

Alternative to Ash Trees: Commercially Available Species and Cultivars

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Santamour (1990) established guidelines for tree planting within a community:

Plant no more than 30% of a family: i.e. Aceraceae

Plant no more than 20% of a genus: i.e. Acer × freemanii, Acer rubrum, Acer platanoides, Acer saccharum, etc.

Plant no more than 10% of a species: i.e. Acer platanoides

Large to medium-sized Street/Urban Trees (NOT SUITABLE FOR UNDER POWER LINES)

Acer × freemanii: Freeman maple, Zone 3b-4 (depends on cultivar), native hybrid of red and silver maple, oval to rounded form, ascending branches, 40-60' tall, 35-40' wide, moderate to fast growth rate, yellow, orange to red fall color, smooth, light gray bark when young, red samaras in spring, not fall, adaptable to most soils and pH, some cultivars can get chlorotic at very high pH, tolerant to wet soils, drought and urban conditions, moderate salt tolerance, can get verticillium wilt and leaf hoppers, some cultivars prone to included bark formation and narrow branch crotch angles, dioecious (separate male and female flowers produced on separate plants)

'Celzam' (Celebration®): upright to oval form, 45' tall, 25-30' wide, better branch angles and straight central leader, yellow fall color, fast grower, male, seedless, drought tolerant

'DTR 102' (Autumn Fantasy®): broadly oval form, upright branches, 50' tall, 40' wide, bright to dark red fall color, female, produces seeds

'Indian Summer' or 'Morgan': broadly oval to rounded form, 45' tall, 40' wide, early, bright rosy-red fall color, vigorous, female, produces seeds, very sensitive to flooded soils

'Jeffersred' (Autumn Blaze®): broadly oval form with upright branches, 50' tall, 40' wide, bright orange-red to red fall color that is longer lasting, male, seedless, drought tolerant, tends to develop narrow crotch angles, included bark, and multiple leaders

'Marmo': upright, oval form, 55' tall, 45' wide, early, fair, mottled blend of deep red and green fall color starts at leaf tips and gradually works its way down leaf, good branching with straight central leader, male, seedless, slower grower

'Scarsen' (Scarlet Sentinel®): upright form becoming oval, 40' tall, 20' wide, yellow-orange to orange-red fall color, fast grower, male, seedless

'Sienna' (Sienna Glen®): pyramidal form, 50' tall, 35' wide, rusty orange to burgundy fall color, male, seedless, wider branch angles, from northern seed source, less susceptible to frost crack, hardy to zone 3

Acer miyabei: Miyabei maple, Zone 4a, native to Japan

'Morton' (State Street®), 40' tall, 25' wide, upright, oval form, dark green foliage, late, yellow fall color, corky-looking bark, faster grower, grafted higher up than straight species for street tree clearance, very adaptable to soils and pH, urban tolerant, moderate salt tolerance, not invasive, no pests

Acer saccharum: sugar maple, hardy to zone 3a-5 (depends on cultivar), native to eastern U.S., Canada, and Wisconsin (our state tree), upright, oval to rounded form, 60-75' tall, 35-50' wide, showy, bright yellow to orange-red fall color, prefers a fertile, moist, well-drained soil, will not tolerate heavy clay, poorly drained, or dry soils, sensitive to drought, salt and air pollution, susceptible to leaf tatter and leaf scorch, verticillium wilt, basal rot, girdling roots, leaf hoppers

Commemoration®: oval to rounded, dense form, 50' tall, 35' wide, thick, glossy, dark green leaves, yellow-orange to red fall color, vigorous, faster grower, resistant to leaf tatter

Legacy®: oval to rounded, dense form, 50' tall, 35' wide, glossy, thick, dark green leaves, later reddish-orange to red fall color or none, leaf scorch and leaf tatter resistant, faster grower, heat tolerant,

'Morton' (Cresendo™): broadly oval form, 45' tall, 40' wide, orange-red to red fall color, heat tolerant

'PNI 0285' (Green Mountain®): broadly oval form, 45-50' tall, 35' wide, reddish-orange to red fall color, leathery leaves less subject to leaf scorch, faster growing, more heat tolerant

Acer 'Warrenred': Pacific Sunset®: zone 4b, hybrid of Norway and Shantung maples, upright, oval to spreading form, good branching, 30-40' tall, 20-25' wide, glossy leaves, late yellow to bright orange-red fall color, heat, drought, and urban tolerant

Celtis occidentalis: common hackberry, zone 3b, native to eastern and central U.S., Canada, and Wisconsin, vase-shaped when young becoming rounded with drooping branches, moderate to fast growth rate, 50-70' tall, 40-60' wide, corky, warty looking bark, small, pea-sized, purplish-black fruit in fall, adaptable to most soils and pH, tolerates dry, sandy, rocky, and compact, heavy clay soils, slow to establish, plant in spring, drought, urban, wind, and wet soils tolerant, but sensitive to salt, susceptible to hackberry nipple gall on leaves, witches' brooming of twigs, resistant to DED, sensitive to Dicamba herbicides used near tree, branches tend to break in storms, prone to included bark formation, need to train to develop good branch structure

'Chicagoland': broad pyramidal form with upright branches, 55' tall, 40' wide, forms a straight central leader, rich green leaves, yellow fall color, warty bark

'Windy Village': upright, spreading form, straight, central leader, fast grower

Corylus colurna: Turkish filbert, hardy to zone 4b, native to southeastern Europe and western Asia, broad, pyramidal form, formal looking even with age, dense, coarse texture, 40-50' tall, 20-25' wide, no fall color, scaly to corky, gray-brown bark, long, pendulous catkins in early spring are showy, may produce nuts, difficult to transplant, heat, urban, and drought tolerant, once established, sensitive to salt

Ginkgo biloba: ginkgo, maidenhair tree, hardy to zone 4b, native to eastern China, living fossil, found in fossil records dating back 150 million years ago, deciduous gymnosperm, pyramidal when young, becoming wide spreading with age to upright, slow grower, 50-80' tall, 30-60' wide, very interesting, fan-shaped leaves, golden-yellow fall color, dioecious (separate male and female flowers produced on separate plants), female trees produce smelly, messy fruit, but not until 20 years old, so plant male cultivars only, tolerant to most soils and pH, prefers a sandy, deep soil, difficult to transplant, plant in spring, heat, salt, urban, and drought tolerant, no pests

'Autumn Gold': broadly pyramidal, symmetrical form, 45' tall, 35' wide, golden yellow fall color, male, no fruit, good, uniform branching

'Magyar': upright form, 50' tall, 30' wide, bright yellow fall color, male, no fruit

'PNI 22720' (Princeton Sentry®): narrow pyramidal, upright form, 50' tall, 20-30' wide, bright yellow fall color, male, no fruit

Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis: thornless honeylocust, hardy to zone 4a, native to central U.S. and southern Wisconsin (thorny type native, not var. *inermis*), fine texture, fast growing, vase-shaped form becoming flat-topped, spreading branches, open, 50-70' tall, 40-50' wide, early, bright golden-yellow fall color, no thorns, dioecious (separate male and female flowers produced on separate plants), female plants produce long, twisted, black pods that make a slippery, litter mess, tolerant to most soils and pH, tolerant to compacted, heavy clay soil, drought, salt, and urban tolerant, tolerant to periodic flooding, susceptible to leaf hoppers, plant bug, cankers, sunscald on trunk, high maintenance pruning, tends to develop co-dominant branches, can break in storms

'Impcole' (Imperial®): rounded form, symmetrical, wide-spreading, with good branching, 35' tall, 35' wide, seedless but can throw a few pods, susceptible to leaf hoppers and plant bug

'Moraine': uniform, rounded crown with vase-shaped branching, male, no pods, older cultivar

'PNI 2835' (Shademaster®): vase-shaped to rounded, irregular form, 45' tall, 35' wide, uniform, ascending branches, occasionally, some trees may produce pods

'Skycole' (Skyline®): broadly pyramidal form, ascending branches with wider crotch angles, 45' tall, 35' wide, develops a strong, central leader better than any other cultivar, male, no pods, bright golden yellow fall color

Gymnocladus dioica: Kentucky coffeetree, hardy to zone 4a, native to central U.S., southern Ontario, and Wisconsin (scattered distribution), vase-shaped form with upright branches becoming irregular and open, 50-75' tall, 40-50' wide, slow to moderate grower, coarse texture in winter with sparse branching when young, lacy texture when in leaf, yellow fall color, large, bluish-green leaves, ashy-gray, deeply furrowed bark with exfoliating plates, dioecious (separate male and female flowers produced on separate plants), females produce thick, sausage-like, pendulous pods, that can be a litter problem along with the leaf rachis in fall, adaptable to most soils and pH, slow to establish, tolerates compacted, heavy clay soil, salt, drought, periodic flooding, and urban conditions, no pests, can look a bit "gauntly" when young due to sparse branching

'Espresso': oval to vase-shaped form with arching branches, 50' tall, 35' wide, large, blue-green leaves, yellowish fall color, male, no pods, newer cultivar

***Phellodendron amurense* 'Macho'**: Macho Amur corktree, hardy to zone 3b, native to northern China and Japan, broadly vase-shape, upright form, 40' tall, 30' wide, ascending branches, thick, dark green leaves, yellowish-green fall color, male, no fruit, corky bark when older, adaptable to most soils and pH, slow to establish, urban tolerant, moderate salt tolerance, no pests, shallow roots, low branching, avoid female trees as they produce invasive seeds

***Phellodendron lavalleyi* 'Longenecker'**: EyestopperTM Lavalley corktree, hardy to zone 4b, native to Japan, upright, wide spreading form, 40' tall, 35' wide, bright yellow fall color, male, no fruit, corky bark when older, same culture as Amur corktree

***Phellodendron sachalinense* 'His Majesty'**: His Majesty Sakhalin corktree, hardy to zone 3b, native to Korea, northern Japan, and western China, broadly vase-shaped to rounded, open form, 35-40' tall, 35' wide, yellow fall color, male, no fruit, same culture as Amur corktree

***Sweating**: Most bare root oaks require sweating before planting to break bud. This involves dormant tree liners laid down and covered with wet packing material such as straw, shingle tow, and covered with a sheet of plastic. This should be done indoors, if possible, or in the shade. Temperatures should be between 45-70°F with high humidity (under plastic). Once the buds have begun to swell, usually within a few days, but usually not more than a week, the trees are ready to be lined out. The key to success is after the sweating process. Delay planting of oaks until the weather is warmer and humid (May) for better success after the sweating process. This is critical for success of sweated oak liners. Oaks are best transplanted in spring, rather than fall. It is best to move oaks at 2-2 1/2" caliper or lower, rather than bigger caliper as transplant shock reduces chances for survival. Other species that benefit from the sweating process include: birch, especially river birch, hawthorns, hackberry, ironwood (*Ostrya*), and redbud

Quercus bicolor: swamp white oak, hardy to zone 4a, native to eastern U.S. and Wisconsin, pyramidal when young, becoming broad, rounded, wide-spreading with age, 50-60' tall, 50-60' wide, slow to moderate growth rate, easier to transplant than bur oak, prefers acidic to neutral pH, but will tolerate a bit higher, but at very high pH, it will get chlorotic, adaptable to most soils including heavy clay, tolerant to wet soil, drought, and urban conditions

Quercus macrocarpa: bur oak, hardy to zone 3a, native to eastern and Midwestern U.S. and Wisconsin, pyramidal when young, becoming very wide-spreading, rounded, 70-80' tall, 60-80' wide, slow growing, coarse texture, deeply furrowed bark, no fall color, adaptable to most soils and pH, drought and urban tolerant, difficult to transplant

Quercus muehlenbergii: chinkapin oak, hardy to zone 4b, native to eastern and Midwestern U.S. and Wisconsin, wide-spreading, rounded, open form, 40-60' tall, 50-60' wide, yellow to orangish-brown fall color, ashy-gray, flaky bark, adaptable to most soils and pH, difficult to transplant, drought and urban tolerant

Quercus robur: English oak, hardy to zone 5a, native to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, oval to rounded form, short trunk, slow to moderate growth rate, 40-60' tall, 40-50' wide, no fall color, smaller leaves than other oaks, deeply furrowed bark, adaptable to most soils and pH, does not like compacted soils, urban tolerant, susceptible to powdery mildew, especially fastigate forms, two-lined chestnut borer, scale, basal canker

'Pyramich' (Skymaster[®]): hardy to zone 5, narrow when young becoming pyramidal, 50' tall, 25' wide, straight central leader, good branch crotch angles, fast grower, may be a hybrid as it is vigorous

Quercus* × *schuettei: swamp bur oak, hybrid of *Q. bicolor* × *Q. macrocarpa*, broad, rounded form, 75' tall, 70' wide, faster growing, better tolerance to high pH and easier to transplant, may be susceptible to leaf/twig galls, zone 3b

Taxodium distichum: baldcypress, northern provenance is critical, hardy to zone 4b, pyramidal form with straight terminal leader, 50-70' tall, 25-35' wide, fine texture, native to southeastern and south-central U.S. into southern IL, mainly in swamps, needs training in nursery or it grows like a large bush, deciduous gymnosperm, feathery, soft, bright green leaves, with rusty-brown to orangish-bronze fall color, reddish-brown to grayish, fibrous, shreddy bark, does not form "knees" in urban conditions, only if grown near water, adaptable to most soils, prefers slightly acidic to neutral soils, can get chlorotic at very high pH, easy to transplant, heat, drought, salt, wet soil, and urban tolerant, few, if any pests

'Mickelson' (Shawnee Brave®): narrowly pyramidal form, 55' tall, 20' wide, richer green leaves, more upright form

Tilia americana: American linden, basswood, hardy to zone 3a, native to northeast and central U.S., Canada, and Wisconsin, pyramidal when young becoming upright-oval with age, 60-80' tall, 40-50' wide, fragrant, pale yellow flowers in early summer, small nutlet fruit attached to bract, large, heart-shaped leaves, prefers a deep, fertile soil, pH adaptable, easy to transplant, tolerant to wetter soils, sensitive to salt and air pollution, susceptible to Japanese beetle, linden borer, gypsy moth, basal and stem rots, sunscald on bark, tends to sucker at base, can break in storms, prone to included bark formation and narrow, branch crotch angles, girdling roots

'Boulevard': narrowly pyramidal form, 50' tall, 25' wide, ascending branches, yellow fall color

'Lincoln': pyramidal, compact, dense form, 40' tall, 25' wide, upright branches, dark green leaves, yellow fall color

'Mcksentry' (American Sentry™): symmetrical, pyramidal form with straight central leader, 45' tall, 30' wide, better branch angles, lighter gray bark, yellow fall color

***Tilia* × *flavescens* 'Glenleven'**: Glenleven linden, hardy to zone 4, hybrid of *T. americana* × *T. cordata*, pyramidal form, 50' tall, 30' wide, yellowish fall color, better branching, more open, larger leaves, faster growing, straight trunk and leader

***Tilia* 'Redmond'**: Redmond linden, hardy to zone 4, hybrid of *T. americana* × *T. × euchlora*, pyramidal to oval form, upright branches with terminal leader above the foliage, reddish stems and buds, can sucker at base, 50-70' tall, 30-40' wide, fragrant, pale yellow flowers in early summer, small nutlet fruit attached to bract, large, heart-shaped leaves

Tilia tomentosa: silver linden, hardy to zone 4b, native to southeastern Europe and western Asia, broad pyramidal form becoming upright-oval, formal looking, dark green leaves with silvery-white undersides, pale yellow flowers in summer, small nutlet fruit attached to a bract, no fall color, prefers a deep, fertile soil, but is adaptable, pH adaptable, easy to transplant, more heat, drought, and urban tolerant than other lindens, does not tolerate poorly-drained, compacted soils, same pests as American linden

'Wandell' (Sterling®): broadly pyramidal form, 45' tall, 35' wide, green leaves with silvery undersides, yellowish fall color, prone to included bark formation

***Ulmus* hybrids:** hybrid elms, most are hardy to zone 4-5, all Dutch elm disease resistant, needs pruning in nursery to develop good form, adaptable to most soils and pH, tolerant to compacted, heavy clay soils, moderate salt tolerance, drought, urban, and air pollution tolerant

'Cathedral' (UW-Madison intro): hybrid of *U. japonica* × *U. pumila*, broadly vase-shaped, spreading form, 40-50' tall, 40-60' wide, prone to elm leaf beetle, zone 4

'Homestead' (from U.S. National Arboretum): hybrid of *U. pumila* × (*U.* × *hollandica* × *U. carpinifolia*), upright, narrow to oval form, 55' tall, 35' wide, upright, arching branches, prone to elm leaf beetle, fast growing, Zone 4b

'Morton' (Accolade®) (from Morton Arboretum): hybrid of *U. japonica* × *U. wilsoniana*, vase-shaped form with arching branches, 70' tall, 60' wide, resistant to elm leaf beetle, vigorous, resistant to elm leaf beetle, dark green, glossy leaves, zone 4

'New Horizon' (UW-Madison intro): hybrid of *U. japonica* × *U. pumila*, upright, compact form, 50' tall, 25' wide, dark green leaves, wide crotch angles, susceptible to verticillium wilt, zone 3b

***Ulmus japonica* 'Discovery':** Discovery Japanese elm, hardy to zone 3, native to Japan and Asia, upright, vase-shape, compact form, 35-40' tall, 35-40' wide, resistant to DED and elm leaf beetle, yellow fall color

***Ulmus wilsoniana* 'Prospector'** Prospector elm (from U.S. National Arboretum): hardy to zone 4, dense, broad, vase-shaped form, slightly pendulous branches, 40' tall, 30' wide, resistant to elm leaf beetle, DED, and phloem necrosis, deep green, glossy leaves, yellow fall color

Small Urban Area or Street Trees (NOT SUITABLE FOR UNDER POWER LINES)

Acer tataricum: Tatarian maple, Zone 3a, native to southeastern Europe and central Asia, invasive, do not plant near any natural areas, single or multi-stemmed, upright form, 25' tall, 20' wide, yellow to reddish-brown fall color, pinkish-red samaras in summer changing to brown in fall, adaptable to most soils and pH, easy to transplant, drought, salt, and urban tolerant, very susceptible to verticillium wilt

Acer tataricum* subsp. *ginnala: Amur maple, Zone 3a, native to China, Manchuria, and Japan, very invasive, do not plant near any natural areas, multi-stemmed, rounded form, low branches, 15-18' tall and wide (smaller cultivars are available), dagger-shaped leaves, orange to bright red fall color, red samaras in summer turn brown in fall, adaptable to most soils and pH, easy to transplant, drought, salt, and urban tolerant, very susceptible to verticillium wilt

'Compactum' or 'Bailey Compact': dense, compact, rounded, shrubby form, 6-8' tall, 6-8' wide, slower grower, orange to scarlet fall color

'Flame': multi-stemmed, spreading, irregular form, 15-20' tall, 20-25' wide, bright orange-red to deep red fall color

Acer truncatum: Shantung maple, Zone 3b, use a northern provenance (seed source), native to northern China, Russia, Korea, and Japan, broad-rounded, dense, symmetrical form, 20-30' tall, 20-30' wide, yellowish-orange to purple fall color, star-shaped leaves, adaptable to most soils and pH, drought, salt, heat and urban tolerant, no pest problems, harder to find, but worth trying

Amelanchier* × *grandiflora: apple serviceberry, hardy to zone 3a, native hybrid of downy and Allegheny serviceberry, multi or single-stemmed tree to large shrub, upright to irregular form, no suckers, 15-30' tall, 15-25' wide, produces bronze to purplish-red, fuzzy leaves in spring that turn smooth and green, white flowers in early spring, edible fruit in June, smooth, gray bark, yellowish-orange to red fall color, can develop chlorosis at high pH, prefers loamy soil, does poorly in poorly drained soils, difficult to transplant, plant in spring

'Autumn Brilliance': upright, spreading form, 20-25' tall, 15' wide, orange-red fall color, leaf spot resistant, multi-stemmed

'Cole's Select': upright, spreading form, 15-20' tall, 15' wide, multi-stemmed, orange-red fall color, leaf spot resistant, thicker, glossier leaf

'Forest Prince': oval form, 20' tall, 15' wide, red-orange fall color

'Princess Diana': wide spreading form, 15-20' tall, 15' wide, multi-stemmed, red-orange fall color, leaf spot resistant

'Robin Hill': upright, open form, 20-30' tall, 15-20' wide, flowers pink in bud open to pale pink fading to white, red fall color, single-stemmed

Amelanchier laevis: Allegheny serviceberry, hardy to zone 4a, native to eastern and central U.S., Canada, and Wisconsin, upright form, single or multi-stemmed tree, 15-25' tall, 15-20' wide, can sucker, produces white flowers in early spring, bronze to purplish-red new leaves in spring that turn green, edible fruit in June, orange to reddish-bronze fall color, prefers moist, loamy soils, does poorly in poorly drained soils, difficult to transplant, plant in spring

Cumulus®: upright, open form, 20-30' tall, 15' wide, orange-red fall color, minimal suckering, single-stemmed

'Snowcloud': upright, oval form, 25' tall, 15' wide, scarlet fall color, single-stemmed

Cornus mas: Cornelian cherry dogwood (more of a boulevard tree), hardy to zone 4b, native to Europe and western Asia, bright yellow flowers in early spring, long lasting, fruit is in summer and is bright red changing to dark purple and becoming edible, but tart, adaptable to most soils, but prefers rich soils, pH adaptable, easy to transplant, tolerates partial shade, straight species is sensitive to drought, but cultivars are more tolerant, sensitive to salt, no pest problems, hardy to zone 4b

'Golden Glory': narrow, upright form, 20-25' tall, 10' wide, much better form and darker green, glossy, thicker leaves, more flowers and fruit, good substitute to invasive tall hedge buckthorn!

'Pyramidalis': upright, pyramidal to upright form, 20' tall, 10-15' wide, dark green leaves

Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis: thornless cockspur hawthorn, hardy to zone 4a, native to eastern and central U.S., Canada, and Wisconsin, multi-stemmed tree, broad, spreading, horizontal, low branches, flat-topped crown, 20-30' tall, 20-35' wide, adaptable to most soils and pH, difficult to transplant, plant in spring, drought, salt, and urban tolerant, susceptible to cedar quince rust (on fruit) or cedar hawthorn rust (leaves), this variety has no thorns, white flowers in late spring, deep red fruit in early to mid fall that drops creating a litter problem, bronzish-orange to reddish fall color, dark green, leathery, spoon-shaped leaves

'Cruzam' (Crusader®): rounded form, 15' tall, 15' wide, thornless, bright red fruit, orange fall color

Crataegus phaenopyrum: Washington hawthorn, hardy to zone 4b, native to eastern U.S. and Canada, multi-stemmed tree, vase-shaped to broadly oval form, horizontal, low branches, 20-30' tall, 20-25' wide, adaptable to most soils and pH, difficult to transplant, plant in spring, tolerant to poor, sandy soils, drought and urban tolerant, moderate salt tolerance, susceptible to cedar quince rust (on fruit) or cedar hawthorn rust (leaves), has long, sharp thorns, white flowers in late spring to early summer, showy, persistent, glossy, bright-orange-red fruit fall to winter

Crataegus viridis 'Winter King': Winter King hawthorn, hardy to 4b, native to eastern U.S., vase-shaped to rounded, wide-spreading form, horizontal, low branches, adaptable to most soils and pH, difficult to transplant, plant in spring, drought and urban tolerant, moderate salt tolerance, less susceptible to cedar hawthorn rust but can get cedar quince rust on fruit, white flowers in late spring, very showy, bright orange-red, persistent fruit from mid fall to winter, silvery-gray bark that exfoliates on the trunk revealing orange inner bark, has few if any thorns, yellowish-purple fall color

Maackia amurensis: Amur maackia, hardy to zone 4a, native to Manchuria, vase-shaped to rounded form, upright, arching branches, 20-30' tall, 20-30' wide, slow grower, silvery and fuzzy leaves in spring turn olive-green and smooth, coppery-green to bronzish-brown, slightly exfoliating bark, off-white flowers in summer, small pods in fall, tolerant to most soils and pH, roots fix atmospheric N, tolerant to poor, infertile soils, urban and salt tolerant, prone to included bark formation, needs pruning when young, no pests, not invasive

'Starburst': upright, vase-shaped form with rounded crown, 25-30' tall, 20' wide, dark green leaves

Summertime®: upright, rounded form, 18-20' tall, 12-15' wide, white flowers in summer

Malus spp.: flowering crabapple, most are hardy to zone 4a and are hybrids with parents originating from Asia, Europe and U.S., size and form are quite variable, adaptable to most soils and pH, prefers low nitrogen to decrease disease susceptibility, drought and urban tolerant, apple scab resistant species and cultivars listed below and have smaller fruit, some cultivars prone to suckering and watersprouts on branches

White Flowers/Red Fruit

'Adirondack': narrow, upright form, 18' tall, 10' wide, persistent fruit

'Jewelcole' (Red Jewel®): upright, pyramidal form, 15' tall, 12' wide, persistent fruit, can get fireblight

'Sutyzam' (Sugar Tyme®): upright, spreading, oval form, 18' tall, 15' wide, persistent fruit

Malus baccata 'Jackii': Jackii crabapple, hardy to zone 3, rounded form, 20' tall, 20' wide, glossy leaves, zone 3

Malus × zumi var. calocarpa: redbud crabapple, rounded, spreading form, 20' tall, 24' wide, persistent fruit

White Flowers/Yellow Fruit

'Bob White': dense, rounded form, 20' tall, 20' wide, persistent fruit, but is a watersprouter

'Hargozam' (Harvest Gold®): upright, oval form, 22' tall, 18' wide, persistent fruit, may get some scab

'Ormiston Roy': broad, rounded form, 20-25' tall, 25' wide, furrowed, orangish bark, yellow fruit with a rosy blush turn orange-brown after a hard frost

Pink or Reddish Flowers/Red to Purplish-Red Fruit

'Prairifire': upright, spreading to rounded form, 20' tall, 20' wide, slower growing, purple leaves become reddish-green

'Purple Prince': rounded form, 20' tall, 20' wide, purple leaves become bronzy-green, persistent fruit

Prunus sargentii: Sargent cherry, hardy to zone 4b, native to Japan, oval to vase-shaped form, 25-35' tall, 20-30' wide, showy, single, pink flowers in clusters in early spring, small, purplish-black fruit in summer, bronze to orange-red fall color, reddish-gray to chestnut-brown, polished bark, adaptable to most soils and pH, does not tolerate compacted, heavy-clay soils, plant in spring, likes roots kept cool, must have good drainage, resistant to black knot, may form included bark

'Columnaris': narrow, columnar to narrow, vase-shape form, 25-35' tall, 15' wide, orange to orange-red fall color

***Prunus* 'Accolade'**: Accolade cherry (hybrid with *P. sargentii* and *P. subhirtella*), hardy to zone 4b, 20-25' tall, 20-25' wide, horizontal branching with vase-shaped form, semi-double, early, pink flowers in drooping clusters before the leaves in early spring, no fruit, golden to orange fall color

Pyrus calleryana: callery pear, hardy to zone 4b, native to China and Korea, upright, pyramidal to oval form, 25-35' tall, 20-30' wide, adaptable to most soils and pH, drought, urban, and salt tolerant, can get fireblight, fast grower, dark green, glossy, leathery leaves, late, reddish-orange to purple fall color, white flowers in mid-spring, small, brown, rounded fruit

'Autumn Blaze': rounded form, 30' tall, 25' wide, earlier, bright red to purplish fall color, wide crotch angles, less prone to included bark formation

'Capital': narrow, columnar form, 30' tall, 12' wide, reddish-purple fall color, susceptible to limb breakage in storms, susceptible to fireblight, zone 5

'Cleveland Select' or 'Glenn's Form' (Chanticleer®): formal, upright, narrowly pyramidal form, 25-30' tall, 15' wide, late orangish to reddish fall color, not as good as other cultivars for fall color, rarely produces fruit

Syringa pekinensis: Peking lilac, hardy to zone 4a, native to northern China, loose, rounded form, 20-25' tall, 15-20' wide, moderate to fast grower, no fall color, reddish-brown, shiny bark, creamy-white, large flowers in early summer that do not smell like lilacs but rather like a privet, tends to flower heavily every other year, adaptable to most soils and pH, easy to transplant, salt and urban tolerant, susceptible to bacterial blight and verticillium wilt, resistant to mildew

Syringa reticulata: Japanese tree lilac, hardy to zone 3a, native to Japan and Manchuria, upright with a rounded to oval form, 20-25' tall, 15-20' wide, no fall color to yellowish, reddish-brown, shiny bark, creamy-white, large flowers in early summer that do not smell like lilacs but rather like a privet, tends to flower heavily every other year, adaptable to most soils and pH, easy to transplant, salt and urban tolerant, susceptible to bacterial blight and verticillium wilt, resistant to mildew

'Elliott' (Snowcap™): upright, more compact form, 15-20' tall 10-12' wide, uniform branching, thick, dark green leaves, good form

'Ivory Silk': over used, upright, spreading becoming oval to rounded, 20' tall, 15' wide, susceptible to bacterial blight

'Summer Snow': broad, rounded, compact form, 20' tall, 15' wide, good form, glossy, dark green leaves

'Williamette' (Ivory Pillar™): upright, pyramidal, narrower form, 20-25' tall, 10-15' wide

Midwest wholesale nursery sources used in this guide (does not imply endorsement by the author of nurseries named, or criticism of similar nurseries not mentioned)

Bailey Nurseries: St. Paul, Minnesota, www.baileynurseries.com, (800) 829-8898

Beaver Creek Nursery: Poplar Grove, Illinois, www.beavercreeknursery.com, (815) 737-8758

Johnson's Nursery: Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, www.johnsonsnursery.com, (262) 252-4980

Mariani Nurseries: Kenosha, Wisconsin, (866) 627-4264

McKay Nursery: Waterloo, Wisconsin, www.mckaynursery.com, (920) 478-2121

Silver Creek Nurseries: Manitowoc, Wisconsin, (920) 684-6267

U.S.D.A. Cold Hardiness Zones

Zone 3a (cold hardy to -35 to -40°F): northwestern Wisconsin

Zone 3b (cold hardy to -30 to -35°F): most of northern Wisconsin

Zone 4a (cold hardy to -25 to -30°F): northern central and extreme northwestern Wisconsin

Zone 4b (cold hardy to -20 to -25°F): southwestern and central Wisconsin and along shore of Lake Superior

Zone 5a (cold hardy to -15 to -20°F): southeastern and eastern Wisconsin up to Door County and Madison near the lakes

Zone 5b (cold hardy to -10 to -15°F): Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha areas near Lake Michigan

