ARAIYS NEWS

SUMMER NEWS LETTER 2017

ARAIYS DESIGN

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Happy Summer!

You may have noticed an abundance of defoliated or standing dead pine trees in your community. This is most likely the result of the effects of a Southern Pine Beetle infestation. The beetle was first found in Suffolk County in 2014 and it continues to expand its geography. While there appears that there is no way to eradicate the beetle, there are maintenance protocols being developed to reduce the risk. We have been working with the Town of Southampton Environmental Division on a site in Hampton Bays that was heavily impacted to identify and remove infected trees and to develop a plan to steward the forest to prevent further infestation. Please read below for more information. On a happier note, the summer season kicked off on June 10th and 11th with the annual Landscape Pleasures Symposium. The theme revolved around celebrating lifelong commitments to and deep passion for sustained relationships with specific places. The three presenters Page Dickey, Christine Ten Eyck, and R. William Thomas offered insights and knowledge from their unique experiences in horticulture and landscape architecture. Sunday, June 11th was dedicated to visiting four examplary east end gardens.

We here at Araiys Design wish you and your family a happy and healthy summer season.

Best Wishes,

Steve Nieroda, RLA

Senior Associate

Southern Pine Beetle

The southern pine beetle (SPB) is the most destructive bark beetle that infests pine trees in the southern united states. This aggressive tree killer can affect all kinds of pine trees including white pine, red pine, and pitch pine. The insect enters the tree through bark openings and then burrows s-shaped tunnels beneath the bark. This can disrupt trees' absorption of nutrients, killing a tree in two to four months. Most of trees initially fight back by secreting resin to pitch out beetles and slow down the entry of other beetles. However, the trees eventually die as their defense are overwhelmed by mass attack of beetles.

In recent years, the insect has been expanding its way into the northeastern United States, having attacked thousands of trees in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere. The first appeared infested trees by SPB were found in October, 2014 in Suffolk County on long island. It has been widely spread throughout Suffolk County currently. Eradication of the species is not feasible because it has widely spread out in the region and disperse very quickly. Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) primarily focuses on large forest blocks and valuable habitats protection. The major efforts of DEC are cutting infested trees and thinning uninflected tree. Cutting infested trees greatly reduces the SPB population. So far, more than 10,000 trees have been cut in the significant preservation spot. The intention of thinning uninfected trees is to increase the communicating distance of the beetles, which helps disrupting their spread. For more information on DEC's research and efforts toward the suppression of SPB, please refer to DEC official website.

Spotlight: Sunset Green Home, 2016 Green Home of the Year Award Winner: Resilient and Ready

Sunset Green home in the Hamptons is a 21st-century custom home project that won best resilient design in Green Builder Media's home of the year awards. This project also received LEED platinum certification in 2016. The house originally was a charming 1940s cottage, however, it was substantially destroyed by severe hurricane in 2011 and 2012. Learning from that, the owners decided to built a resilient home with the ability to withstand next big storm. The new dwelling house incorporated resiliency approaches, applied high-performance structural products as well as energy-efficient strategies, which achieved a sustainable, resilient, and energy-efficient home building.

The dwelling is adjacent to tidal wetlands and Shinnecock Bay, which is the natural habitat of oyster and eelgrass. Araiys Design created an environmentally sensitive landscape design plan, which introduced a wetland buffer through reclaiming what was previously part of the home's lawn. Through the use of native plants, the vegetated wetland buffer provides the visual interests for clients and improve the sight view looking from water-facing rooms. In addition to aesthetic benefits, the vegetated buffer also supports wildlife habitat, attracting birds and butterflies. Because the buffer is vegetated with native species , maintenance is limited.

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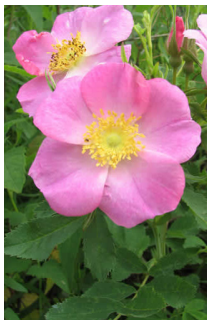
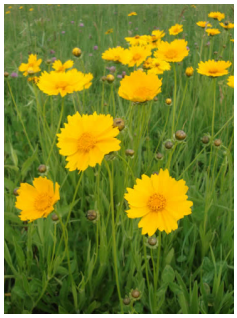
PLANTS OF THE SEASON

Native Plants Of The Season

Common Name: Virginia Rose
Scientific Name: Rosa virginiana

Rosa virginiana, commonly known as Virginia rose, is a bushy shrub and wood perennial that blooms attractive pink flowers in summer. The showy pink flowers are born scattered or in small clusters. Its handsome foliage demonstrates glossy dark green in summer and changes to purplish to red fall color in autumn. The Virgiania rose grows as tall as 4'-6' with erect and upright stems as well as stout thorns. It prefers well-drained soil and performs well in full sun. Tolearant of slat, Virgiania rose is good choice for seaside planting.




Common Name: Lanceleaf Coreopsis
Scientific Name: Coreopsis lanceolata

Coreopsis lanceolata, commonly known as Lanceleaf coreopsis, is a herbaceous perennial which features solitary, golden, and daisy-like flowers in late summer. This plant typically grows as tall as 2 to 3 feet in flower. It thrives in dry to medium moisture but well-drained soil and prefers full sun. It grows well on poor soil and tolerates drought and heat. The Coreopsis lanceolata is a good choice for pollinator garden since it provides nectar that attracts butterflies and honeybees. It is also appropriate for meadows, effective in perennial borders, and native wildflower gardens.

Ornamental Plants Of the Season


Common Name: Feather Reed Grass
Scientific Name: Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karla Foerster'

Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karla Foerster', commonly called Feather reed grass, is a long-blooming and low-maintenance perennial grass. It is known for its upright growth of bright green leaves and attractive feathery plums of pinkish-purple flowers on narrow vertical stalks. The blossom starts from late spring to summer and last through fall until winter snow brings them down. It forms clumps of foliage as tall as 1" to 2" and 3' to 5' with the feathery flowers. It grows best in moist, well-drained, and fertile soils yet exhibits tolerance of drier conditions and compact soil.


Common Name: Russian Sage
Scientific Name: Perovskia atriplicifolia

Perovskia atriplicifolia, commonly known as Russian sag, is a vigorous and well shaped flowering herbaceous perennial and ornamental grasses. It has upright habit and typically reaches 3" to 5" tall. The species is best noted for its graceful blossoms, which extends from July to late October. Dark-blue flowers are tiered in showy and branched panicles creating a attractive lavender-blue cloud of color. It prefers moist, sandy, well-drained soil in full sun but also thrives in any kind of soil including dry, clay, and salty ones. In addition, Perovskia atriplicifolia is extremely resistant to deer.

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