VILLAGE OF NYACK RECOMMENDED TREES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Adaptability to warming climate*	Climate change capability*
DECIDUOUS **Small Trees Native Trees: +-30 Feet or less in Height at Maturity**			
Acer triflorum	Three-flower maple		
Acer truncatum	Shantung maple or painted maple		
Aesculus pavia	Red buckeye		
Amelanchier arborea	Downy serviceberry		
Amelanchier canadensis	Canadian serviceberry		
Amelanchier laevis	Allegheny serviceberry		
Amelanchier x grandiflora	Hybrid seviceberry		
Amelanchier x grandiflora "Autumn Brilliance"	Apple serviceberry		
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	Moderate	
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	Moderate	
Chionanthus virginicus	White fringetree		
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda dogwood		
Cornus mas	Corneliancherry dogwood		
Corylus avellana	European filbert		
Cotinus coggygria	Common smoketree		
Cotinus obovata	American smoketree		
Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis	Thornless cockspur hawthorn		
Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn		
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn		
Crataegus viridis	Green Hawthorn		
Franklinia alatamaha	Franklinia alatmaha		
Halesia carolina	Carolina silverrbell		
Halesia diptera	Two winged silverbell		
Halesia tetraptera	Mountain silverbell		
Laburnum × watereri goldenchain tree	Goldenchain tree		
Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei	Hybrid crepe myrtle		
Maackia amurensis	Amur maackia		
Magnolia × soulangiana	Saucer magnolia		
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumbertree magnolia		
Magnolia stellata	Star magnolia		
Magnolia tripetala*	Umbrella magnolia		
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia	Moderate	
Malus spp.	Flowering crabapple (Disease resistant only)		
Parrotia persica	Persian Ironwood or Parrotia, non-native		
Prunus 'Accolade'	Accolade' flowering cherry'		
Prunus 'Snow Goose'	Snow Goose flowering cherry		
Prunus subhirtella	Higan cherry		
Styrax japonicus	Japanese snowbell		
Syringa reticulata	Japanese tree lilac		

DECIDUOUS			
Medium to Large Native Trees: > 30'Feet in Height at Maturity			
Acer x freemanil	Freedman maple		
Acer rubrum	Red maple	High	Good
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	High	Good
Acer miyabei	Miyabe's maple		
Betula nigra	River birch	Moderate	
Carya ovata	Shagbark hickory	Moderate	Good
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut hickory	Low	Good
Carya glabra	Pignut hickory	Moderate	Good
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory		Good
Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa		
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	Moderate	
Celtis occidentalis	Common hackberry	High	
Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood		
Fagus spp	Beech	Moderate	Fair
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless honeylocust	High	
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky coffeetree		
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Moderate	Good
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	Moderate	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	High	
Maclura pomifera var inermis (male)	Osage orange		
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood		
Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo		
Ostrya virginiana	American hophornbeam	High	
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree		
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Moderate	Good
Quercus alba	White oak and hybrids	High	Good
Quercus bicolor	Swamp white oak	Moderate	Poor
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	Moderate	Good
Quercus ellipsoidalis	Black oak		Good
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle oak	Low	Poor
Quercus lyrata	Overcup oak	Low	Fair
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak		Poor
Quercus marilandica	Blackjack oak	High	Good
Quercus michauxii	Swamp chestnut oak	Moderate	
Quercus montana	Chestnut oak		Good
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin oak		Good
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Low	Poor
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	Moderate	
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	High	
Quercus shumardii	Shumard oak	High	
Taxodium distichum	Common baldcypress	Moderate	
Tilia americana	American basswood	Moderate	Good
Ulmus americana	American elm cultivars tolerant fo Dutch Elm Disease	Moderate	

DECIDUOUS			
Medium to Large Non-Native Trees: > 30'Feet in Height at Maturity			
Aesculus × carnea	Red horsechestnut		
Alnus glutinosa	European alder or Black alder		
Carpinus betulus	European hornbeam		
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura		
Corylus colurna	Turkish filbert		
Eucommia ulmoides	Hardy rubber tree		
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo (Choose male trees only)		
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood		
Platanus × acerifolia	London planetree		
Prunus sargentii	Sargent cherry		
Quercus robur	English oak		
Salix nigra	Black willow	Low	
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf linden		
Tilia × euchlora	Crimean linden		
Tilia tomentosa	Silver linden		
Zelkova serrata	Japanese zelkova		
EVERGREENS			
NATIVE Medium Trees: < 45 Feet in Height at Maturity			
Chamaecyparis thyoides	Atlantic whitecedar	Low	Poor
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern redcedar	Moderate	Good
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae		
NATIVE Large Trees: < 45 Feet in Height at Maturity			
Abies balsamea	Balsam fir		Poor
Abies concolor	White fir		
Ilex opaca	American holly	Moderate	Poor
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	Low	Poor
NON-NATIVE EVERGREENS			
× Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress		
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar		
Cedrus libani	cedar-of-Lebanon		
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Nootka falsecypress 'Pendula'		
Chamaecyparis obtusa	False cypress		
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress		
Picea abies	Norway spruce		
Picea omorika	Serbian spruce		
Picea orientalis	Oriental spruce		
Pinus bungeana	Lacebark pine		
Pinus densiflora	Japanese red pine		
Pinus flexilis	Limber pine		
Pinus parviflora	Japanese white pine		
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch pine		
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir		
Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella pine		
Thuja plicata	Western arborvitae		

A NOTE ABOUT MAPLES (ACER SPECIES) We recommend choosing trees other than maples. Maples are the one genus that currently exceeds the recommended threshold of 20 percent in Nyack. The 10/20/30 rule is a guideline for tree diversity in urban forests that suggests no more than 10 percent of a population should be a single species, 20 percent a single genus, and 30 percent a single family. The rule was proposed in 1990 by Santamour and is intended to reduce the risk of a catastrophic tree loss caused by pests. It has been widely used and referenced by communities and urban foresters around the world.

WHY PLANT NATIVE TREES? The Village of Nyack encourages the use of trees native to the northeast region where the conditions allow. As ecologists, wildlife biologists, and entomologists have shown, native plant species are more favorable for supporting local wildlife, including insects such as bees and butterflies, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. On this list, trees native to the eastern U.S. including species indigenous to areas south of New York, are listed as native.

***SPECIES ADAPTABILITY AND CAPABILITY IN A WARMING CLIMATE.**
Data collected from U.S. Forest Service's Climate Change Tree Atlas tracks current and projected tree habitat for the majority of tree species within the eastern U.S.

> **ADAPTABILITY** is based on life-history traits that might increase or decrease tolerance of expected changes, such as the ability to withstand different forms of disturbance.
>
> **CAPABILITY** is a rating of the species' ability to cope or persist with climate change based on suitable habitat change, adaptability, and abundance.

USEFUL RESOURCES

Climate Change Tree Atlas
Right Tree in the Right Place
How To Plant A Tree - NYSDEC
Pests & Diseases
Flood Damage to Trees after Hurricane Sandy (with list of trees for use in flood zone)