



Conservation Tree

Committee

Village of Patchogue

What are the main reasons to plant trees along the streets in Patchogue?

Pollution

Trees lining our streets clean the air by filtering out emissions from cars.

Heat

Trees provide shade and cool neighborhoods, reducing cooling costs and making the outdoors safer for residents in the summer.

Water

Trees improve water quality by filtering rainwater and preventing flooding by reducing runoff.

Mental Health

Being around trees is good for mental health. They relieve stress, lower blood pressure, and provide a sense of calm.

Community

Trees have lasting effects on the sense of community. They make streets more walkable by shading hot sidewalks and fostering interaction among residents.

Resilience

Planting new trees will improve climate resiliency for the future. They will add value to adjacent homes and businesses and inspire a connection to nature and the human senses.



Patchogue has become a Tree City USA

The Tree City USA program provides communities a four-step framework to maintain and grow their tree cover. It also gives them an avenue to celebrate their work, showing residents, visitors, and the entire country that they're committed to the mission of environmental change.

The Conservation Tree Committee is surveying existing trees, their health, and locations where new trees may be planted.

The Conservation Tree Committee is committed to protecting and enlarging the urban tree canopy in the Village and educating the residents on the benefits of trees in the community.

Planting street trees in a community is recognized as an essential health equity intervention.

A shade canopy can provide many benefits, such as reducing greenhouse gases and exposure to ultraviolet radiation, improving physical and mental health, as well as increasing property values.

Conservation Tree Committee Village of Patchogue

We recommend planting trees that are native to the area as well as those strong enough to withstand the difficulties of urban conditions and are less resilient to diseases.



Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*

The Sugar Maple is famous for its long life, stately appearance, and the yellow-to-red brilliance of the foliage in autumn. An upright, spreading tree that can reach 60 to 100 feet in height is usually rounded at the top. One of the best of the larger shade and lawn trees. Native to Eastern North America hardy to zone 3. Does best in a rich, well-drained loam, but will tolerate a wide variety of soils.



Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis*

Also known as Shadbush, it has white flowers just before or with the early grayish leaves. It is rounded at the top and can reach about 25 feet in height. The purple fruits in summer are well liked by birds. Nice autumn bronze color leaves, and interesting gray bark in the winter. Native to eastern and southern United States, hardy to Zone 4. Best grown in well-drained loamy soil, but tolerant of varied soil conditions. Can be partnered to Cedar Rust.



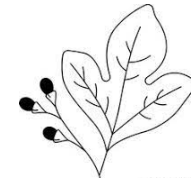
Sweet Gum *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Sweet-gum is noted for its symmetry and its star-shaped leaves which turn brilliant red, orange and yellow in autumn. Burr-like fruits are conspicuous when the leaves fall. Excellent specimen or lawn tree if given ample space, can reach 100 ft. Hardy to Zone 4, and native to eastern and southern United States. Adaptable culture, even to seacoast conditions. Does best in deep rich loam, sun or part shade.



Sourwood *Oxydendrom arboreum*

One of the finer ornamental trees. Has lustrous, small, leathery leaves with drooping yet spreading flower clusters combine to give this tree a special quality. Brilliant scarlet autumn foliage. Lacy fruit clusters continue into early winter. Pyramidal habit with rounded top. Hardy to Zone 4, native to eastern and southern United States. Best in open situations in moist, somewhat acid soils.



Sassafras *Sassafras albidum*

Sassafras is a small to medium sized tree, abundant on Long Island. Reddish-brown bark, with alternate, simple leaves in three forms: Fist, Mitten (both right and left-handed) and Glove. The twigs have a spicy smell. Brilliant autumn color, hardy to Zone 4, native to eastern and northeastern United States.



Red Oak *Quercus borealis*

The red oak is one of the most popular of all the oaks for ornamental planting, one of the best street or avenue trees which we have. Dense, lustrous foliage turns red in the autumn. Native to northeastern North America.