

# RECOMMENDED SMALL STREET 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	Soil salt tolerance	Aerial salt tolerance	Max height	Max canopy width	Notes
Amur chokecherry	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	EA	3a	L	M	45'	35'	pH adaptable, spring flowers, wildlife value
Amur maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	EA	4a	M	L	30'	30'	pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers
Cockspur hawthorn <small>-thornless variety-</small>	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> <small>var. inermis</small>	WI	4a	M	H	30'	35'	Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value, susceptible to cedar rust diseases, fireblight, leaf spot, scale and mites
Crabapple <small>-multiple cultivars-</small>	<i>Malus spp</i>	MW	3b*	L	M	20'	20'	pH adaptable, spring flowers, wildlife value
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MW	4b**	L	L	30'	35'	pH adaptable, spring flowers, susceptible to borers, cankers and verticillium wilt
Green hawthorn <small>-Winter King cultivar-</small>	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> <small>'Winter King'</small>	WI	4b	M	H	30'	30'	Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value, susceptible to cedar rust diseases, fireblight, leaf spot, scale and mites
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	WI	3b	L	M	40'	40'	pH adaptable, shade tolerant
Japanese tree lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	EA	3a	H	H	30'	20'	pH adaptable, showy, fragrant flowers
Peking lilac	<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	EA	3b	H	H	20'	15'	Showy, fragrant flowers
Serviceberry <small>-tree form-</small>	<i>Amelanchier spp</i>	WI	3b	Not available	H	25'	25'	Spring flower, fall color, high wildlife value

\*Cultivar dependent

\*\*Seed source dependent

## Legend

### 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\*

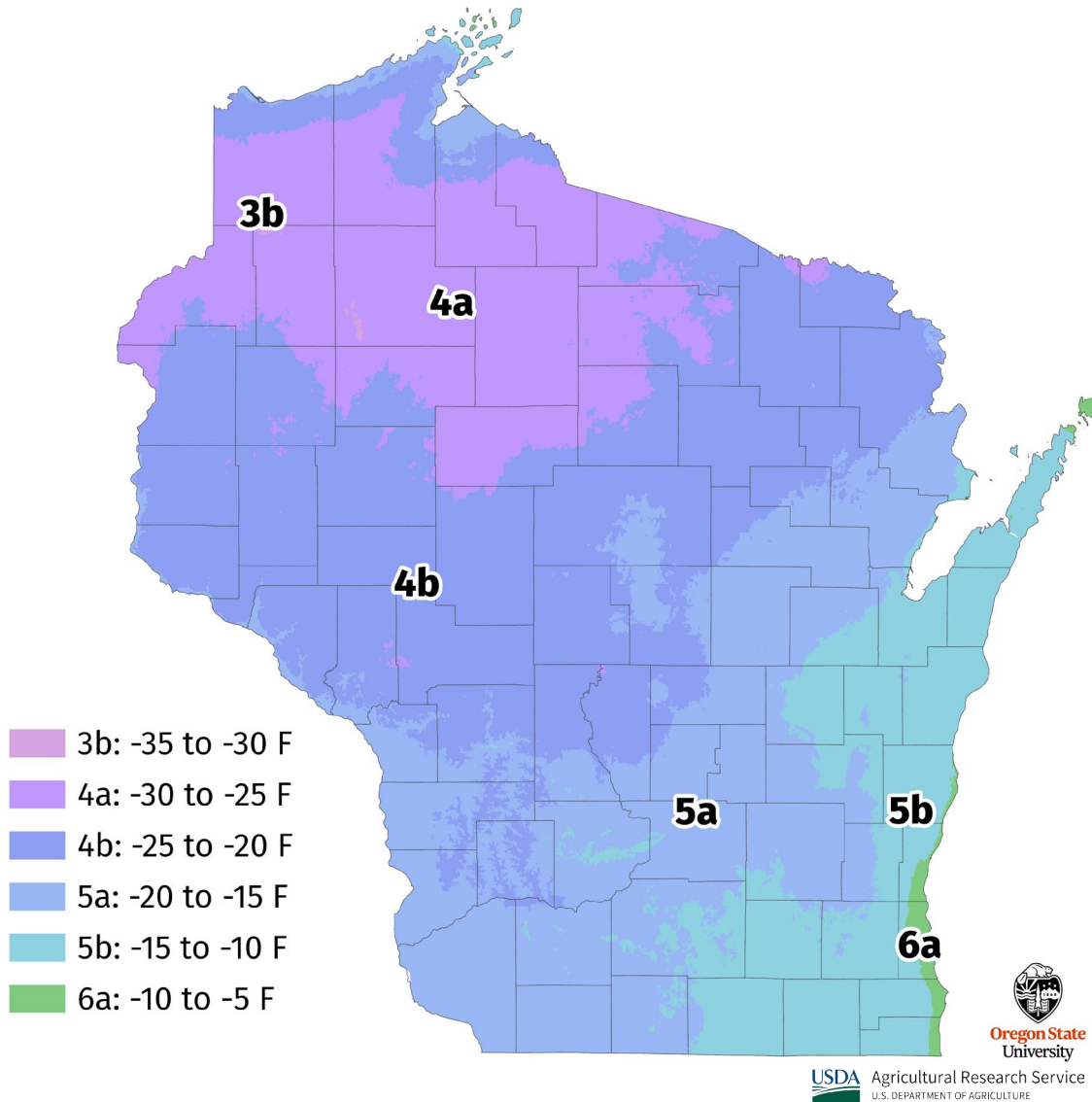
## Caution

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. Consult multiple sources before deciding on 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.

## SOIL & AERIAL SALT TOLERANCE

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

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.

**Salt source (above):** Gary R. Johnson and Ed Sucoff. Minimizing De-Icing Salt Injury to Trees. <http://cues.cfans.umn.edu/old/extpubs/1413salt/DD1413.html>