment opportunities.
SEASHORE CONDITIONS

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi  Bearberry
*Aronia arbutifolia  Chokeberry
*Calluna vulgaris  Heather
*Comptonia peregrina  Sweet Fern
*Cotoneaster  sp.
*Crataegus crus galli  Cockspur Thorn
*Hippophae rhamnoides  Sea Buckthorn
*Ilex glabra  American Holly
*Ilex opaca  Juniper
*Ilex verticillata  Rugsosa Rose
*Rosa rugosa  Prairie Rose
*Rosa setigera  Virginia Rose
*Rosa virginiana  Spiraea  sp.
*Syringa vulgaris  Common Lilac
*Vaccinium corymbosum  Highbush Blueberry

TREES, CITY CONDITIONS

*Acer “Celebration”  Celebration Maple
*Acer campestre  Hedge Maple
*Acer pseudoplatanus  Sycamore Maple
*Aesculus hippocastanum  Horse Chestnut
*Betula nigra “Heritage”  Heritage River Birch
*Celtis occidentalis  Hackberry
*Crataegus crus galli  Cornelian Cherry
*Crataegus x lavallei  Lavalle Hawthorn
*Crataegus monogyna  Single Seed Hawthorn
*Crataegus phaenopyrum  Washington Hawthorn
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica cvs.  Green Ash
*Gleditsia triacanthos  Ginkgo (thornless vars.)
*Gymnocladus dioicus  Ginkgo
*Koelreuteria paniculata  Kentucky Coffee Tree
*Malus sp.  Golden Raintree
*Nyssa sylvatica  Crabapple
*Ostrya virginiana  Sour gum, tupelo
*Phellodendron amurense  Hoptreebeam
*Platanus  Amur Cork Tree
*Prunus serotina  Sargent Cherry
*Rosa virginiana  cultivars of Callery Pear excepting “Bradford”
*Robinia pseudoacacia  Northern Red Oak
*Styrax japonicus  Scarlet Oak
*Ulmus parvifolia  Willow Oak
*Syringa vulgaris  Fastigiate English Oak
*Viburnum dentatum  Japanese Pagoda Tree
*Viburnum opulus  Bald Cypress
*Viburnum opulus  Linden
*

WET, SWAMPY AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alder</td>
<td>Alnus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadbush, Juneberry</td>
<td>Amelanchier spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweetbush</td>
<td>Calycanthus floridus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Button-bush</td>
<td>Cephalanthus occidentalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summersweet</td>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silky Dogwood</td>
<td>Cornus amomum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inkberry</td>
<td>Ilex glabra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winterberry</td>
<td>Ilex verticillata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spicebush</td>
<td>Lindera benzoin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron arborescens</td>
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<td>Flame Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron calandulaceum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinxterbloom Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron periclymenoides</td>
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<td>Pinkshell Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron vaseyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swamp Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron viscosum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Salix sp.</td>
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<td>American Arborvitae</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>Vaccinium sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrowwood</td>
<td>Viburnum dentatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Cranberry Bush</td>
<td>Viburnum opulus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TREES, STREET CONDITIONS

Small Trees for Suburban Streets

*Acer campestre  Hedge Maple
*Acer ginnala  Amur Maple
*Amelanchier sp.  Shadblow, Sarvis tree, Serviceberry
*Carpinus betulus “Fastigiata”  European Hornbeam
*Cornus kousa  Kousa Dogwood
*Corylus colurna  Turkish Filbert
*Crataegus crus galli  Cockspur Thorn
*Crataegus x lavallei  Lavalle Hawthorn
*Crataegus monogyna  Washington Hawthorn
*Crataegus phaenopyrum  Winter King Hawthorn
*Gleditsia triacanthos  Honey Locust
*Koelreuteria paniculata  Golden Rain Tree
*Malus sp., cultivars  Flowering Crabapple
*Ostrya virginiana  (small fruited and disease resistant types only)
*Phellodendron amurense  Hoptreebeam
*Quercus phellos  cultivars of Callery Pear excepting “Bradford”
*Styrax japonicus  Willow Oak
*Syringa reticulata  Japanese Snowbell
*Syringa vulgaris “Softicax”  Japanese tree Lilac
*Tilia cordata “Greenspire”  and other cvs.
*Nyssa sylvatica  Little Leaf Linden
*Ulmus parvifolia  Chinese Elm
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.