



Support Pollinators:

- American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)
- American Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana* L.)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)
- Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Maple species
- **Oak species (keystone in food chain)**
- Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*)



Support Birds/Other Wildlife:

- American Crabapple (*Malus coronaria*)
- American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)
- American Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana* L.)
- Bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*)
- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)
- Maple species
- Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
- **Oak species (keystone in food chain)**
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* species)
- White spruce (*Picea glauca*)



Avoid these invasive species:

- × Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- × Bradford/Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)
- × Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- × Sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplanatus*)
- × Burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*)
- × Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
- × Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
- × Honeysuckle species (*Lonicera* genus)
- × Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

What next?

Check out “How to Plant a Tree”

from the New York State
Department of Environmental
Conservation (DEC):

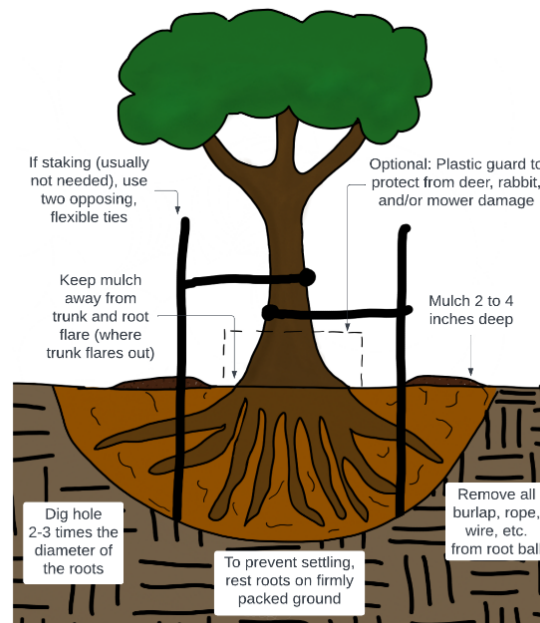


<http://www.dec.ny.gov/nature/forests-trees/urban-and-community-forestry/how-to-plant-a-tree#Resources>



Remember to water!

Daily at first, then weekly for the first year




Town of Clifton Park Tree Committee

Guide to Tree Selection



TREE CITY USA[®]
An Arbor Day Foundation Program

The Clifton Park Tree Committee recommends planting a variety of native tree species to create a strong, resilient local ecosystem and to help local wildlife.
Note, this list is not comprehensive.

 **Shrubs and Small Trees (under 25 feet):** Fit well in smaller spaces.

- American crabapple (*Malus coronaria*)
- American elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)
- American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)
- American witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana* L.)
- Bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*)
- Bear oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*) (3-30 feet)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)
- Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

Fun fact: The highbush blueberry is good for edible, pollinator, butterfly, children's, or rain gardens.

- Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
- Northern bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*) (not an actual honeysuckle)
- Pussy willow (*Salix discolor*)
- Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* species)
- Silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
- Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*)



Large Trees (25 feet and over):

Create shady areas and support a variety of wildlife. Do not plant under power lines/in small spaces.

- American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
- Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Larch/Tamarack (*Larix laricina*)
- River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

Fun fact: The sugar maple is the New York state tree.

- Maple species:
 - Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)
 - Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Oak species:
 - Red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
 - White oak (*Quercus alba*)
 - Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
 - Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*)

Fun fact: Some oaks can live for 200 to 300 years!

- Pine species:
 - Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*)
 - White pine (*Pinus strobus*)
- Spruce species:
 - Black spruce (*Picea mariana*)
 - Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)
 - White spruce (*Picea glauca*)

Fun fact: Evergreens provide food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds.



Deer Resistant (when mature):

- American elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)
- Bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* species)
- Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)



Salt Tolerant:

- Bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*)
- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Northern bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*) (not an actual honeysuckle)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* species)

Fun fact: The serviceberry is a good replacement for the problematic Bradford pear.

- Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)



Shade Tolerant:

- Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)
- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)



Tolerant of Wet/Swampy Ground:

- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Pussy willow (*Salix discolor*)
- River Birch (*Betula nigra*)
- Silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
- Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*)