

- 1 **Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)
Native to China. Thought to be extinct, discovered by botanists in 1941. One of the few deciduous conifers. Reaches 115’.
- 2 **Lacebark Pine** (*Pinus bungeana*)
Native to China. A multi-trunked conifer known for its beautiful exfoliating bark in patches of white, gray, green, and brown. Reaches 50’.
- 3 **Yellowwood** (*Cladrastis kentukea*)
Native to the southeastern U.S. Has gorgeous cascading white flowers in spring, and smooth gray bark. Wood is bright yellow when cut. Reaches 50’.
- 4 **Cedar of Lebanon** (*Cedrus libani*)
Native to Asia Minor. An evergreen with a distinctive flat-topped silhouette at maturity. Known for its biblical associations. Reaches 60’.
- 5 **Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
Native to the eastern U.S. and Mexico. Recognizable by its star-shaped leaf, spiky fruit, and orange to purple fall color. Reaches 75’.
- 6 **Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*)
Native to Scandinavia. An evergreen with striking horizontal and pendulous branches. Reaches 60’.
- 7 **Amur Corktree** (*Phellodendron amurense*)
Native to China. Distinguished by a thick, corky bark and compound leaves. Invasive in Rhode Island woodlands. Reaches 45’.
- 8 **Sophora** (*Styphnolobium japonicum*)
Native to eastern Asia. Flowers in July, and bears pea-green clusters of dangling pods in late summer and fall. Reaches 70’.
- 9 **Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
Native to the eastern U.S. Extremely tall, the tree has a uniquely shaped, flat-topped leaf. The orange and green flowers drop to the ground. Reaches 90’.
- 10 **Paper Birch** (*Betula papyrifera*)
Nicknamed the “Diving Birch.” Native to northeastern North America. The classic white bark was used to make canoes. Reaches 70’.

- 11 **Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*)
“Veteran’s Grove.” Native to eastern North America. A grouping of 27 trees planted in a star pattern as part of a Civil War monument in 1900. Classic, New England tree with orange fall color. Reaches 75’.
- 12 **Hardy Rubber Tree** (*Eucommia ulmoides*)
Native to China. Widely cultivated in China for its bark, the leaves exhibit strands of latex when torn. Reaches 60’.
- 13 **White Oak** (*Quercus alba*)
Native to eastern North America. Grand tree when grown in the open landscape. Wood uses include ship building and cabinet making. Reaches 80’.
- 14 **Black Oak** (*Quercus velutina*)
Native to eastern North America. Common in Rhode Island forests, the tree can grow to majestic size in the open. Reaches 75’.
- 15 **Kwanzan Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata ‘Kwanzan’*)
Native to East Asia. Known for its show of pink, double flowers in May. Reaches 40’.
- 16 **Purple Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica ‘Atropunicea’*)
Native to Europe. Massive, spreading tree known for its smooth, elephant hide-like bark. Reaches 60’.
- 17 **Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*)
Native to China. The species dates back 270 million years. Unique, fan-shaped leaves that turn yellow in fall. Reaches 80’.
- 18 **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*)
Native to north central U.S. Popular tree with pyramidal shape and pendulous lower branches. Reaches 70’.
- 19 **River Birch Allee** (*Betula nigra*)
Native to eastern U.S. Usually multi-stemmed, the peeling bark is favored for its cinnamon color. Loves to grow along river banks. Reaches 80’.
- 20 **English Yew** (*Taxus baccata*)
Nicknamed the “Cliffhanger Yew” due to its prominence over the park path. Native to Europe and western Asia. An evergreen shrub, can grow immense if left unpruned. Reaches 50’.

- 21 **American Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*)
Nicknamed the “Betsey Williams Sycamore.” Native to eastern U.S. The most famous tree in Rhode Island. Recognized by its mottled, exfoliating bark and huge, spreading form. Estimates date this tree to about 1860. About 100’ tall.
- 22 **Crabapple Grove** (*Malus*)
Next to the Betsey Williams cottage, the grove is meant to evoke the farmland that existed before the park’s creation. Pink flowers in spring. Reaches 25’.
- 23 **Weeping Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica ‘Pendula’*)
Dense branches droop to the ground, forming a playful interior space enjoyed by children. Reaches 25’.
- 24 **Scarlet Oak** (*Quercus coccinea*)
Native to central and eastern U.S. This massive tree behind the Museum of Natural History has a beautiful display of red fall foliage. Reaches 100’.

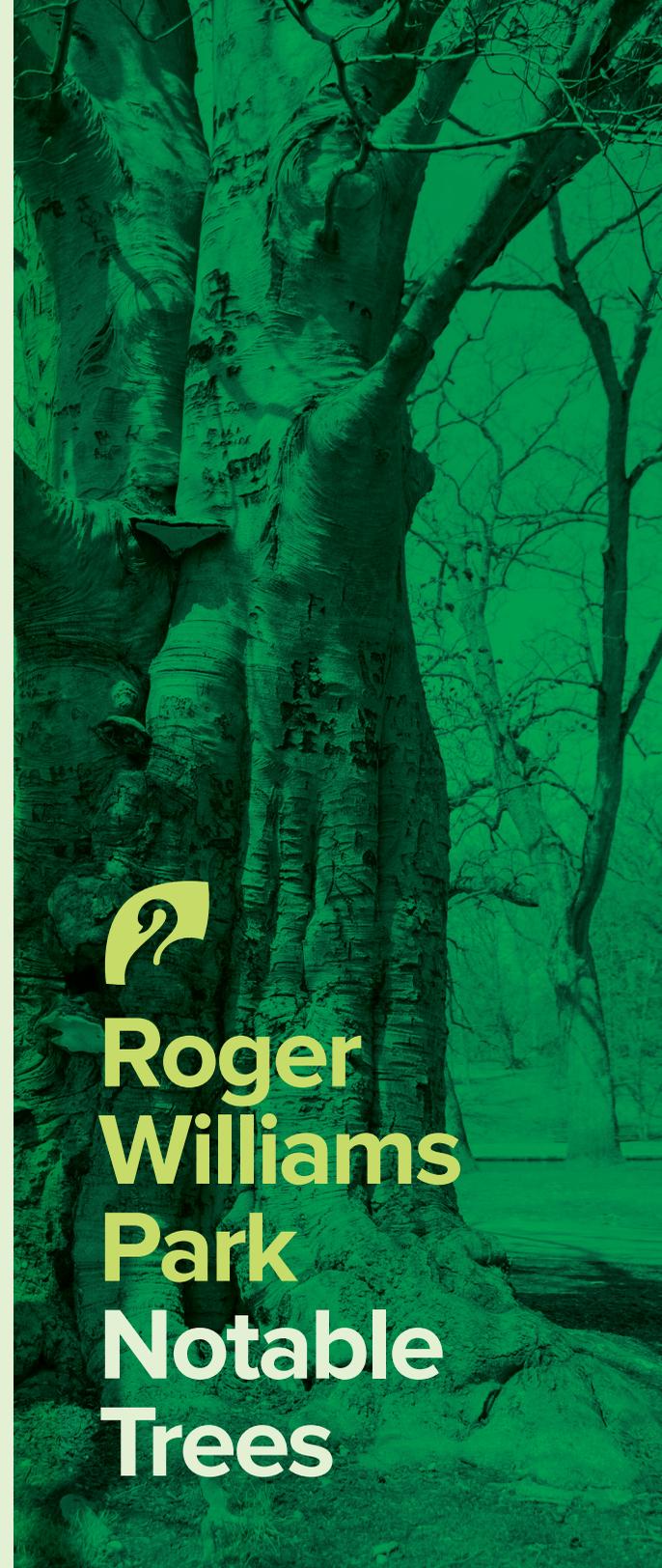


The Roger Williams Park Conservancy was created in 2015 as part of the Rhode Island Foundation’s Campaign for Roger Williams Park. As an independent nonprofit organization, the Conservancy works with the City of Providence and its Parks Department to steward Roger Williams Park, offer community programs, raise resources, coordinate marketing efforts, and plan for long-term sustainability and success. Visit RWPconservancy.org to learn more.

This map was produced by the Roger Williams Park Conservancy and Providence Forestry Division and funded by a contribution to the Rhode Island Foundation’s Campaign for Roger Williams Park from the Helen Walker Raleigh Tree Care Trust Fund.



Roger Williams Park Notable Trees





Roger Williams Park

Notable Trees



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- 3 Yellowwood
- 4 Cedar of Lebanon
- 5 Sweetgum
- 6 Norway Spruce
- 7 Amur Corktree
- 8 Sophora
- 9 Tulip Tree
- 10 Paper Birch
- 11 Sugar Maple
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- parking
- bus stop
- paved walking path
- unpaved walking path