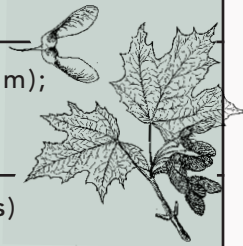


INVASIVE SPECIES	CHARACTERISTICS	NATIVE ALTERNATIVES
BLACK LOCUST (ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA)	A prolific sprouter and free seeder.	Black, White, or Red Oak (Quercus species)
NORWAY MAPLE (ACER PLATANOIDES)	Early to leaf out and late to drop leaves plus large seed production, displace natives and any undergrowth.	Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum); Red maple (A. rubrum)
TREE OF HEAVEN (AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA)	Reproduces rapidly by both numerous seeds and suckers; produces toxins that prevents establishment of other species.	Bitternut (Carya cordiformis)
BRADFORD PEAR/CALLERY PEAR (PYRUS CALLERYANA)	Seeds spread as birds eat fruit. Competes with other species for resources.	Allegheny Serviceberry (Amelanchier laevis) Fringe Tree (Chionanthus virginicus)
CHINESE ELM (ULMUS PARVIFOLIA)	Aggressive root system absorbs water, nutrients, space.	Disease-resistant American Elm (Ulmus americana)
MIMOSA, SILK TREE (ALBIZIA JULIBRISSIN)	Dense stands reduce sunlight and nutrients for native plants.	Redbud (Cercis canadensis)
WEeping WILLOW (SALIX X SEPULCRALIS)	Seeds dispersed by wind or water over long distances; roots and leaves can affect stream health.	Black Willow (Salix nigra)
PAPER MULBERRY (BROUSSONETIA PAPYRIFERA) WHITE MULBERRY (MORUS ALBA)	Aggressive growth.	Black Tupelo (Black Gum) (Nyssa sylvatica)
EUROPEAN ALDER (ALNUS GLUTINOSA)	Pioneer and opportunistic species will easily colonize open land.	Kentucky Coffee Tree (Gymnocladus dioicus)
EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (BETULA PENDULA)	Competes with native species for available resources.	Yellow (Betula alleghaniensis) or River Birch (Betula nigra)
ENGLISH HOLLY (ILEX AQUIFOLIUM)	Quick growth.	Witch Alder (Fothergilla gardenia)
JAPANESE CORKTREE (PHILLODENDRON JAPONICUM)	Spreads quickly by producing large numbers of seeds.	Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)



INTRODUCTION TO INVASIVES IN OUR AREA

There are more than 150 invasive species whose presence has been established in New York. Many of these are found in Bedford. Here we list the most common invasive trees found in the Bedford area.

While some invasive trees are attractive and may provide needed shade and have other advantages, they are considered undesirable for a number of reasons: They are quick to colonize open land, growing faster than native species and crowding them out, they may prevent understory growth of native plants, and often provide no suitable habitat for indigenous wildlife.

BLACK WILLOW,
a good alternative
to the invasive
Weeping Willow.



BEDFORD TREE ADVISORY BOARD
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THIS LIST IS FAR FROM EXHAUSTIVE AND DOES NOT INCLUDE INVASIVE VINES, SUCH AS BITTERSWEET, WHICH CAN BE SO DESTRUCTIVE TO TREES, OR SHRUBS SUCH AS EUONYMUS.

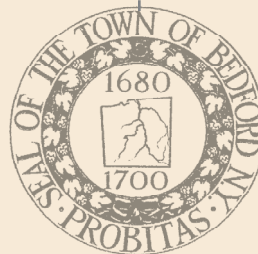
**FOR MORE INFORMATION TRY
SOME OF THESE WEBSITES:**

THE INVASIVE PLANT CENTER OF NEW YORK
WWW.IPCNYS.ORG

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INVASIVE SPECIES INFORMATION CENTER:
HTTP://WWW.INVASIVESPECIESINFO.GOV/
PLANTS/MAIN.SHTML

TREES & SHRUBS NATIVE TO WESTCHESTER:
WWW.WESTCHESTERGOV.COM/
PARKS/PDFS/GONATIVE.PDF

THE NATIVE PLANT CENTER AT
WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE:
WWW.NATIVEPLANTCENTER.ORG



BROCHURE DESIGN : WWW.ALEXANDRAF.COM

Town of Bedford
Tree Advisory Board



INVASIVE TREES
OF BEDFORD, NY