

RECOMMENDED LARGE PARK TREES

A short, non-exhaustive list of potential species to plant. Many of the listed trees are less commonly planted, and some may also be appropriate in other urban environments (for example, ironwood is a great park **or** street tree).

Common name	Scientific name	Native range	Min. cold hardiness zone	Fall color / showy flowers	Soil moisture	Max height	Max canopy width	Notes
Black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	WI	5a	Y/N	Wet to dry	50'	30'	High wildlife value, glossy foliage
Canadian hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	WI	3a	N/N	Wet to occasionally dry	70'	35'	High wildlife value, hemlock wooly adelgid may become a pest (not in WI, March 2022)
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	EA	5b	Y/N	Wet to occasionally dry	100'	25'	Fast-growing
Katsura	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	EA	5a	Y/N	Moist to occasionally dry	60'	30'	Sensitive to drought
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	MW	3	N/Y	Moist to occasionally dry	40'	40'	High wildlife value, susceptible to leaf blotch, large nuts
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	WI	4	Y/N	Moist to dry	80'	50'	High wildlife value, large nuts
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	WI	4b	N/N	Wet to occasionally dry	100'	70'	High wildlife value, attractive bark
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	MW	5a	Y/Y	Moist to occasionally dry	90'	65'	Fast-growing
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	WI	3b	Y/N	Moist to occasionally dry	80'	80'	High wildlife value, acorns, does not tolerate high pH or compacted soil

Legend

Native range

WI	Wisconsin
MW	Midwest
NA	North America
EA	Eurasia

Cold hardiness zone

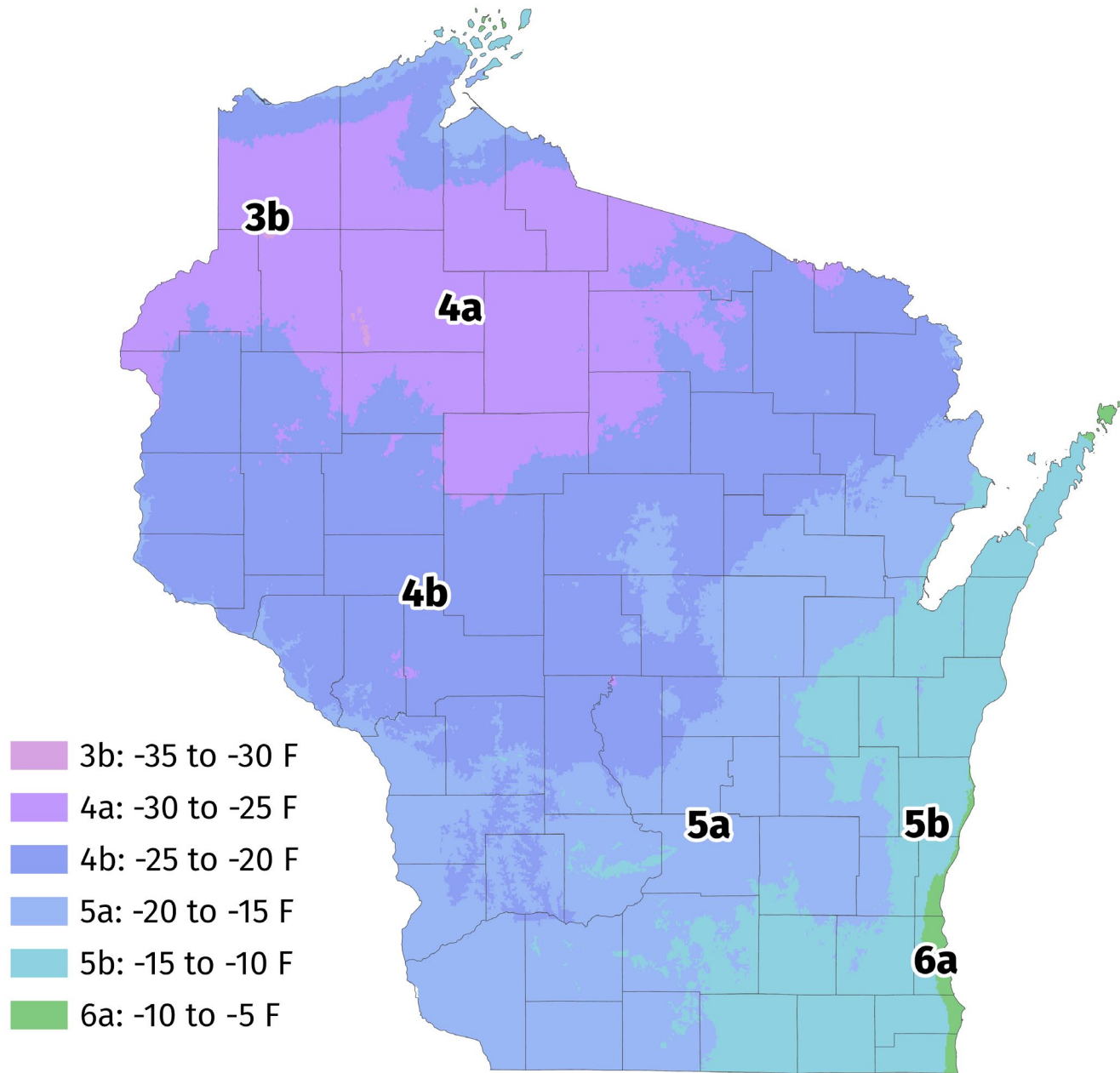
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Caution

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



COLD HARDINESS ZONES



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. Zone data from USDA and Oregon State University reflects updates published in 2023. Species zone data from Cornell University Woody Plants Database and the Morton Arboretum.