



TOWN OF BABYLON STREET TREE APPLICATION FORM

Department of Environmental Control
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon, N.Y. 11703
Phone: 631-422-7640 Fax: 631-422-7686
e-mail: dec@townofbabylon.com



TREE CITY USA.

Since 1989

File #: _____

Thank you, but at this time I wish to decline the offer for a replacement tree.

Name of Applicant: _____

Address: _____ Town: _____

Phone: (Home) _____ (Work) _____

E-mail: _____

The property owner must request this service. If the applicant does not own the property, this form must be accompanied by an affidavit filed by the owner giving the applicant authorization to request a tree.

Are there utility wires in front of your home? Yes _____ No _____

Do you have an underground sprinkler system? Yes _____ No _____

Did you recently have a tree removed? Yes _____ No _____ Year Removed _____

Type of Tree Requested:

First Choice: _____

Second Choice: _____

Third Choice: _____

Comments or Special Considerations: (i.e., number of trees requested, planting location)

Signature of Applicant/Owner _____ Date: _____

For Town Use Only:

Review of Application and Site Visit:

Approved _____ Disapproved _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Comments and Scope of Work: _____

Planting Scheduled - Spring 20 _____ Fall 20 _____

Tree Planted - Date: _____

Terence F. McSweeney
Councilman

Thomas Vetri, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Control

Town of Babylon Tree Planting Program Tree Catalogue

- Eastern Redbud*-
- Japanese Zelkova*+
- Pin Oak*+
- Columnar Sargent Cherry
- Serviceberry
- Snowgoose Cherry*-
- American Hornbeam*-
- Yellowwood*+
- Golden Rain Tree*-
- Crabapple*-
- Kwanzan Flowering Cherry*-
- Accolade Flowering Cherry *-
- Callery Pear
- Japanese Tree Lilac*-
- American Linden *+
- Purple Leaf Plum *-

* Recommended Street Trees for Long Island

- Small trees suitable within 15ft. - 35ft. high electric wires, or in restricted tree lawn area (less than 4ft wide). Tree Heights approximately 20 ft. to 40 ft.

+ Large trees (greater than 35ft. tall). Should be set back at least 25 ft. from overhead wires and in tree lawns at least 8 ft. wide.

Town of Babylon
Department of
Environmental Control



TOWN OF BABYLON'S PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING A STREET TREE

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Control Division is pleased to plant street trees on the street right-of-way at the request or approval of property owners. In order to assure that the trees are planted in locations that promote tree vigor, and minimize safety hazards and conflicts with sidewalks, the Town uses Best Management Practices recommended by the NYSDEC and NY ReLeaf Council.

Applicants are encouraged to view information about street trees on the New York State DEC Web site at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4957.html>.

BE PATIENT!

Trees are living things, and so coordinating the inspection, ordering, and planting of your tree to insure its health takes time and is influenced by the seasons. With the proper planting and care, you will enjoy your tree for many years to come! Depending on when the request is received and the schedule for ordering and planting, your tree may be planted anywhere from four to ten months from the time of your initial request.

REQUEST PROCEDURES BY MAIL OR FAX

1. Trees to be planted in an existing planting location:

The applicant submits a dated and signed Tree Request form and mails or faxes the request to the Environmental Control Division. An inspector will visit the site and determine the location for the tree. After site approval, the applicant's tree will be placed on the planting order for the next planting season.

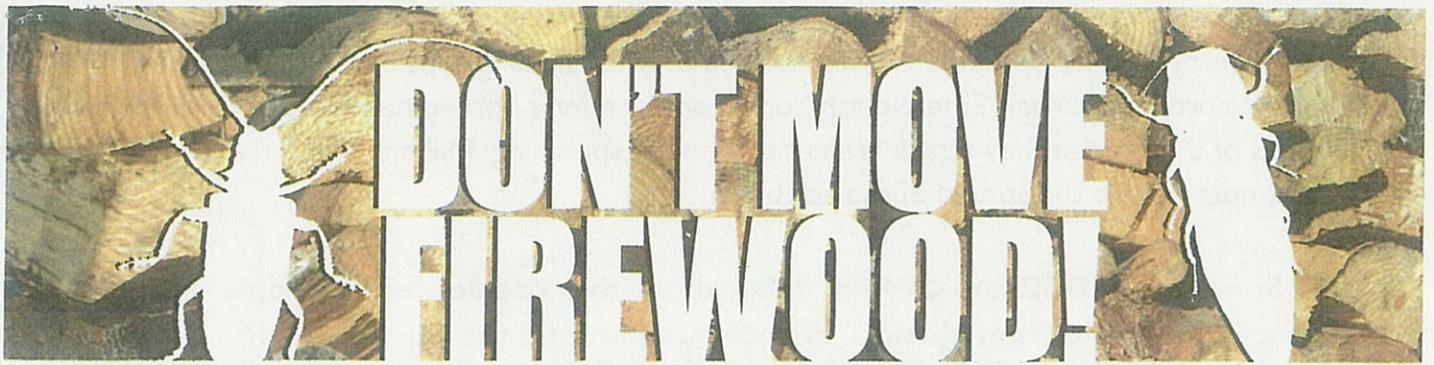
2. Trees to be planted where there is currently a concrete sidewalk with no tree pit:

The applicant first submits a dated and signed Tree Request Form to the Department of Environmental Control. After receiving the agreement, an inspector will visit the site to approve the location. If the site meets criteria for approval, the inspector will mark the surface of the concrete with paint, designating the location and dimensions of the proposed tree pit.

If there are no utility conflicts, the site will be placed on the planting list for the next season. The tree will be planted only after the tree pit is prepared and ready for planting.

TREE REQUEST BY E-MAIL

Applicants are encouraged to use e-mail to request a tree by contacting the Town of Babylon Department of Environmental Control at dec@townofbabylon.com. After making a request by e-mail, we will begin to process the request.



You could be killing our trees!



FIREWOOD QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

FIREWOOD AND INSECTS

✓ **Why is firewood so bad? Other kinds of wood are moved and nobody says it's a problem.**

Firewood itself isn't the problem—what's bad is moving it from one place to another. The bark on firewood can harbor insects and diseases that kill trees. Many of these pests have spread in loads of firewood. Commercial lumber, unlike most firewood, is typically kiln-dried, which kills most pests.

✓ **What are these bugs that are supposed to be so bad? I don't see trees dying from them.**

There are many bugs, not native to New York or the U.S. that could kill trees in our campgrounds, forests and communities. These include the Emerald ash borer, (attacks ash trees), Asian long-horned beetle (attacks maples and many others) and Sirex woodwasp (attacks pines). The Emerald ash borer killed millions of trees as it spread from Michigan to Ohio.

✓ **So why are these bugs such a problem all of a sudden? Where did they come from?**

Along with lower prices, our global economy brings imported goods that often arrive on wood pallets or in wood crates. The Emerald ash borer and Asian long-horned beetle came from Asia in wooden packing material. Sirex woodwasp arrived in wood packing, probably from Europe, but possibly from South America, Australia or Africa.

✓ **Okay, so these bugs kill a few trees. Can't you just spray or something?**

Unfortunately, many of these pests bore deeply into the wood and are not killed by surface sprays. Effective registered pesticides are not yet available. This leaves our forests unprotect-

ed. If spraying is an option, it is typically used only for small groups of high-value trees on private property. When Emerald ash borers or Asian long-horned beetles are found, all nearby trees of the species they attack are cut to prevent spreading. Millions of ash trees have been cut in attempts to stop the spread of the ash borer.

✓ **So what are DEC and OPRHP doing about this, besides telling people not to bring firewood from outside the local area around the campground?**

They are working with federal agencies, other states and provinces to stop the spread of these pests and diseases and to safeguard against introduction of others. After Sirex woodwasp was found in Oswego County, DEC monitored its spread. Although Emerald ash borer has not yet been found in New York, DEC is trying to determine where it is likely to show up and how it may spread.

✓ **What kinds of firewood shouldn't be moved?**

All firewood can harbor dangerous pests or diseases—don't move any of it. Use only locally cut firewood. "Local" means from less than 50 miles. Never move wood from a quarantined area. (States include: Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York City, Long Island and the Province of Ontario.)

FIREWOOD AND CAMPGROUNDS

✓ **Can I gather my own firewood around the campground?**

Don't count on it. Most popular campgrounds may already be picked clean. In areas where firewood gathering has damaged live trees, it may be restricted or banned completely. Dead and downed wood also provides important habitat for woodland animals and helps to renew the soil. Campers must be prepared to buy firewood.

✓ **How can I be sure I'll have firewood if I can't bring it?**

Firewood should be available from local vendors. DEC and OPRHP are working to assure that firewood will be available from local sources.

✓ **Why pay for firewood when I can bring my own for free?**

Most people who camp enjoy being in the woods. Consider the value of the forest compared to a few dollars saved on firewood. If trees are killed by pests brought in on firewood, what will this forest look like? Would you still want to camp there? Is firewood free if it kills trees in your favorite campground...or in your backyard? Why not save weight and space for other gear—food, beverage, bikes, etc—and burn your own firewood at home? Your children will thank you when they go camping.

**DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD.
OBTAIN IT LOCALLY.**

To learn more go to these websites:

www.dec.ny.gov www.nysparks.state.ny.us www.na.fs.fed.us

Printed on recycled paper.

Bulletin #3: Resolving Tree-Sidewalk Conflicts

"In resolving conflicts between trees and sidewalks, as in so much of life, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. With careful planning there are many ways to avoid such conflicts. Bulletin editor Jim Fazio describes them well: wide treelawns, proper species selection, tree wells, root barriers and better built sidewalks are examples." - Matt Harris, Chief Executive, Arbor Day Foundation

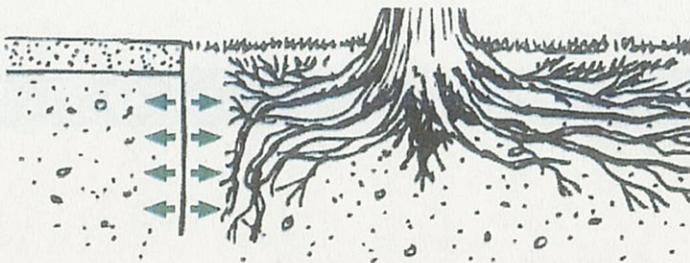
Careful Selection

- ✓ Match tree size to the width of the treelawn. Less than 4 feet is generally insufficient space for growing trees. (Select trees with a single trunk in narrow treelawns.)
- ✓ Where construction, sidewalk replacement or other work is predictable and root-cutting is inevitable, use species that arborists have found to be more tolerant to root damage. Opinions and local conditions vary, but examples include: Norway maple, ginkgo, hackberry, hawthorns, ironwoods, cherries and river birch. (Note: Oaks, beeches and redbuds are among the species that often can not withstand root damage.)
- ✓ Always plant any tree at the correct depth. According to the late tree expert, Dr. Alex Shigo, much unnecessary swelling at the base of tree trunks is caused by planting too deeply.
- ✓ Deep-rooted trees like oaks are best near sidewalks.

<i>Treelawn</i>	<i>Tree size</i>
4-6'	Small
6-8'	Medium
8' or more	Large

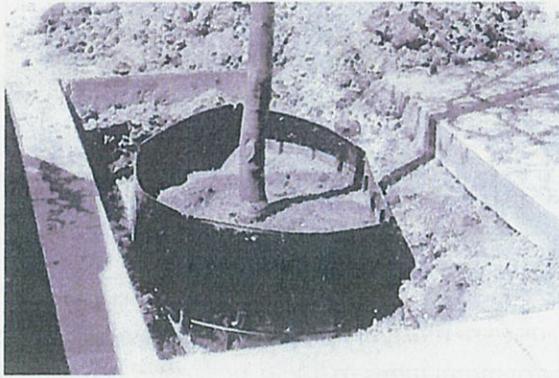
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Root Barriers



Compacting soil beneath the sidewalk can create a barrier.

Barriers force root growth downward. Research is beginning to show that in well-drained, loamy soils, the trick works. Where soil aeration is poor from either compaction or excessive water, roots sometimes quickly turn back up toward the surface after passing the barrier. However, the roots seem to be less massive when this occurs.

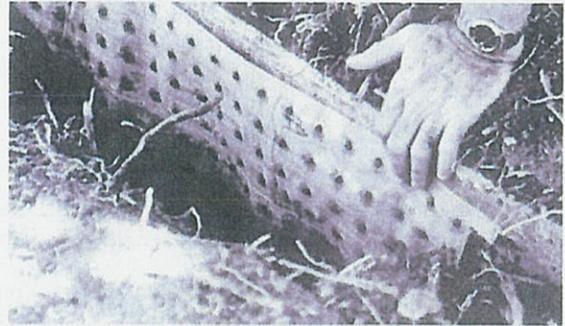


credit: Deep Root Corporation

Gravel surrounding planter-type barriers like the one shown in the image to the left, may also help supply enough water and oxygen to greater depths to meet the needs of the roots and keep them deep.

A variation of the solid barrier is a herbicide-impregnated fabric that upon contact retards root growth by preventing cell division. The chemical is not taken up in the plant system like most herbicides, so there is no danger of killing the tree or spreading it to other trees through root grafts. The chemicals involved are said to be long-lasting, environmentally safe and non-toxic to animals. The fabric is flexible and can be wrapped around drain pipes to prevent clogging, or spread like a curtain to deflect growth from beneath sidewalk slabs.

Impenetrable barriers placed to a depth of 12 inches around the rootball of a new tree, or between a tree and a sidewalk, are showing promise of reducing damage to walkways. These may be commercial products, or such things as exterior grade plywood, inverted plastic garbage cans, metal, particleboard, etc.



credit: Reemay, Inc.

More Information

Call 1-888-448-7337 Monday–Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM CST

Tree City USA is an Arbor Day Foundation program in cooperation with:



TREE CITY USA®



1-888-448-7337

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Bulletin #4: The Right Tree for the Right Place

Trees provide many benefits—shade, beauty, windbreak, privacy, cleaner air, less noise, less glare, and higher property values, to name a few. But the key to these benefits is to select the right tree and plant it in the right place.

This not only assures a lifetime of satisfaction, but it also keeps maintenance costs low. Select tree species that will fill a particular role or function in your landscape. Then, plant them in the right places that will enable them to fill those functions.

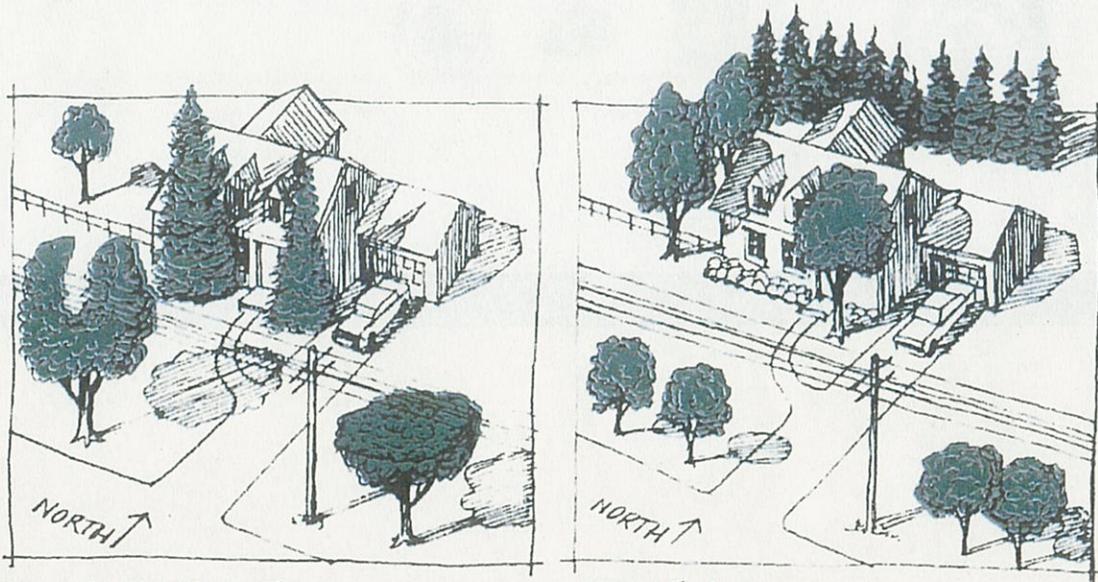
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Wrong Trees, Wrong Places

Planting large trees under utility lines can eventually mean mutilated trees as they grow to maturity. Large evergreens close to the house on the south block warming winter sunlight. No trees on the north side of the house can leave it vulnerable to icy winter winds.

Better Choices

Short flowering trees don't clash with overhead utility lines. Large deciduous trees on the southeast, southwest, and west provide cooling shade in summer but don't obstruct the low winter sun. An evergreen windbreak on the north blocks cold winds in winter.

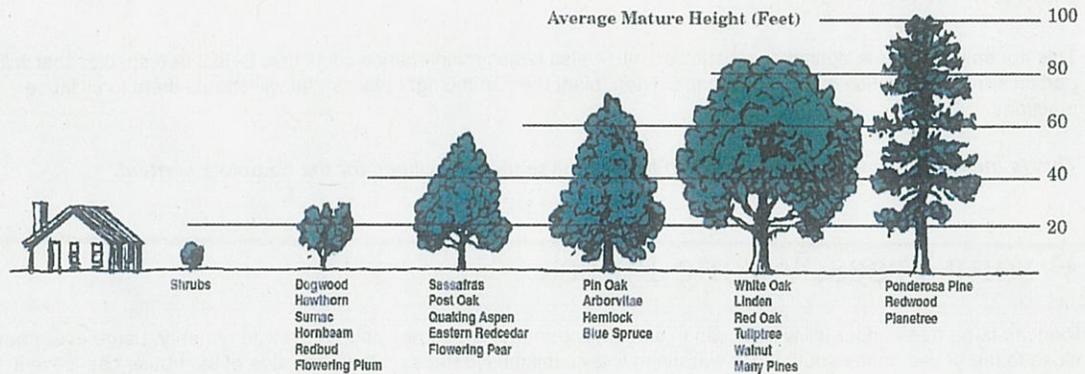


Wrong Trees, Wrong Places

Better Choices

Factors to Consider

1. **The Tree's Purpose** will impact the suitability of different tree species, whether used for shade, aesthetic beauty, wind protection, screening, or other purposes.
2. **Size and Location** of the tree, including available space for roots and branches, affects the decision on which species to plant. (See chart)
3. **Crown Form or Shape** varies among species, including round, oval, columnar, V-shaped, or pyramidal shapes. Consider how the shape of the tree works in the space available.



More Information

Call 1-888-448-7337 Monday–Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM CST

Tree City USA is an Arbor Day Foundation program in cooperation with:



Town of Babylon

Dept. of Environmental Control
281 Phelps Lane, Room 400
North Babylon, NY 11703-4045
(631) 957-3000
(631) 422-7640
Fax: (631) 422-7686
e-mail: dec@townofbabylon.com



RICH SCHAFFER
SUPERVISOR

STREET TREE NOTICE REGARDING TREE MULCH



It is very important that street trees are not disturbed after planting. The cultivation, piling of soil, and excessive mulching at the base of trees will lead to weakness and death of the tree. A one time planting of perennials or a ground cover is acceptable but the annual planting of flowers at the base of a tree causes a root disturbance that can kill a tree over time. The "root flare" of a tree should be visible after planting and never covered by soil or mulch. A 1" – 2" layer of mulch around a tree can conserve moisture at the tree roots and prevent lawn mower and string trimmer damage. Walls, curbs and other such construction should not be erected at the base of trees as this disturbs roots and restricts the tree's natural growth.



Antonio A. Martinez
Councilman
Deputy Supervisor

DuWayne Gregory
Councilman

Anthony N. Manetta
Councilman

Terrence F. McSweeney
Councilman

Jennifer Montiglio
Receiver of Taxes

Geraldine Compitello
Town Clerk

Eastern Redbud – *Cercis Canadensis*



Attributes	
Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained – moderate
Mature Height	25' – 30'
Mature Width	25' – 30'
Flowers	Showy purple/pink; bloom in Spring May
Wildlife Value	Butterflies and hummingbirds utilize nectar as food source; honeybees use flowers for pollen. Deer, squirrels, and songbirds use bark, twigs and seeds as food source.
Description	Heart shaped leaves, textured bark, legume fruit pods, utility line friendly

Japanese Zelkova – *Zelkova Serrata*



Attributes

Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Poor - Moderate
Mature Height	50' – 70'
Mature Width	40' – 50'
Flowers	Very small clusters
Wildlife Value	Doesn't attract wildlife; non – native
Description	Hardy, low maintenance, easy leaf clean up

Pin Oak – *Quercus Palustris*



Attributes

Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Moderate – Acidic
Mature Height	55' – 75'
Mature Width	40' – 55'
Flowers	None
Wildlife Value	Feeds game species, squirrels, and various wildlife. Provides habitat for birds and mammals.
Description	Beneficial to the ecosystem, beautiful fall colors.

Columnar Sargent Cherry – *Prunus Sargentii*



Attributes

Light Level	Full to partial sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	25' – 40'
Mature Width	25' – 40'
Flowers	Showy pink flowers in spring
Wildlife Value	Birds utilize fruit as food source
Description	Medium sized, flowering tree; utility line friendly

Serviceberry – *Amelanchier spp.*



Attributes

Light Level	Full to partial sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	15' – 30'
Mature Width	15' – 25'
Flowers	Some species have small white flowers
Wildlife Value	Birds eat red/purple fruit (berries)
Description	Great well rounded plant, small to medium sized, extremely hardy, utility line friendly

Snowgoose Cherry – *Prunus Serrulata*



Attributes

Light Level	Full sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	20' – 25'
Mature Width	20' – 25'
Flowers	Some white flowers before leaves
Wildlife Value	Fruit is food source for many birds and mammals
Description	utility line friendly

American Hornbeam – *Carpinus Caroliniana*



Attributes

Light Level	Partial Sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	20' – 35'
Mature Width	20' – 25'
Flowers	Green catkins that bloom from April until June
Wildlife Value	Birds and small mammals eat seeds in Autumn
Description	Medium size
Fun Fact	Historically used in medicine bark can be boiled up and bathed in to treat sore muscles and its leaves have been used to stop bleeding and heal wounds.

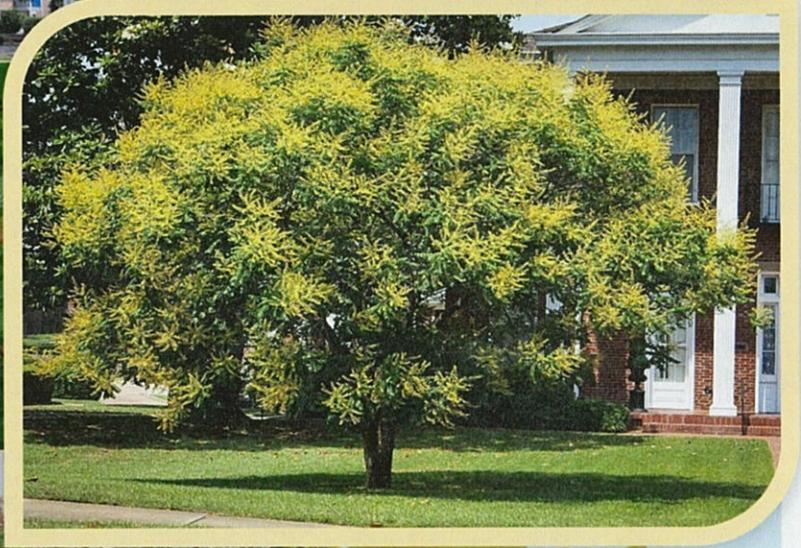
Yellowwood – *Cladrastis Kentukea*



Attributes

Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Well Drained
Mature Height	30' to 50'
Mature Width	40' to 55'
Flowers	White pea like flowers
Wildlife Value	Provides nectar for Pollinators
Description	Medium sized, Flowering tree

Golden Rain Tree – *Koelreuteria paniculata*



Attributes

Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Well Drained
Mature Height	30' to 40'
Mature Width	35'
Flowers	Small yellow blossoms
Wildlife Value	Attracts Bees
Description	Medium sized, Flowering tree

Crabapple – *Malus* “Snowdrift”



Attributes

Light Level	Full Sun
Soil Drainage	Well Drained
Mature Height	15' to 20'
Mature Width	15'
Flowers	Pink buds turn to snowy white flowers
Wildlife Value	Small mammals and birds
Description	Small sized, Flowering tree, Spring fruit

Accolade Cherry - *Prunus accolade*



Attributes

Light Level	Full sun to partial sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	20' to 25'
Mature Width	25'
Flowers	Pink showy flowers
Wildlife Value	Small mammals and birds
Description	Medium sized, Flowering tree

Kwanzan Cherry – *Prunus serrulata*



Attributes

Light Level	Full sun to partial sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	20' to 25'
Mature Width	25'
Flowers	Pink showy flowers
Wildlife Value	Very low wildlife value produces no fruit
Description	Medium sized, Flowering tree

Callery Pear - *Pyrus calleryana*



Attributes

Light Level	Full sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	30' to 50'
Mature Width	20'to 30'
Flowers	Small white
Wildlife Value	Birds eat fruit
Description	Medium sized, Flowering tree

Japanese Lilac Tree – *Syringa reticulata*



Attributes

Light Level	Full to partial
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	20' – 30'
Mature Width	15' – 20'
Flowers	Creamy white
Wildlife Value	Hummingbirds, Pollinators and butterflies
Description	Small, flowering tree

Linden Tree – *Tilia americana*



Attributes

Light Level	Full to partial
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	60' to 80'
Mature Width	40'
Flowers	Light yellow or creamy tan
Wildlife Value	Small mammals and bees
Description	Medium to large flowering tree
Fun Fact	Flowers steeped as tea are used to relieve anxiety related to indigestion, irregular heartbeat and vomiting. Linden is used in many cold remedies

Purple Leaf Plum – *Prunus cerasifera*



Attributes

Light Level	Full sun
Soil Drainage	Well drained
Mature Height	25'
Mature Width	25'
Flowers	Pink and white blossoms
Wildlife Value	Birds and small animals
Description	Medium flowering tree