

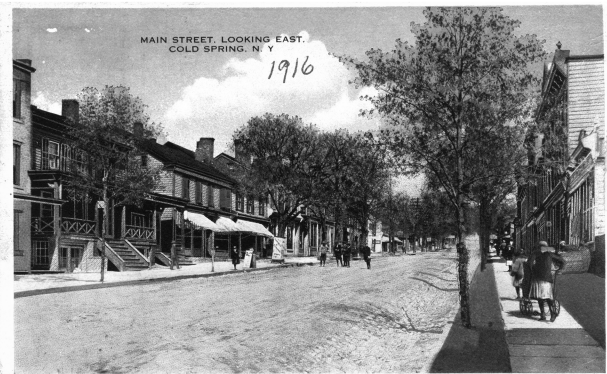
# VILLAGE STREET TREE PAST

Main St. Showing Hotel Manteo, Cold Spring, N. Y.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST.  
COLD SPRING, N. Y.

1916

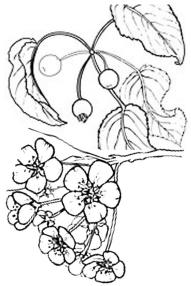


273 Cold Spring, N. Y. Morris Avenue.

## STREET TREES IN COLD SPRING



The **Norway maple** (*Acer platanoides*) is one of the commonest street trees in our village. Although it is very similar to the native sugar maple, it can be distinguished very easily by gently removing a leaf. The sap that emerges from the point of detachment is milky, whereas that of the sugar maple is clear (like the syrup).



Another common street tree is the **callery pear** (*Pyrus calleryana*) is a small flowering tree that can appear like a white cloud when in bloom. The blossoms maybe welcome but do not expect a sweet perfume, their scent, like that of all pear tree flowers, is really quite unpleasant: a little peppery and really rather fetid! The tree's other merits, such as lustrous green leaves in summer and gorgeous fall foliage more than make up for any olfactory affronts.

The native **pin oak** (*Quercus palustris*) is a lovely tree with fine, deeply cut leaves, a tidy growth habit and has wonderful russet-bronze foliage in autumn. One theory as to why it is called "pin" oak, is that it was used for making wooden pins for use in building construction.



## NEW LONDON PLANETREES ON MAIN ST.

Although called the "London" plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*), this hybrid tree is the result of a cross between two related species, neither of which is native to England: the oriental plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*), found growing in the wild from the Balkans, across SW Asia to Iran, and the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), a fine tree native to eastern North America. However, it is possible that they first met (and produced offspring) in the mid seventeenth century in a garden in Lambeth, just across the Thames from London. The royal gardener and his son, both named John Tradescant, had established their own private collection of exotic plants in this garden and these two species were listed in their records. The London plane is one of the toughest, largest and most pollution-tolerant trees in cultivation and, with its patchwork pattern of peeling bark, it is very beautiful too.

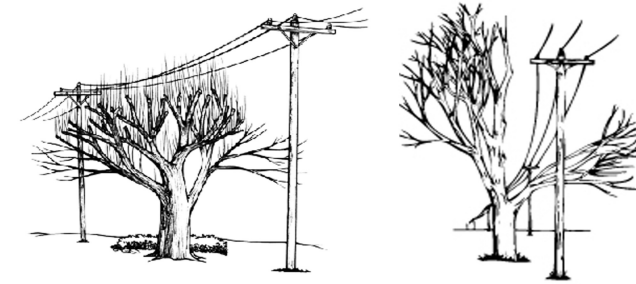
This spring the Village of Cold Spring planted two London Planetrees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) in new or widened tree pits along Main St. Thank you to the two local residents who donated these trees and to our busy Highway Department and volunteers from local business Habitat Revival who teamed up to make the plantings happen.

If you or your business would like to donate a tree or volunteer to help on public tree projects, please contact the village clerk at (845) 265-3611 or [vsclerk@bestweb.net](mailto:vsclerk@bestweb.net).

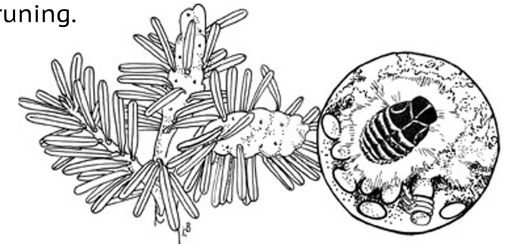
## COMMON STREET TREE CHALLENGES



**Girdling roots**, caused in Cold Spring mainly by restricted rooting space in inadequate tree pits, are one of the biggest threats to our street trees in the Main Street business district. These twisted roots (shown center and right above) will eventually choke and kill the tree as it matures.



**Tree-utility line conflict** is also a big challenge for trees on all the streets of the village. An organized plan of planting the right tree in the right place can minimize the need for drastic unsightly pruning.



Our area has been hit hard by the **Woolly adelgid** Infestation. Introduced in the state in 1985, this pest has decimated NYS standing timber which once had huge Hemlock forests. One only needs to look down from the Dicks castle bridge ( towards West Point ) to see the effects of this scourge. Boscobel also once enjoyed huge A Huge hemlock stand (pruned into a privacy hedge) along their entire RT 9D boundary and protected behind their brick wall.