
Liriodendron tulipifera

Known as the tulip tree, this beautiful specimen originally belonged as a part of the Magnolia family, before branching away over 40 million years ago. This was during the Earth's atmospheric reduction in CO₂, which helps explain the effective carbon storage of Tulip trees

Because the CO₂ levels were dropping from 1,000 parts per million (ppm) to just 500ppm, it is believed the tulip trees created their own microfibril structure, which is why today they can readily sequester carbon so effectively

Its not just a perfect vessel for climate control measures, its form and leaf structure are of the most beautiful in the world. Its trunk is centre straight, with a full, narrow canopy that can grow more than 40m tall



In the Spring, the violin shaped leaves unfold a vibrant, candy green with a unique fan like form that is like no other. During eight weeks in the summer, the canopy explodes with tulip like flowers which sweet, floral scent glides with the cool breeze. The petals subtle shades of lemon meringue of offset by a deeper, sticky marmalade orange at the flowers base

The ideal species for urban locations, with a high tolerance to pollution and storm water runoff. It will thrive when close to buildings and in difficult inner city centres.

At Wyevale, we are promoting its use and planting to assist the UK's carbon offset scheme of achieving net zero emissions for 2040.



"Part of the Wyevale Climate Champion Tree range"
