



MASTER TREE LIST

VILLAGE OF BROCKPORT

Prepared by

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2011

VILLAGE OF BROCKPORT TREE BOARD

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**Cover image: Copper Beech, South Avenue Park, Brockport*

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Introduction

In accordance with the mission of the Tree Board, this comprehensive master tree list has been developed for the Village of Brockport. It is intended to be used as a guide to diversify our community forest and to select appropriate trees for public and private properties.

The Master Tree List is a resource that will help its user make the right choices in regard to tree species, size and ornament, tolerance to climate, growing conditions, and site and utility considerations. It informs the reader of over-planted species to avoid and suggests species that will diversify and enrich our community forest.

Adding to our inventory of existing trees and replacing those lost on Village property enhances the overall appearance of the Village of Brockport by bringing a wide variety of shades, colors, textures, and in some cases more disease resistant trees to its landscape and skyline.

The Village of Brockport Tree Board greatly appreciates the interest and support of Brockport residents and officials who recognize the importance of a healthy and balanced community forest.

Making the Village of Brockport better, one tree at a time!

Street Trees

Recommended for Confined Spaces and Locations under Utility Lines

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
American Hornbeam	Carpinus caroliniana
American Smoke tree	Cotinus coggygria
Bradford/Callery Pear	Pyrus calleryana
Var. 'Red Spire'	
Var. 'Cleveland Pride'	
Cherry/Plum/Peach	Prunus
Var. Accolade	P. Sargentii x Subhirtella
Var. Amanogawa	
Var. Chokecherry	P. Virginiana 'Canada Red'
Var. 'Snow Goose'	
Var. Yoshino	P. Yedoensis
Flowering Plum	P. Cerasifera
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mas
Eastern Redbud	Cercis Canadensis
Flowering crabapple	Malus
Var. 'Floribunda'	
Var. 'Ormiston Roy'	
Var. 'Prarie Fire'	
Var. 'Snowdrift'	
Fringe tree	Chionanthus virginicus
Hawthorn	Crataegus
Var. 'Fastigiata'	
Var. 'Lustre'	
Var. 'Manbeck Select'	
Var. 'Princeton Sentry'	
Var. Thornless	C. crus-galli inermis
Var. Washington	C. phynopyrum
Var. Winter King	C. Viridis 'Winter King'
Japanese tree lilac	Syringa reticulata
Var. 'Ivory Silk'	
Japanese wireless zelkova	Zelkova serrata
Var. 'Schmidtlow'	
Maakia	Maakia amurensis
Persian Parrotia	Parrotia persica
Serviceberry	Amalenchier Canadensis
Var. 'Autumn brilliance'	
Var. 'Coles Select'	
Var. 'Cumulus'	
Var. 'Majestic'	
Var. 'Robin Hill'	

Var. 'Snowcloud'	
Var. 'Spring Glory'	
Var. 'Tradition'	
Snowdrop tree	Halesia carolina
(wild Olive)	
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria

Recommended for Tree Lawns 6-8 feet Wide (medium height 30-60')

Alder	Alnus
Ash	Fraxinus
Var. 'Manna' or flowering Ash	
Var. 'Modesto'	F. velutina 'glabra'
Clammy Locust	Robinia viscosa
Chinese Pistache tree	Pistacia chinensis
European Pyramidal Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'
Ginko	Ginko biloba
Var. 'Sentry'	
Goldenrain tree	Koelruteria paniculata
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
Katsura	Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Linden, Littleleaf	Tilia cordata
Var. 'Greenspire'	
Var. 'Crimean'	T. euchlora
Sargent Cherry	Prunus sargentii
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Var. 'Emerald Sentinel'	L. styraciflua clydesform
Yellowwood	Cladrastis kentuckea
Zelkova	Zelkova serrata
Var. 'Halka'	

Recommended for Parks and Avenues (large height >60')

American Beech/European Beech	Fagus grandifolia/F. sylvatica
Var. Copper	F. 'Purpurea'
Var. Dawyck	F. 'Fastigiata'
Var. Fernleaf	F. 'Aspleniifolia'
American Elm	Ulmus americana
Var. 'Accolade'	(disease resistant varieties)
Var. 'Danada'	
Var. 'Homestead'	

Var. 'liberty'	
Var. 'Pioneer'	
Var. 'Regal'	
Amur cork tree	Phellodendrum amurense
Ash, white	Fraxinus americana
Buckeye, pink	Aesculus 'discolor'
Ginko/Maidenhair tree	Ginkgo biloba
Kentucky Coffee tree	Gymnocladus dioica
Linden	Tilia
Var. Basswood	T. americana
Var. Silver	T. tomentosa
Var. Silver pendent	T. 'Petiolaris'
London Planetree	Platanus x acerifolia
Oak	Quercus
Var. Black	Q. velutina
Var. Bur	Q. macrocarpa
Var. Chestnut	Q. prinus
Var. Chinkapin	Q. muehlenbergii
Var. Cypress	Q. 'Fastigiata'/Columnaris
Var. English	Q. robur
Var. Hungarian	Q. frainetto
Var. Pin	Q. palustris
Var. Red	Q. rubra
Var. Scarlet	Q. coccinea
Var. Swamp white	Q. bicolor
Var. White	Q. alba
Var. Willow	Q. phellos
Pagoda tree	Sophora japonica
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Tulip tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
Tupelo	Nyssa sylvatica
Turkish Filbert	Corylus columa
Zelkova	Zelkova serrata
Var. 'Green Vase'	
Var. 'Village Green'	

Conifers for Parks and Lots

Evergreens

Abies species: Fir
Balsam fir

Abies balsamea

Concolor fir	<i>A. concolor</i>
Var. 'Candicans'	
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fraser fir	<i>A. fraseri</i>
Korean fir	<i>A. koreana</i>
Nikko fir	<i>A. homolepis</i>
Noble fir	<i>A. procera</i>
Nordmann fir	<i>A. nordmanianna</i>
Silver fir	<i>A. alba</i>
Cedrus species: True Cedars	
Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Var. 'Glauca'	
Var. 'Fastigiata'	
Var. 'Pendula'	
Cedar of Lebanon	<i>C. libani</i>
Chamaecyparis species: True Cypresses/Incense cedars	
Alaska cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>
Var. 'Pendula'	
Hinoki cypress	<i>C. obtusa</i>
Var. 'Crispii'	
Var. 'Golden hinoki'	
Lawson cypress/Port orford cedar	<i>C. lawsoniana</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>C. leylandii</i>
Moss cypress	<i>C. squarrosa</i>
Sawara cypress	<i>C. pisifera</i>
Var. 'Filifera'/'F. aurea'	
Var. 'Plumose'/'P. aurea'	
Cryptomeria species: Japanese red cedar	
Chinese fir	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>
Japanese red cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Japanese umbrella pine	<i>C. Sciadopitys verticillata</i>
Juniperus species: Junipers	
Chinese juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Var. 'Hetzi'/'H. glauca'	
Var. 'obelisk'	
Common juniper	<i>J. communis</i>
Eastern red cedar	<i>J. virginiana</i>
Rocky mountain juniper	<i>J. scopulorum</i>
Picea species: Spruces	
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>
Blue spruce	<i>P. pungens</i>

Brewer spruce
Englemann spruce
Norway spruce
Oriental spruce
Red spruce
Serbian spruce
Siberian spruce

P. breweriana
P. engelmannii
P. abies
P. orientalis
P. rubens
P. omonika
P. obovata

Pinus species: Pines

Austrian pine
Himalayan pine
Jack pine
Japanese black pine
Japanese red pine
Japanese white pine
Jeffrey pine
Red pine
Scotch/Scots pine
Shortleaf pine
White pine (Eastern)

Pinus nigra
P. Wallachia/P. griffithii
P. banksiana
P. thunbergiana
P. densiflora
P. parvifolia
P. jeffreyi
P. resinosa
P. sylvestris
P. echinata
P. strobus

Taxus species: Yews

Canada yew
Chinese yew
English yew
Japanese yew

Taxus canadensis
T. sumatrana
T. baccata
T. cuspidata

Thuja species: Arborvitae

Golden-barred thuja/Western red cedar
 Var. 'Zebrina'
Hiba arborvitae
Japanese arborvitae
Korean arborvitae
Northern white cedar
Oriental arborvitae
 Var. 'Elegantissima'

Thuja plicata

Thujopsis dolabrata
T. standishii
T. koraiensis
T. occidentalis
T. orientalis

Tsuga species: Hemlock

Carolina hemlock
Chinese hemlock
Eastern hemlock
Mountain hemlock
Northern Japanese hemlock
Weeping hemlock

Tsuga caroliniana
T. chinensis
T. canadensis
T. mertensiana
T. diversifolia
T. sargentii

Deciduous Conifers

Larix species: Larch
European larch
Golden larch
Japanese larch
Siberian larch
Tamarack/Eastern larch

Larix decidua
Psuedolarix amabilis
L. kaempferi
L. sibirica
L. laricina

Redwood family:
Baldcypress
Dawn redwood

Taxodium distichum
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Trees Tolerant of Special Conditions

Trees for Dry Areas

Small/medium sized trees:

American hop hornbeam
Amur maakia
Amur maple
Bradford/Callery pear
Carolina Buckthorn
Chinese Fringe tree
Chinese redbud
Cockspur hawthorn
Cornelian Cherry
Crabapple(Flowering)
 Var. 'Callaway'
 Var. 'David'
 Var. 'Harvest gold'
 Var. 'Indian summer'
Eastern redbud
Eastern red cedar
European hornbeam
 Var. 'Fastigiata'
Green hawthorn
Goldenrain tree
Hedge maple
Japanese alder

Carpinus caroliniana
Maakia amurensis
Acer ginnala
Pyrus calleryana
Rhamnus caroliniana
Chionanthus retusus
Cercis chinensis
Crataegus crus-galli
Cornus mas
Malus

Cercis canadensis
Juniperus virginiana
Carpinus betulus

Crataegus viridis
Koelreuteria paniculata
Acer campestre
Alnus japonica

Japanese tree lilac
Lavalle hawthorn
Persian parrotia
Red buckeye
Russian olive
Scarlet hawthorn
Smoke tree/American
Sourwood
Staghorn sumac
Trident maple
Washington hawthorn
White bark maple

Syringa reticulata
Crataegus lavaleii
Parrotia persica
Aesculus pavia
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Crataegus laevigata
Cotinus coggygira/obovatus
Oxydendrum arboreum
Rhus typhina
Acer buergeranum
Crataegus phaenopyrum
Acer leucoderm

Medium/large trees:

Alder
 Var. Common
 Var. European
American Elm
 Var. 'Homestead'
 Var. 'Liberty'
 Var. 'Valley forge'

Ash
 Var. Green
 Var. White
Amur cork tree
Black locust
Box elder
 Var. 'Variegatum'
Buckeye
 Var. 'A. discolor' (Pink)
Bur oak
Chestnut oak
Clammy locust
Ginko/Maidenhair tree
Hackberry
Hardy rubber tree
Kentucky coffee tree
Linden species
London planetree
Pin oak
Red oak
Sassafras
Scarlet oak

Alnus
A. glutinosa

Ulmus americana

Fraxinus
F. pennsylvanica
F. americana
Phellodendrum amurense
Robinia pseudoacacia
Acer negundo

Aesculus

Quercus macrocarpa
Quercus prinus
Robinia viscosa
Ginko biloba
Celtis occidentalis
Eucommia ulmoides
Gymnocladis diocus
Tilia cordata
Platanus acerifolia
Quercus palustris
Quercus rubra
Sassafras albidum
Quercus coccinea

Spanish chestnut
Sweet birch
Sweet gum
Sycamore
Sycamore/Planetree maple
White oak
Yellowwood
Zelkova

Castanae sativa
Betula lenta
Liquidambar styraciflua
Platanus occidentalis
Acer pseudo platanus
Quercus alba
Cladrastris kentuckea
Zelkova serrata

Trees that Don't Mind Wet Feet

These are trees that can be used for specific locations that can at least tolerate wet soils for extended periods of time. In fact, some of the trees listed here can tolerate standing water for 50 days or more. Level of tolerance is indicated by the number of + signs from 1 to 3 provided in the key below.

Key:

Somewhat tolerant+: One + indicates tree species that can tolerate some soggy areas from time to time, minor flooding, but not severe flooding or swampy areas.

Tolerant++: Two +'s indicates tree species that can tolerate some flooding for up to 50 days or soils that experience some poor drainage and are frequently soggy.

Very tolerant-+++ : Three +'s indicates tree species that are naturally found in swamps and bottomlands where flooding is not unusual. These trees can survive in standing water for more than 50 days.

American Elm++
Ash+
 Var. Green+++
 Var. White++
Baldecypress+++
Birch+
 Var. River birch++
Black locust++
Box elder++
Dawn redwood+++
Eastern cottonwood+++
Hackberry++
Hawthorn+
 Var. 'Downey'
 Var. 'Mollis'

Ulmus americana
Fraxinus
F. pennsylvanica
F. americana
Taxodium distichum
Betula
B. nigra
Robinia pseudoacacia
Acer negundo
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Populus deltoides
Celtis occidentalis
Crataegus

Larch+++
 London planetree++
 Oak+
 Var. Bur+
 Var. Pin ++
 Var. Shingle++
 Var. Swamp white+++

Larix
 Platanus acerifolia
 Quercus
 Q. macrocarpa
 Q. palustris
 Q. imbricaria
 Q. bicolor

Poplar+++
 Silver maple+++
 Sweet gum++
 Sycamore++
 Tupelo/Black gum+++

Populus
 Acer saccharinum
 Liquidambar styraciflua
 Platanus occidentalis
 Nyssa sylvatica

Trees that will Stand Abuse and Harsh Conditions

Some of the trees included here may be considered undesirable, however in the most extreme situations these trees are the most reliable where trees are needed.

Ailanthus/Tree of heaven
 Alder
 Ash
 Bradford/Callery pear
 Catalpa
 Crabapple
 Eastern red cedar
 Elm
 Ginko
 Goldenrain tree
 Hackberry
 London plane tree
 Poplar
 Russian olive
 Smoke tree

 Thornless common honey locust
 Var. 'Inermis'

Ailanthus altissimo
 Alnus
 Fraxinus
 Pyrus calleryana
 Catalpa speciosa
 Malus
 Juniperus virginiana
 Ulmus
 Ginko biloba
 Koelreuteria paniculata
 Celtis occidentalis
 Platanus acerifolia
 Populus
 Elaeagnus angustifolia
 Cotinus coggygria/C.
 Obovatus
 Gleditsia triacanthos

Pest Free Trees

These are trees that do not normally suffer the potential damage or demise from diseases and pests of some other tree species.

American hop hornbeam
Amur cork tree
Bald cypress
Cedar
Chinese pistache tree
Dawn Redwood
glyptostroboïdes
Eastern redbud
Fringe tree
Ginko/Maidenhair tree
Golden rain tree
Hackberry
Japanese pagoda tree
Katsura tree
Kentucky coffee tree
Magnolia
Persian parrotia
Russian olive
Sweet bay
Sweet gum
Tupelo/Black gum
Yellowwood
Zelkova

Ostrya virginiana
Phellodendrum amurense
Taxodium distichum
Cedrus species
Pistacia chinensis
Metasequoia

Cercis canadensis
Chionanthus virginicus
Ginko biloba
Koelreuteria paniculata
Celtis occidentalis
Sophora japonica
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Gymnocladis diocius
Magnolia species
Parrotia persica
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Laurus nobilis
Liquidambar styraciflua
Nyssa sylvatica
Cladrastis kentuckea
Zelkova serrata

Trees with Seasonal Appeal

Multi-Season Trees

These are trees that provide color and interest during more than one season throughout the year.

Birch
Callery/Bradford pear
Cherries/Plums (flowering)
Crabapple (flowering)
Dogwood (flowering)
Eastern redbud
Fringe tree
Goldenraintree
Japanese pagoda tree

Betula species
Pyrus calleryana
Prunus species
Malus species
Cornus florida
Cercis canadensis
Chionanthus virginicus
Koelreuteria paniculata
Sophora japonica

Japanese snowbell
 Japanese stewartia
 Japanese tree lilac
 Katsura tree
 Kousa dogwood
 Serviceberry
 Snowdrop tree
 Sourwood

Styrax japonicus
 Stewartia pseudocamellia
 Syringa reticulata
 Cercidiphyllum japonicum
 Cornus kousa
 Amalanchier canadensis
 Helesia caroliniana
 Oxydendrum arboreum

Trees for Fall Color

These are trees noted for their outstanding and reliable fall foliage displays. Color ranges are indicated by the *'s, however, we encourage further research via the internet, books and/or google image searches for actual visual representations.

Ash
 Var. Green*
 'Patmore'*
 'Cimmaron'**
 Var. White****
 'Autumn purple'****

Beech***
 Birch*
 Callery/Bradford pear*****
 Chinese pistache tree***
 Dogwood (flowering)**
 Fringe tree***
 Ginko/Maidenhair tree*
 Japanese maple***
 Katsura tree***
 Larch**
 Maple*****
 Oak*****
 Poplar*
 Sassafras*****
 Serviceberry***
 Smoke tree*****

Sourwood***
 Sweet gum*****
 Staghorn sumac*****
 Tulip tree*
 Tupelo/Blackgum*****
 Zelkova*****

Fraxinus species
 F. pennsylvanica

F. Americana

Fagus species
 Betula species
 Pyrus calleryana
 Pistacia chinensis
 Cornus florida
 Chionanthus virginicus
 Ginko biloba
 Acer palmatum
 Cercidiphyllum japonicum
 Larix species
 Acer species
 Quercus species
 Populus species
 Sassafras albidum
 Amelanchier canadensis
 Cotinus coggygria/C.
 Obovatus
 Oxydendrum arboreum
 Liquidambar styraciflua
 Rhus typhina
 Liriodendron tulipifera
 Nyssa sylvatica
 Zelkova serrata

Trees for Winter Interest

These trees provide a little more visual appeal during the leafless winter months with either their branch structure, attractive bark or persisting winter fruits/seeds when most other plant material is inconspicuous. Some tree species on this list look their best against an open sky, especially mature specimens, or against a backdrop of evergreens.

*(see evergreens list pgs. 4-7)

Alder
American Elm
American hop hornbeam
Amur cork tree
Bald cypress
Beech
Birch
Cedar
Cherry
Chinese pistache tree
Crabapple (flowering)
Cornelian cherry
Dawn redwood
Dogwood (flowering)
European hornbeam
 Var. 'Fastigiata'
Firs (see Firs pp. 4-5)
Goldenrain tree
Incense cedar
Japanese stewartia
Japanese pagoda tree
Japanese tree lilac
Junipers (see Junipers pg. 5)
Katsura tree
Kentucky coffee tree
Larches (see larches pg. 7)
London plane tree
Magnolia
Oak
Pines (see pines pg. 6)
Poplar
 Var. Quaking aspen
 Var. Swedish aspen
 Var. Thieves poplar
Sassafras
Sourwood
Spruces (see spruces on page 6)
Stewartia (Korean)

Alnus
Ulmus Americana
Carpinus caroliniana
Phellodendrum amurense
Taxodium distichum
Fagus species
Betula species
Cedrus species
Prunus species
Pistacia chinensis
Malus species
Cornus mas
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Cornus species
Carpinus betulus

Abies species
Koelreuteria paniculata
Calocedrus decurrens
Stewartia pseudocamellia
Sophora japonica
Syringa reticulata
Juniperus species
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Gymnocladis dioicius
Larix species
Platanus acerifolia
Magnolia species
Quercus species
Pinus species
Poplar species
P. tremuloides
P. tremula erecta
P. afghanica
Sassafras albidum
Oxydendrum arboreum
Picea species
Stewartia koreana

Sweet gum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Tulip tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
Tupelo/Black gum	Nyssa sylvatica
Willow	Salix species
Var. Babylon weeping w.	S. babylonica
Var. Dragons claw	S. matsudana
Var. Golden	S. alba vitellina
Golden weeping w.	S. tristis
Yews (see yews pg. 6)	Taxus species

Ornamental Trees

These are some popular and more unusual trees that may be used for parks and private properties. Some of these trees are exotic, rare and hard to find but worth looking for.

Angelica tree	Aralia elata
Var. 'Variegata'	
Beech	Fagus species
Var. 'asplenifolia'	
Var. 'Pendula'	
Var. 'Roseomarginata'	
Carolina Silverbell	Halesia caroliniana
Var. 'monitcola'	
Var. 'Rosea'	
Cedar (weeping atlantic)	Cedrus atlantica
Var. 'Glauca pendula'	
Dogwood (flowering)	Cornus florida
Var. 'Apple blossom'	
Var. 'Cherokee chief'	
Var. 'Cloud 9'	
Var. 'Fastigiata'	
Var. 'Rainbow'	
Dove tree	Davidia involucrata
Var. 'vilmoriana'	
Dragon's eye pine	Pinus densiflora
Var. 'Oculus draconis'	
False cypress	Chamaecyparis
Var. C. pisifera: 'Filifera'	
Var. C. 'Filifera aurea'	
Var. 'Golden spangle'	
Franklin tree	Franklinia Altamaha
Himalayan white pine	Pinus Wallachia

Hinoki false cypress	Chamaecyparis obtusa
Var. 'Cripsii'	
Japanese maple	Acer palmatum
Var. 'Atropurpureum'	
Var. 'Bloodgood'	
Var. 'Butterfly'	
Var. 'Dissectum'	
Var. 'Fullmoon'	
Var. 'Tsukubane'	
Japanese red pine	Pinus densiflora
Japanese stewartia	Stewartia pseudocamellia
Golden chain tree	Laburnum x watereri
Korean evodia	Evodia danielii
Korean stewartia	Stewartia koreana
Kousa dogwood	Cornus kousa
Lacebark pine	Pinus bungeana
Magnolia	Magnolia species
Manchurian birch	Betula platyphylla
Mimosa/Silk tree	Albizia julibrissin
Mongolian linden	Tilia mongolica
Pagoda dogwood	Cornus alternifolia
Paperbark maple/Cinnamon bark maple	Acer griseum
Swiss stone pine	Pinus cembra
Three-flowered maple	Acer triflorum
Vine maple	Acer circinatum
Weeping birch	Betula pendula
Var. 'Youngii'	
Var. 'Delacarlca'	
Weeping hemlock	Tsuga Canadensis 'pendula'
Weeping katsura tree	Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Var. 'Pendulum'	
Var. Magnificum 'Pendulum'	
Weeping mulberry	Morus alba 'Pendula'
Weeping nootka false cypress	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis
Var. 'Pendula'	
Willowleaf pear	Pyrus salicifolia
Var. 'Silver frost'	
Wingnut	Pterocarya species
Var. P. fraxinifolia	
Var. P. Stenoptera	
Wisteria tree	Pterostyrax hispida

Cultivars List for Flowering Ornamentals

Due to the fact that there are so many different cultivars in these tree species, a separate list has been made for Flowering crabapples (*Malus*), as well as Cherries, Plums, and

Peaches (*Prunus*), Hawthorns (*Crataegus*) and Magnolias (*Magnolia*). This list is categorized mainly according to flower color except in the case of the flowering crabapples which may also bear fruit that adds winter interest. In this case, the list for flowering crabapples is categorized according to flower and fruit color.

Flowering Crabapples

Malus spp.

Red flowers with red fruit

‘Baskatong’
‘Centurion’
‘Purple Prince’

Pink flowers with red fruit

‘Adams’
‘Indian summer’
‘Liset’
‘Prairiefire’
‘Robinson’

Pink flowers with yellow fruit

‘Strawberry Parfait’

White flowers with red fruit

‘Adirondack’
‘Dolgo’
‘Donald Wyman’
‘Henry Kohankie’
‘Jackii’
Red Jewel ‘Jewelcole’
‘Sentinel’
‘Silver Moon’
Sugar Tyme ‘Sutyzam’
‘White Angel’
M. x zumi ‘Calocarpa’

White flowers with gold or orange fruit

‘Bob White’
‘Doubloons’
M. floribunda
‘Harvest Gold’
‘Madonna’
‘Ormiston Roy’
‘Professor Sprenger’

Weeping forms

‘Red Jade’

‘White Cascade’

Upright growth habit

‘Red Baron’

‘Sentinel’

Flowering/ornamental Cherries, Plums, and Peaches***Prunus*****Pink/Red flowers****Cherries:**

‘Accolade’ *P. sargentii* x *P. subhirtella*

‘Autumnalis’ *(A Higan cherry cultivar that re-blooms sometimes in autumn)

Higan cherry *P. subhirtella*

var. ‘Pendula’

‘Kwanzan’

‘Okame’

Sargent cherry, *P. sargentii* *(Can grow to 75ft tall and is one of the most attractive of the cherries.)

‘Shogetsu’

Peaches:

‘Helen Borchers’

‘Late Double Red’

Var. ‘Pendula’

Plums:

Blireiana plum *P. blireiana*

Flowering plum *P. cerasifera*

Purple-leaf plum

Var. ‘Krauter Vesuvius’

Var. ‘Thundercloud’

Pink-white flowers**Cherries:**

‘Amanogawa’

P. x ‘Hally Jolivette’

‘Hokusai’

‘Mount Fuji’

Oriental cherry *P. serrulata*
Yoshino cherry *P. yedoensis*

Peach:

‘Peppermint Stick’

White flowers

Cherries:

‘Canada Red’ Chokecherry *P. virginiana*

‘Gyoiko’ *(This cultivar actually has yellow/green flowers...if it can be found)

‘Snow Goose’

Peach:

‘Icicle’

Hawthorns

Crataegus

White flowers

‘Autumn Glory’

‘Downy’ *C. mollis*

Lavalle/Carriere *C. x lavalei/C. carrierei*

‘Ohio Pioneer’ *C. punctata inermis*

Var. ‘Aurea’ (yellow fruiting variety)

Var. ‘Dotted’ (yellow and red fruit variety)

‘Stricta’ *C. monogyna*

Thornless Cockspur *C. crus-galli inermis*

Washington *C. phaenopyrum*

Var. ‘Fastigiata’

Var. ‘Lustre’

Var. ‘Manbeck’

Var. ‘Princeton Sentry’

‘Winter King’ *C. viridis*

White-pink flowers

‘Alba Plena’

‘Toba’

Pink/red flowers

‘Crimson Cloud’ *C. laevigata*

Var. ‘Superba’

‘Paul’s Scarlet’ ‘Pualii’

Magnolias ***Magnolia***

White flowers

‘Alba’ (white flowers tinged purple)
‘Ballerina’
Bigleaf *M. macrophylla*
‘Brozoni’
‘Centenial’
Kobus *M. kobus*
Loebner *M. x loebneri*
 Var. ‘Merril’
Oyama *M. sieboldii*
‘Spring Snow’
Star *M. stellata*
Sweetbay *M. virginiana*
‘Urbana’ *M. x thompsoniana*
‘Wada’s Memory’ *M. x kewensis*
Yulan *M. denudata*

Pink flowers

‘Alexandria’
‘Purpurascens’
‘Rosea’
Saucer *M. soulangiana*
‘Verbanica’

Purple flowers

‘Alba’
‘Lenei’

Yellow flowers

‘Golden Sun’ *Magnolia acuminata*
‘Sunburst’
‘Sunspire’
‘Yellow Bird’
‘Yellow Fever’
‘Yellow Lantern’

Discontinued Trees

Certain trees must be used sparingly, and some not at all, for several years, due to the unfortunate overuse of these tree species in recent years and the need to avoid monocultures. An urban forest that is not diverse and has few tree species is at risk of being completely wiped out if a serious disease or pest invades the area. Such was the case with the Dutch Elm Disease that devastated many of our majestic American Elm trees that once graced parks, streets and avenues across the northeast. Although lining street after street with only elm trees provided beautiful and impressive streetscapes, it led to massive devastation when the disease spread.

The monoculture effect should not be confused with mass planting. A mass planting is simply a technique used in landscaping where one kind of tree is used to completely line a single avenue or is used in a grouping in order to make a statement of uniformity. This practice is fine as long as the same kind of tree is not being used for each mass planting project.

A couple of trees listed here, namely the Austrian pine and the Ash, are discontinued due to disease problems.

It may come as a surprise to learn that most of the trees included on this list are maples. Maples are important trees to upstate New York. Statistically, however, maples make up over three quarters of our existing trees within the village limits. This very high percentage of maples is followed by Honeylocusts which comprise just over 10% of our urban forest. Ideally, no one species should comprise more than 10% of the urban forest. With these two kinds of trees making up 88% of our urban forest, we have work to do to diversify our community forest.

Although a short list, discontinued trees are not forbidden and may still be used for very specific situations. For example, the trees listed here are also included in some other categories such as “recommended trees for dry areas” or “trees that tolerate abuse.” This is because the tree species selection for such locations is limited anyway. If, and only if, a discontinued tree is the only appropriate tree to use for a specific location, it can be planted. The trees included on the discontinued list may be planted again in the future as the current tree species diminish overtime due to age, disease, or loss from storm damage, etc. For the time being, the following list includes tree species to substitute for the discontinued species as well.¹

Promoting and sustaining diversity results in an urban forest that is not only healthier, but visually more interesting. We should not limit ourselves to only a few kinds of trees

¹ Some species/varieties of maples may be substituted for the Norway and/or the Crimson King maples. The substitute species are ones that are not commonly planted. In fact, some don't even look like maples.

when there are so many other gorgeous trees available that can enrich our area.

Discontinued Trees

Ash
Austrian pine
'Crimson King' maple

Eastern white cedar/Arborvitae
English yew
Honeylocust
Norway maple
Red maple
Silver maple
Sugar maple

Fraxinus
Pinus nigra
Acer platanoides
 Var. 'Crimson King'
Thuja occidentalis
Taxus baccata
Gleditsia triacanthos
Acer platanoides
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharinum
Acer saccharum

Substitute Trees

Instead of:

Ash
Austrian pine
'Crimson King' maple

Eastern white cedar/Arborvitae

English yew

Honeylocust

Norway maple (see Crimson King maple above)

Red maple

Silver maple

Sugar maple

Plant:

Red pine *P. resinosa*
Amur maple *A. campestre*
Hedge maple *A. ginnala*
Nikko maple *A. nikoense*
Trident maple *A. buergerianum*

False cypress *Chamaecyparis*
(see page 5)

Hemlock *Tsuga*
(see page 8)

Kentucky coffee tree *Gymnocladis*
dioicus

Sweet gum *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Silver linden *Tilia tomentosa*

Chalk maple

A. saccharum *luccoides*

'Newton Sentry'

'Temples Upright'

As a result of the particular overuse of the ‘Crimson King’ Maple and due to popular demand of purple/bronze-leaved trees, a separate list of substitute purple/bronze leaved trees is included here.

Birch	Betula
Var. ‘Crimson Frost’	
Var. ‘Royal Frost’	
Chokecherry	Prunus virginiana
Var. ‘Shubert’	
Copper Beech/Purple Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Var. ‘Atropunicea’	
Var. ‘Purpurea’	
Var. ‘Roseomarginata’	
Var. ‘Tricolor’	
Eastern Redbud	Cercis Canadensis
Var. ‘Forest Pansy’	
Flowering Plum/(Purple leaf Plum)	Prunus cerasifera
Var. ‘Blireiana’	
Var. ‘Krauter Vesuvius’	
Var. ‘Newport’	
Var. ‘Thundercloud’	
Giant Filbert	Corylus maxima
Var. ‘Atropurpurea’	
Japanese Maple (for parks/private property/ornament only)	Acer palmatum
Var. ‘Atropurpureum’	
Var. ‘Bloodgood’	
Var. ‘Butterfly’	
Var. ‘Disectum’ (cut-leaf variety)	
Purple planetree Maple	Acer pseudoplatanus
Var. ‘Purpureum’	
Smoketree	Cotinus coggygria
Var. ‘Royal Purple’	
Var. ‘Velvet Cloak’	