## Recommended Small Street Trees

A short, non-exhaustive list of potential species to use. Many other options exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Native range</th>
<th>Min. cold hardiness zone</th>
<th>Native range</th>
<th>Soil salt tolerance</th>
<th>Aerial salt tolerance</th>
<th>Max height</th>
<th>Max canopy width</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amur chokecherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus maackii</em></td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>45'</td>
<td>35'</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, spring flowers, wildlife value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur maackia</td>
<td><em>Maackia amurensis</em></td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockspur hawthorn</td>
<td><em>Crataegus crus-galli</em></td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>35'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value, susceptible to cedar rust diseases, fireblight, leaf spot, scale and mites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td><em>Malus spp</em></td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>3b*</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>20’</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, spring flowers, wildlife value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern redbud</td>
<td><em>Cercis canadensis</em></td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>4b**</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>35'</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, spring flowers, susceptible to borers, cankers and verticillium wilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green hawthorn</td>
<td><em>Crataegus viridis</em></td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>30’</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value, susceptible to cedar rust diseases, fireblight, leaf spot, scale and mites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironwood</td>
<td><em>Ostrya virginiana</em></td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>40’</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, shade tolerant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese tree lilac</td>
<td><em>Syringa reticulata</em></td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>20’</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking lilac</td>
<td><em>Syringa pekinensis</em></td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td></td>
<td>Showy, fragrant flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td><em>Amelanchier spp</em></td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>25'</td>
<td>25’</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes*

- **Native range**
  - WI: Wisconsin
  - MW: Midwest
  - NA: North America
  - EA: Eurasia

- **Cold hardiness zone**
  - *see second page*

- **Salt tolerances**
  - L: Low
  - M: Medium
  - H: High
  - *see second page*

- **Notes**
  - pH adaptable, spring flowers, wildlife value
  - pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers
  - Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value, susceptible to cedar rust diseases, fireblight, leaf spot, scale and mites
  - pH adaptable, shade tolerant
  - pH adaptable, spring flowers, susceptible to borers, cankers and verticillium wilt
  - pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers

**Caution**

This list identifies trees that may be appropriate along streets. These are harsh environments and cannot support all tree species. Extra care needs to be taken to select trees that will survive and thrive. More information is located on the second page.

Not all circumstances are considered for this list. Be sure to consult multiple sources before deciding on trees, including nurseries and other local experts.

*Cultivar dependent*

**Seed source dependent**
Zones in the United States based on their annual minimum temperatures. Plants grown in those areas must be able to tolerate temperatures down to those levels.

No tree is completely tolerant of salt injury; even salt-tolerant trees have limits on the amount of salt they can accept before they weaken.

There are relatively few salt-tolerant species available. If only tolerant species are planted, urban forests would be even less diverse and be more vulnerable to a single disease or insect pest destroying a high proportion of the trees.

Salt spray can damage trees by depositing salt on stems, buds or foliage. Injury to evergreen trees is apparent in the late winter, while it takes longer to manifest in deciduous trees.

Soil salt damage often occurs along busy roads or sidewalks. This damage can become evident in the summer or even years later. A species that tolerates spray salt will not necessarily tolerate soil salt.

The impact of salt on trees is difficult to fully anticipate. See the notes below to help think through this problem.

Cold hardiness zone sources (left): Zone GIS data from USDA and Oregon State University; species zone data from Cornell University Woody Plants Database and the Morton Arboretum.