

FILE

Southwestern Oregon Tree Selection Guide

for Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties



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Written by Jerry Maul, Extension horticulture agent, Douglas County, Oregon State University.

Illustrations courtesy of Gary Whitley and Pacific Power; Laura Lynn, Oregon Department of Forestry; and Edward Jensen, *Manual of Oregon Trees and Shrubs* (Oregon State University, revised 1990).

Southwestern Oregon Tree Selection Guide

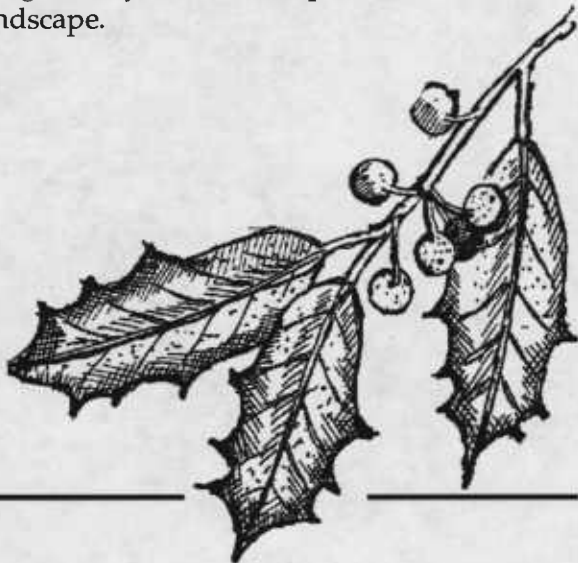
for Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties

Selecting the right tree for the right place is the most important decision to make in the planting process. If you choose your tree wisely, you'll enjoy it for many years. If you don't, you may be stuck with a tree that has outgrown your yard, drops fruit in your neighbor's flowerbeds, or worse.

There is no "perfect" tree. Many species have desirable features such as spring flowers, fall color, or drought tolerance. At the same time, they all have at least one undesirable characteristic, whether it is a pest problem or intolerance of certain site conditions.

This publication is designed to help you choose the *best* tree for each particular planting situation in southwestern Oregon. It is based on important site conditions such as sun, water availability, and size constraints, as well as on special features such as spring or summer flowers, fall color, deer resistance, wildlife food, shade creation, and disease resistance.

This list is not meant to be comprehensive. Rather it is a mixture of tried-and-true performers and promising species that should do well but generally are under-represented in the landscape.



How to use this guide

Most people select trees for a particular purpose or function, such as flowers, fruit, or drought tolerance. With that in mind, the first part of this publication (pages 7–39) consists of a series of lists of trees for special situations or purposes. The lists are:

- Trees for sites with partial sun
- Trees with moderate drought tolerance
- Trees with good drought tolerance
- Short trees (up to 35' mature height)
- Narrow trees (up to 30')
- Trees for spring flowers
- Trees for summer flowers
- Trees for fall color
- Trees that create shade
- Deer-resistant trees
- Trees that attract wildlife
- Trees resistant to armillaria root rot
- Trees resistant to verticillium wilt

Find the list that represents the feature that is *most* important to you. Then look at the symbols to see which trees on the list also provide the other features you desire.

Once you select some potential trees for your site, look at the detailed descriptions of these species (pages 41–69). The description of each tree includes information about growth characteristics, site suitability, limitations, and notable characteristics.

Some species also have *cultivars* (varieties) listed. Cultivars are genetically produced trees that have more uniformity than usually is found within a species.

Trees in the home landscape

Although you may be buying a tree to add beauty to your home landscape, trees also have many other important functions. Proper placement of trees can result in as much as a 10- to 20-percent reduction in heating and cooling costs. Landscaping your home also can increase the resale value of your property. Houses on lots with mature trees may sell for as much as 6 to 12 percent more than identical houses on lots without trees.

Trees and shrubs in our environment conserve water, air, and soil and provide habitat for wildlife. Shade trees provide living, nesting, and gathering places for many birds and animals, especially in the winter when wind protection is needed most. Trees and other plants with abundant fruits and seeds are particularly attractive to birds.

Large shade trees with spreading overhead canopies act as an outdoor "ceiling" and give a more intimate feeling to your yard and street. Trees and shrubs can block an undesirable view, enclose an area for privacy, or separate one area from another.

For more information on how to use, plant, and maintain trees in the home landscape, obtain a copy of *Selecting, Planting, and Caring For a New Tree*, EC 1438 (see page 4 for ordering instructions).

Tree selection—The right tree in the right place

Spacing considerations

Mature spread and height are the first things to consider in matching a particular tree to a site. Check the tree lists in this publication for mature height and spread for any tree you're considering planting.

Overhead powerlines, existing vegetation, and infrastructure such as curbs and sidewalks must be considered. Planning now can save maintenance headaches later. For example, trees that reach a height greater than 30–35 feet should not be planted under powerlines. The powerline symbol in this publication indicates that a tree is suitable for planting under powerlines.

Trees with large spreading crowns should not be planted near traffic intersections. Trees that bear fruit should not be planted near sidewalks.

The mature size of the tree is especially important when choosing trees to plant in the "tree lawn," the area between the sidewalk and the street. Not only do you need to consider such factors as powerlines, but planting the right street tree in the appropriate tree lawn area also can avoid future sidewalk conflicts. Here are some guidelines for matching tree size to the planting area available:

- If the tree lawn is 3–5 feet wide, choose trees that attain mature heights of less than 35 feet.
- If the tree lawn is less than 6 feet wide, choose trees with a mature height of 50 feet or less.
- Plant large shade trees only in tree lawns greater than 8 feet wide.

The following minimum distance standards are recommended for the placing of trees in tree lawn areas:

- Centered between curb and sidewalk, at least 2 feet from curb
- At least 10 feet from driveways, handicap ramps, and fire hydrants
- No closer than 5 feet behind or 10 feet in front of signs
- At least 5 feet from underground utility branches
- At least 10 feet from street lights, farther for larger trees
- At least 15 feet from storm sewer inlets
- At least 30 feet from intersections
- Away from existing vegetation on abutting property



Sun and water

Trees that grow well in partial sun (3–6 hours per day) are indicated in this publication by a half-filled sun symbol. Trees without this symbol require full sun.

Trees that are moderately drought-resistant are indicated by a half-filled waterdrop symbol. Trees with good drought tolerance are indicated by a quarter-filled waterdrop symbol.

Hardiness

Extreme weather conditions such as temperature variations, late spring frosts, drought, and a variety of other environmental factors have an impact on tree growth.

The hardiness of a tree generally is described as its ability to withstand cold temperatures. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has mapped the entire country into a series of cold hardiness zones based on the estimated minimum temperatures in a given area. Each tree species is rated to a minimum cold hardiness zone.

Southwestern Oregon falls within zones 7 to 9 on the USDA plant hardiness zone map (Figure 1). Zone 7 has a minimum temperature of 0 to 10°F, while Zone 9 has a minimum temperature of 20 to 30°F. However, the influences of mountain elevations, temperature fluctuations, high winds, and lack of rainfall can create microclimates that are harsher than the surrounding area.

Hardiness guidelines may reflect optimal rather than actual growing conditions. Since southwestern Oregon is such a large area, the hardiness information listed in this guide should be validated by local sources.

Buying trees

After considering what type of tree you need and evaluating your planting site, visit a nursery or garden center to view some of the many types of trees available. Avoid buying the



Figure 1.—Oregon plant hardiness zone map (Extracted from the USDA's national plant hardiness zone map, based on average annual minimum temperature in °F.)

Zone 4 = -30 to -20	Zone 7 = 0 to 10
Zone 5 = -20 to -10	Zone 8 = 10 to 20
Zone 6 = -10 to 0	Zone 9 = 20 to 30

cheapest tree you can find because it may turn out to be a costly mistake you'll pay for later.

Purchase trees from a licensed nursery or landscape contractor. All nursery stock should meet requirements of the American Association of Nurserymen (MN) and American Standards for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1) for top grade. Don't hesitate to reject inferior planting stock.

Buy only plants that are healthy and free from dead or broken branches, scars, broken bark, or wounds. Make sure all pruning wounds are well healed with no evidence of decay. Don't purchase trees with cracked or broken root balls.

Trees should be a minimum 1½ inches in diameter (except for seedlings). They must have well-developed branches, be uniformly branched with good branch angles, and have a vigorous root system. Branches should not be cropped or headed back before planting.

For most trees, bare root, containerized, or balled and burlapped (B&B) stock may be used. Only rottable burlap and rope should be used on B&B trees. Conifers above seedling size should not be bare-root planted.

For more information

OSU Extension publications

Pacific Northwest Disease Control Handbook, by J. Pscheidt (Oregon State University, Corvallis, revised annually). \$25.00

Pacific Northwest Insect Control Handbook, by G. Fisher and J. DeAngelis (Oregon State University, Corvallis, revised annually). \$25.00

Selecting, Planting, and Caring for a New Tree, EC 1438, by Stephen Fitzgerald and Paul D. Ries (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1997). \$2.00

To order copies of the above publications, send the publication's complete title and series number, along with a check or money order for the amount listed, to:

Publication Orders
Extension & Station Communications
Oregon State University
422 Kerr Administration
Corvallis, OR 97331-2119
Fax: 541-737-0817

If you would like additional copies of this publication, *Southwestern Oregon Tree Selection Guide*, EC 1505, send \$5.50 per copy to the above address.

We offer discounts on orders of 100 or more copies of a single title. Please call 541-737-2513 for price quotes.

You can access our Publications & Videos catalog, many of our publications, and additional gardening information through our Web site at eesc.orst.edu

Other publications

Note: Numbers correspond to references mentioned in Part II.

1. *The Complete Guide to Landscape Design, Renovation, and Maintenance—a Practical Handbook for the Home Landscape Gardener*, by Cass Turnbull (Betterway Publications, Inc., White Hall, VA, 1991).
2. *Conifers: The Illustrated Encyclopedia, volumes I and II*, by D.M. van Gelderen and J.R.P. van Hoey Smith (Timber Press, Portland, OR).



3. *Flowering Crabapples: The Genus Malus*, by Fr. John L. Fiala (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1995).
4. *High-Yield Poplar Plantations in the Pacific Northwest*, PNW 356, by P.E. Heilman, R.F. Stettler, D.P. Hanley, R.W. Carkner (Washington State University, Pullman, revised 1995).
5. *Japanese Maples*, by J.D. Vertrees (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1987).
6. *Magnolias*, by J.M. Gardiner (The Globe Pequot Press, Chester, CT, 1989).
7. *Manual of Cultivated Broad-Leaved Trees and Shrubs: Volumes I-III*, by G. Krussmann (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1984-86).
8. *Maples of the World*, by D.M. van Gelderen, P.C. de Jong, H.J. Oterdoom, and J.R.P. van Hoey Smith (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1994).
9. *Plants that Merit Attention: Volume I—Trees*, by J.M. Poor (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1984).
10. *Purple Leaf Plums*, by Arthur Lee Jacobson (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1992).
11. *The Right Tree in the Right Place*, poster and brochure. Available at no charge from PacificCorp Community Forestry, 920 SW Sixth Ave., Portland, OR 97204.

12. *Seeds of Woody Plants in North America: Revised and enlarged edition*, by James A. and Cheryl G. Young (Dioscorides Press, Portland, OR, 1992).
13. *Trees, A Guide to Selecting Street Trees*, a full-color brochure listing species appropriate for use under powerlines. Available at no charge from Portland General Electric, 14655 Old Scholls Ferry Road, Beaverton, OR 97007.
14. *Trees and Shrubs for Pacific Northwest Gardens* 2nd edition, by John A. and Carol Grant (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1990).
15. *Trees for American Gardens*, 3rd edition, by D. Wyman (Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, 1990).
16. *Western Garden Book*, by Sunset Publishing (Leisure Arts, Little Rock, AK, 1998).
17. *The World of Magnolias*, by Dorothy Callaway (Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1994).

Where to get help

Caring for your trees:

National Arbor Day Foundation, 100 Arbor Avenue, Nebraska City, NE 68410

Efforts in Oregon to promote proper tree planting and care:

Oregon Urban and Community Forest Council, P.O. Box 13074, Salem, OR 97309

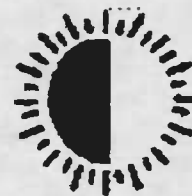
How to hire a certified arborist:

PNW chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture, P.O. Box 30713, Seattle, WA 98103, 1-800-335-4391



Part I

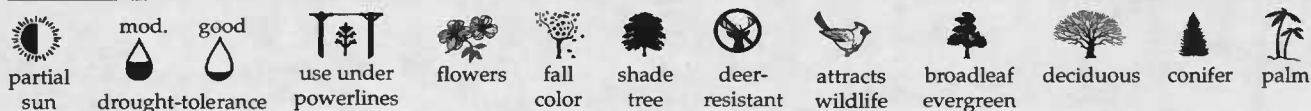
Tree Lists
























































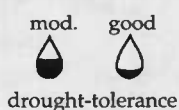
Trees for sites with partial sun (3–6 hours/day)


Note: All other trees in this publication require full sun (more than 6 hours per day).

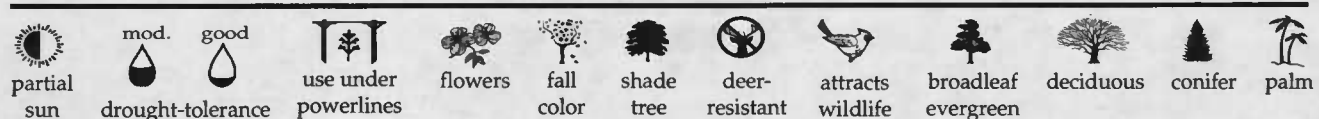
	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Alder, Oregon Red <i>Alnus oregona</i>	50'	25'				41
Bay, California (Oregon myrtle) <i>Umbellularia Californica</i>	75'	100'				42
Bayberry, California (Pacific wax myrtle) <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Birch, Japanese White Spire <i>Betula platyphylla 'japonica'</i>	40'	25'				43
Cedar, Incense <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	70–110'	30–40'				63
Dogwood, Evergreen <i>Cornus capitata</i>	30'	30'				45
Dogwood, Kousa hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20–25'	20'			 <i>semi</i>	45
Dove Tree (Handkerchief Tree) <i>Davidia involucrata</i>	40'	30'				46
Firs, True <i>Abies sp.</i>	>150'	30'				64
Goldenchain Tree <i>Laburnum watereri</i>	25'	20'				46



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Harlequin Glorybower (Vitamin Tree) <i>Clereodendrum trichotomum</i>	20'	20'	   			48
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'	   	 		48
Holly, English <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6-40'	6-15'	 			48
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European <i>Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'</i>	35'	25'	 			49
Katsura Tree <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40'	40'				49
Laurel, English <i>Prunus lauracerasus</i>	30'	20'	   	 		50
Magnolia <i>Magnolia sp.</i>	12-25'	10-25'	 	 		51
Magnolia, Southern <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	80'	40'				51
Maple, Bigleaf <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	100'	50'	 	 		52
Maple, Douglas (Rocky Mountain Maple) <i>Acer glabrum</i>	25'	20'	 	 		52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3-30'	6-20'	 	 		52
Maple, Norway <i>Acer platanoides</i>	35-50'	30'		 		52
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'	   	 		53
Maple, Sugar <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-80'	40-50'		 		53
Maple, Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30-40'	30'	 			53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'	   	 		53



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'	  	  		54
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40-90'	50'	 	 		55
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60-90'	20-30'	 	 		56
Palm, Jelly (Pindo Palm) <i>Butia capitata</i>	20'	10'	 			68
Pine, Umbrella <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	40'	15'				66
Redbud <i>Cersis sp.</i>	10-25'	8-25'	  	 		58
Redwood, Coast <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	>300'	30-50'	 			66
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> 'plicatum'	15'	15'	  	 		59
Snowbell, Japanese <i>Styrax japonica</i>	30'	25'	 	 		59
Stewartia, Korean <i>Stewartia koreana</i>	45'	25'		 		60
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'	  	 		60
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6-8'	6-8'	  			62
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	  	 		62
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	50'	40'	 	 		62





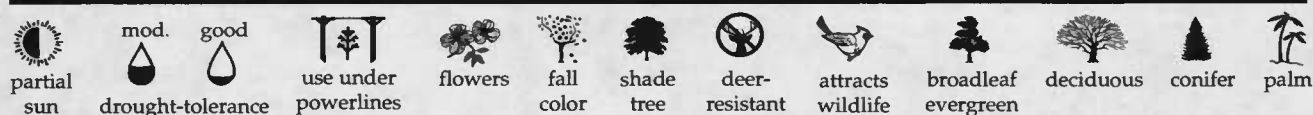
Trees with moderate drought tolerance

Note: Except for trees on this list and the “good drought tolerance” list, trees in this publication require regular water during summer.













	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Ash, Autumn Purple <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'autumn purple'	45'	40'				41
Ash, Raywood <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'raywood'	35'	25'				41
Aspen, Quaking <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20–60'	15–20'				42
Bayberry, California (Pacific Wax Myrtle) <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Beech, Rivers <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'riversii'	50'	40'				43
Cedar, Incense <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	70–110'	30–40'				63
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus</i> sp.	20–30'	10–30'				44
Chilean Fire Tree <i>Embothrium coccinium</i>	40–50'	30'				44
Chiltalpa <i>Catalapa bignonioides</i> x <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	35'	25'				44
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia idica</i>	10–20'	8–10'				45
Dove Tree (Handkerchief Tree) <i>Davidia involucrata</i>	40'	40'				46



















	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Empress Tree (Royal Paulownia) <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	40'	40'				46
Fir, Douglas <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> 'mensiesii'	>200'	50'				64
Firs, True <i>Abies sp.</i>	>150'	30'	 			64
Goldenchain Tree <i>Laburnum watereri</i>	25'	20'	  			46
Gum, Sweet <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40-50'	20-25'				47
Harlequin Glorybower (Vitamin Tree) <i>Clereodendrum trichotomum</i>	20'	20'	  			48
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'	  	 		48
Ironwood, Catalina <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	60'	40'				49
Laurel, English <i>Prunus lauracerasus</i>	30'	20'	  	 		50
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	20'	 	 		51
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'	  	 		53
Maple, Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30-40'	30'	 			53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'	  	 		53
Monkey Puzzle Tree <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	70-90'	30-40'				65
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'	  	  		54

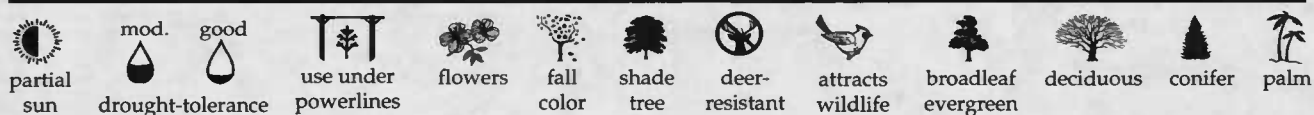


12 Part I: Tree lists

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Oak, Holly (Holm Oak) <i>Quercus ilex</i>	60'	40'		 		55
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'	 	 		55
Palm, California Fan <i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	60'	20'				68
Palm, Mediterranean Fan <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	20'	20'	 			68
Palm, Mexican Fan <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	100'	20'				68
Parotia, Persian <i>Parotia persica</i>	20'	15'	 	 		56
Plum, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6-40'	6-25'	 	 		57
Poplar, Hybrid <i>Populus deltoides x Populus trichocarpa</i>	150'	50'				57
Redwood, Coast <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	>300'	30-50'	 			66
Redwood, Dawn <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	>100'	50'				67
Shadblow (Serviceberry) <i>Amelanchier canadensis, A. laevis, or A. x grandiflora</i>	10-25'	6-15'	 	 		58
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum 'plicatum'</i>	15'	15'	  	 		59
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'	  	 		60
Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60'	30'		 		61
Tupelo, Black (Black Gum, Sour Gum) <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	50'	25'				61



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6-8'	6-8'	  			62
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	  	 		62
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	50'	40'	 	 		62





Trees with good drought tolerance

Note: Except for trees on this list and the “moderate drought tolerance” list, trees in this publication require regular water during summer.

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Ash, Golden Desert <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'aureaefolia'	20'	18'				41
Bay, California (Oregon Myrtle) <i>Umbellularia californica</i>	75'	100'				42
Catalpa, Northern (Western Catalpa) <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	50'	35'				43
Catalpa, Umbrella <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> 'nana'	25'	20'				44
Cedar, Atlas <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	60–120'	30–40'				63
Cedar, Deodar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	150'	40–50'				63
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6–25'	5–25'				45
Cypress, Smooth Arizona <i>Cupressus glabra</i>	40'	20'				64
Fir, Douglas <i>Pseudotsuga menziessi</i> 'mensiesii'	200'	50'				64
Firs, True <i>Abies sp.</i>	150'	30'				64
Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree) <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	45'	35'				46
Gum, Snow <i>Eucalyptus niphophila</i>	20'	8'				47

partial
sunmod.
drought-tolerancegood
drought-toleranceuse under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen



































































deciduous

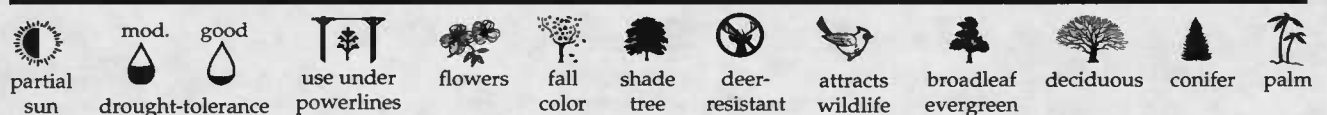


































conifer



palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (<i>oxyacantha</i>)	15-20'	10-15'	 	 		48
Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	45'	35'		 		49
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'fastigiata'	35'	25'	 			49
Lilac, Japanese Tree <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20'	15'	 			50
Locust, Shademaster <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	45'	35'				50
Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	20-100'	40'				50
Maple, Bigleaf <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	100'	50'	 	 		52
Maple, Silver <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60-100'	40-50'		 		53
Mimosa (Silk Tree) <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	40'	50'		 		54
Mulberry <i>Morus alba</i>	35'	20'		 		54
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40-90'	40-50'		   		54
Oak, Interior Live <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	75'	50'		 		55
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40-90'	50'	 	 		55
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60-90'	20-30'	 	 		56
Pear, Ornamental <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	40'	15-25'		 		57
Pine, Blue Swiss Stone <i>Pinus cembra</i> 'glauca'	60-100'	40'				65



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Pine, KMX <i>Pinus attenuata</i> x <i>Pinus radiata</i>	80-90'	40-50'				65
Pine, Ponderosa <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	150'	40'				65
Pine, Scotch <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	70-100'	30'				66
Pine, Shore <i>Pinus contorta</i> 'contorta'	20-40'	20'				66
Redbud <i>Cercis sp.</i>	10-25'	8-25'	  	 		58
Sequoia, Giant <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	325'	50'				67
Smoke Tree, Purple <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'royal purple'	15'	15'	 	 		58
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5'-15'	 	 		60
Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	60'	40'				60



partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm



Short trees (up to 35' mature height)

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Ash, Golden Desert <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'aureaefoli'</i>	20'	18'				41
Bayberry, California <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Beech, Weeping Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea pendula'</i>	10'	15'				43
Catalpa, Umbrella <i>Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'</i>	25'	20'				44
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	20-30'	10-30'				44
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6-25'	5-25'				45
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia idica</i>	10-20'	8-10'				45
Dogwood, Evergreen <i>Cornus capitata</i>	30'	30'			 <i>semi</i>	45
Dogwood, Kousa hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20-25'	20'				45
Goldenchain Tree <i>Laburnum watereri</i>	20-25'	20'				46
Gum, Snow <i>Eucalyptus niphophila</i>	20'	8'				47
Harlequin Glorybower (Vitamin Tree) <i>Clereodendrum trichotomum</i>	20'	20'				48
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'				48
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata (oxyacantha)</i>	15-20'	10-15'				48

partial
sunmod.
drought-tolerance

good

use under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen

deciduous

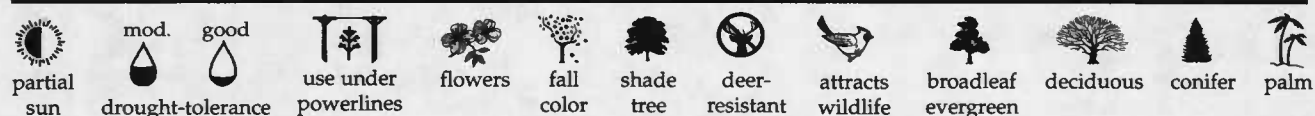








































conifer

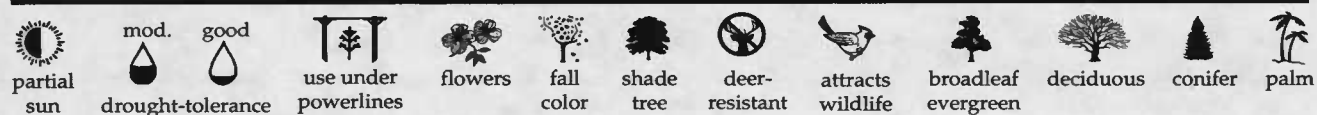


palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Laurel, English <i>Prunus lauracerasus</i>	30'	20'				50
Lilac, Japanese Tree <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20'	15'				50
Magnolia <i>Magnolia sp.</i>	12-25'	10-25'				51
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	20'				51
Maple, Douglas (Rocky Mountain Maple) <i>Acer glabrum</i>	25'	20'				52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3-30'	6-20'				52
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'				53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'				53
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'				54
Palm, Jelly (Pindo Palm) <i>Butia capitata</i>	20'	10'				68
Palm, Mediterranean Fan <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	20'	20'				68
Palm, Windmill <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	30'	20'				69
Parotia, Persian <i>Parotia persica</i>	20'	15'				56
Redbud <i>Cercis sp.</i>	10-25'	8-25'				58
Shadblow (Serviceberry) <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , <i>A. laevis</i> , or <i>A. x grandiflora</i>	10-25'	6-15'				58
Smoke Tree, Purple <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'royal purple'	15'	15'				58








































































	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> 'plicatum'	15'	15'	   	 		59
Snowbell, Japanese <i>Styrax japonica</i>	30'	25'	 	 		59
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'	   	 		60
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5'-15'	 	  		60
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6-8'	6-8'	   			62
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	   	 		62

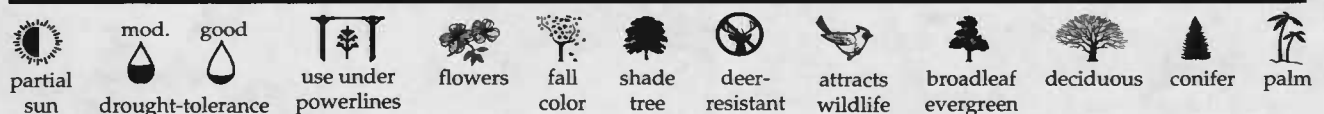


Trees with narrow spread (up to 30')

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Alder, Oregon Red <i>Alnus oregona</i>	50'	25'				41
Ash, Golden Desert <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'aureaefolia'</i>	20'	18'				41
Ash, Raywood <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'raywood'</i>	35'	25'				41
Aspen, Quaking <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20–60'	15–20'				42
Bayberry, California (Pacific wax myrtle) <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Beech, Dawyck Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica 'dawyck purple'</i>	40'	12'				42
Beech, Weeping Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea pendula'</i>	10'	15'				43
Birch, Himalayan <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	40'	30'				43
Birch, Japanese White Spire <i>Betula platyphylla 'japonica'</i>	40'	25'				43
Catalpa, Umbrella <i>Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'</i>	25'	20'				44
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	20–30'	10–30'				44
Chilean Fire Tree <i>Embothrium coccinium</i>	40–50'	30'				44
Chiltalpa <i>Catalpa bignonioides x Chilopsis linearis</i>	35'	25'				44









































































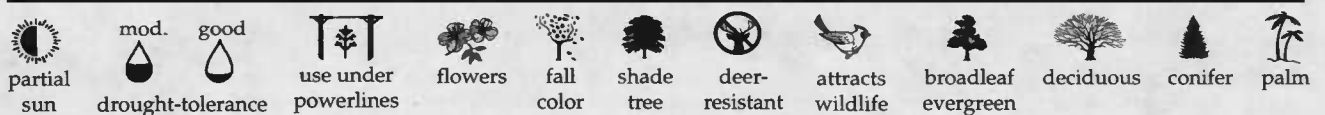
	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6-25'	5-25'	 	 		45
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia idica</i>	10-20'	8-10'	 	 		45
Cypress, Smooth Arizona <i>Cupressus glabra</i>	40'	20'				64
Dogwood, Evergreen <i>Cornus capitata</i>	30'	30'	 		 semi	45
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20-25'	20'	 	 		45
Dove Tree (Handkerchief Tree) <i>Davidia involucrata</i>	40'	30'	 	 		46
Firs, True <i>Abies sp.</i>	>150'	30'	 			64
Goldenchain Tree <i>Laburnum watereri</i>	25'	20'	  			46
Gum, Snow <i>Eucalyptus niphophila</i>	20'	8'	 			47
Gum, Sweet <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40-50'	20-25'				47
Harlequin Glorybower (Vitamin Tree) <i>Clereodendrum trichotomum</i>	20'	20'	  			48
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'	  	 		48
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (<i>oxyacantha</i>)	15-20'	10-15'	 			48
Holly, English <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6-40'	6-15'	 			48
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European <i>Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'</i>	35'	25'	 			49
Laurel, English <i>Prunus lauracerusus</i>	30'	20'	  	 		50














	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Lilac, Japanese Tree <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20'	15'				50
Magnolia <i>Magnolia sp.</i>	12–25'	10–25'				51
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	20'				51
Maple, Douglas (Rocky Mountain Maple) <i>Acer glabrum</i>	25'	20'				52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3–30'	6–20'				52
Maple, Norway <i>Acer platanoides</i>	35–50'	30'				52
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'				53
Maple, Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30–40'	30'				53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'				53
Mulberry <i>Morus alba</i>	35'	20'				54
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'				54
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60–90'	20–30'				56
Palm, California Fan <i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	60'	20'				68
Palm, Jelly (Pindo) <i>Butia capitata</i>	20'	10'				68
Palm, Mediterranean Fan <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	20'	20'				68
Palm, Mexican Fan <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	100'	20'				68
Palm, Windmill <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	30'	20'				69

partial sun
 mod. drought-tolerance
 good drought-tolerance
 use under powerlines
 flowers
 fall color
 shade tree
 deer-resistant
 attracts wildlife
 broadleaf evergreen
 deciduous
 conifer
 palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Parotia, Persian <i>Parotia persica</i>	20'	15'	 	 		56
Pear, Ornamental <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	40'	15-25'		 		57
Pine, Scotch <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	70-100'	30'				66
Pine, Shore <i>Pinus contorta 'contorta'</i>	20-40'	20'				66
Pine, Umbrella <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	40'	15'				66
Plum, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6-40'	6-25'	 	 		57
Redbud <i>Cersis sp.</i>	10-25'	8-25'	  	 		58
Shadblow (Serviceberry) <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , <i>A. laevis</i> , or <i>A. x grandiflora</i>	10-25'	6-15'	 	 		58
Smoke Tree, Purple <i>Cotinus coggygia</i> 'royal purple'	15'	15'	 	 		58
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum 'plicatum'</i>	15'	15'	  	 		59
Snowbell, Japanese <i>Styrax japonica</i>	30'	25'	  	 		59
Sorrel Tree (Sourwood) <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	25-50'	15-25'		 		59
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'	  	 		60
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5'-15'	 	 		60
Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60'	30'		 		61
Tupelo, Black (Black Gum, Sour Gum) <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	50'	25'				61



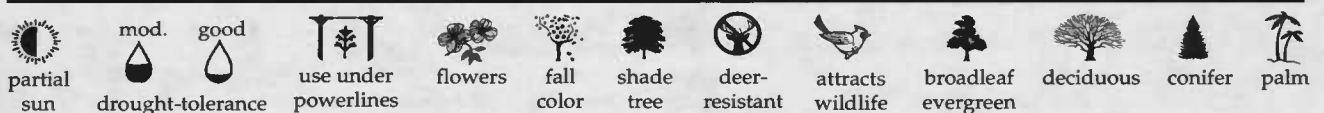
	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6-8'	6-8'	  			62
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	  	 		62































































Trees for spring flowers

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	20–30'	10–30'				44
Chilean Fire Tree <i>Embothrium coccinium</i>	40–50'	30'				44
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6–25'	5–25'				45
Dogwood, Evergreen <i>Cornus capitata</i>	30'	30'			 semi	45
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20–25'	20'				45
Dove Tree (Handkerchief Tree) <i>Davidia involucrata</i>	40'	30'				46
Empress Tree (Royal Paulownia) <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	40'	40'				46
Goldenchain Tree <i>Laburnum watereri</i>	25'	20'				46
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'				48
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata (oxyacantha)</i>	15–20'	10–15'				48
Ironwood, Catalina <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	60'	40'				49
Laurel, English <i>Prunus lauracerasus</i>	30'	20'				50
Lilac, Japanese Tree <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20'	15'				50
Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	20–100'	40'				50



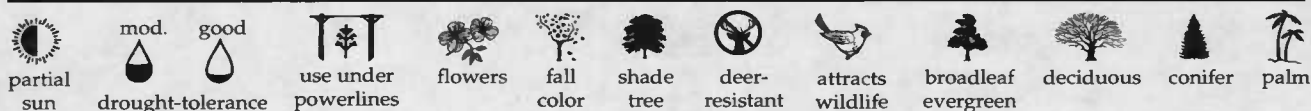
	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Magnolia <i>Magnolia sp.</i>	12–25'	10–25'	 	 		51
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'	  	  		54
Parotia, Persian <i>Parotia persica</i>	20'	15'	 	 		56
Pear, Ornamental <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	40'	15–25'		 		57
Plum, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6–40'	6–25'	 	 		57
Redbud <i>Cersis sp.</i>	10–25'	8–25'	  	 		58
Shadblow (Serviceberry) <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , <i>A. laevis</i> , or <i>A. x grandiflora</i>	10–25'	6–15'	 	 		58
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> 'plicatum'	15'	15'	  	 		59
Tulip Tree <i>Lirodendron tulipifera</i>	60'	30'		 		61
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6–8'	6–8'	  			62
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	  	 		62





Trees for summer flowers

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Catalpa, Northern (Western Catalpa) <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	50'	35'				43
Chiltalpa <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> x <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	35'	25'				44
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia idica</i>	10-20'	8-10'				45
Gum, Snow <i>Eucalyptus niphophila</i>	20'	8'				47
Harlequin Glorybower (Vitamin Tree) <i>Clereodendrum trichotomum</i>	20'	20'				48
Magnolia, Southern <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	80'	40'				51
Mimosa (Silk Tree) <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	40'	50'				54
Smoke Tree, Purple <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'royal purple'	15'	15'				58
Snowbell, Japanese <i>Styrax japonica</i>	30'	25'				59
Sorrel Tree (Sourwood) <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	25-50'	15-25'				59
Stewartia, Korean <i>Stewartia koreana</i>	45'	25'				60
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'				60
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5-15'				60





Trees for fall color

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Ash, Autumn Purple <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'autumn purple'	45'	40'				41
Ash, Golden Desert <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'aureaefolia'	20'	18'				41
Ash, Raywood <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'raywood'	35'	25'				41
Aspen, Quaking <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20-60'	15-20'				42
Beech, Weeping Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea pendula'	10'	15'				43
Birch, Himalayan <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	40'	30'				43
Birch, Japanese White Spire <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'japonica'	40'	25'				43
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	20-30'	10-30'				44
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6-25'	5-25'				45
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia idica</i>	10-20'	8-10'				45
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20-25'	20'				45
Gingko (Maidenhair Tree) <i>Gingko biloba</i>	45'	35'				46
Gum, Sweet <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40-50'	20-25'				47
Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	15'	15'				48



partial sun

mod. drought-tolerance

good use under powerlines

flowers

fall color

shade tree

deer-resistant

attracts wildlife

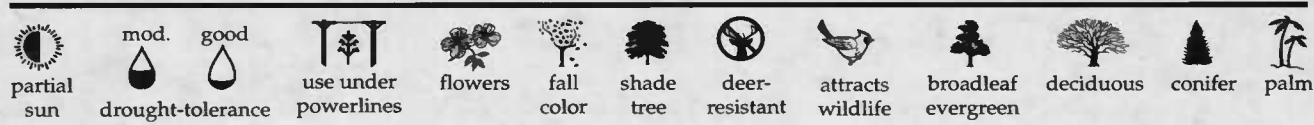
broadleaf evergreen


















































































deciduous

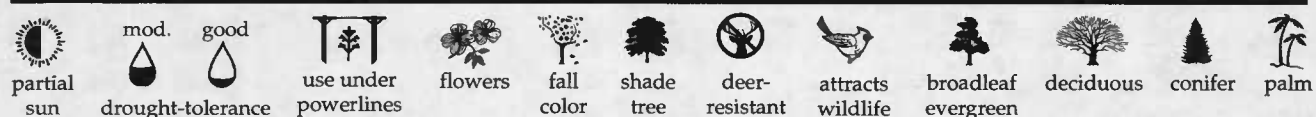
conifer


















palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	45'	35'				49
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European <i>Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'</i>	35'	25'				49
Katsura Tree <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40'	40'				49
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	20'				51
Maple, Bigleaf <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	100'	50'				52
Maple, Douglas (Rocky Mountain Maple) <i>Acer glabrum</i>	25'	20'				52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3-30'	6-20'				52
Maple, Norway <i>Acer platanoides</i>	35-50'	30'				52
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'				53
Maple, Silver <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60-100'	40-50'				53
Maple, Sugar <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-80'	40-50'				53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'				53
Mimosa (Silk Tree) <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	40'	50'				54
Mulberry <i>Morus alba</i>	35'	20'				54
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'				54
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40-90'	40-50'				54



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'	 	    		55
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	75'	40'		    		56
Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	75'	50'		    		56
Parotia, Persian <i>Parotia persica</i>	20'	15'	 	 		56
Pear, Ornamental <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	40'	15–25'		 		57
Plum, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6–40'	6–25'	 	 		57
Poplar, Hybrid <i>Populus deltoides x Populus trichocarpa</i>	150'	50'				57
Redbud <i>Cersis sp.</i>	10–25'	8–25'	  	 		58
Shadblow (Serviceberry) <i>Amelanchier canadensis, A. laevis, or A. x grandiflora</i>	10–25'	6–15'	 	 		58
Smoke Tree, Purple <i>Cotinus coggygria 'royal purple'</i>	15'	15'	 	 		58
Snowball, Japanese <i>Viburnum plicatum 'plicatum'</i>	15'	15'	  	 		59
Snowbell, Japanese <i>Styrax japonica</i>	30'	25'	 			59
Sorrel Tree (Sourwood) <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	25–50'	15–25'		 		59
Stewartia, Korean <i>Stewartia koreana</i>	45'	25'		 		60
Stewartia, Mountain <i>Stewartia ovata</i>	15'	15'	  	 		60
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5'–15'	 	  		60



	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60'	30'				61
Tupelo, Black (Black Gum, Sour Gum) <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	50'	25'				61
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	15'	8'	  	 		62
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	50'	40'	 	 		62





Trees that create shade

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Ash, Golden Desert <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'aureaefolia'</i>	20'	18'				41
Ash, Raywood <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'raywood'</i>	35'	25'				41
Honeylocust, Thornless <i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	45'	35'				49
Locust, Shademaster <i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	45'	35'				50
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	20'				51
Maple, Bigleaf <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	100'	50'				52
Maple, Douglas (Rocky Mountain Maple) <i>Acer glabrum</i>	25'	20'				52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3-30'	6-20'				52
Maple, Norway <i>Acer platanoides</i>	35-50'	30'				52
Maple, Paperbark <i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	20'				53
Maple, Silver <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60-100'	40-50'				53
Maple, Sugar <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-80'	40-50'				53
Maple, Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30-40'	30'				53
Maple, Vine <i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'	20'				53

partial
sunmod.
drought-tolerance

good

use under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen

deciduous

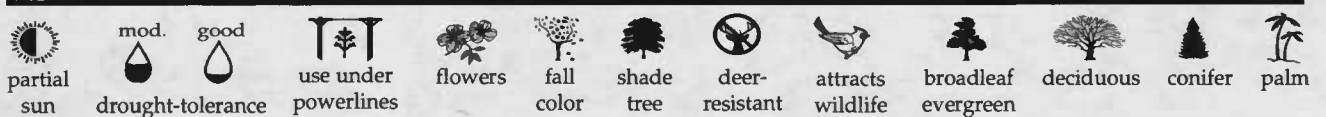


conifer



palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40-90'	40-50'				54
Oak, Holly (Holm Oak) <i>Quercus ilex</i>	60'	40'				55
Oak, Interior Live <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	75'	50'				55
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40-90'	50'				55
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'				55
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	75'	40'				56
Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	75'	50'				56
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60'	30'				56
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	50'	40'				62





Deer-resistant trees

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Bayberry, California <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Beech, Dawyck Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'dawyck purple'	40'	12'				42
Beech, Rivers <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'riversii'	50'	40'				43
Beech, Weeping Purple <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea pendula'	10'	15'				43
Birch, Himalayan <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	40'	30'				43
Birch, Japanese White Spire <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'japonica'	40'	25'				43
Cherry, Flowering <i>Prunus sp.</i>	20–30'	10–30'				44
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20–25'	20'				45
Firs, True <i>Abies sp.</i>	>150'	30'				64
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (<i>oxyacantha</i>)	15–20'	10–15'				48
Holly, Englis <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	40'	15'				48
Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	45'	35'				49
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40–90'	40–50'				54
Oak, Holly (Holm Oak) <i>Quercus ilex</i>	60'	40'				55

partial
sunmod.
drought-tolerance

good

use under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen

deciduous

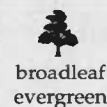
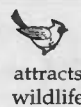
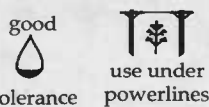
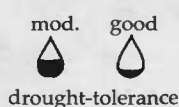


conifer



palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Oak, Interior Live <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	75'	50'		  		55
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40-90'	50'	 	  		55
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'	 	   		55
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	75'	40'		   		56
Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	75'	50'		   		56
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60-90'	20-30'	 	  		56
Palm, Windmill <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	30'	20'		 		69
Pine, Blue Swiss Stone <i>Pinus cembra 'glauca'</i>	60-100'	40'		 		65
Pine, KMX <i>Pinus attenuata x Pinus radiata</i>	80-90'	40-50'		 		65
Pine, Ponderosa <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	150'	40'		 		65
Pine, Scotch <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	70-100'	30'		 		66
Pine, Shore <i>Pinus contorta 'contorta'</i>	20-40'	20'		 		66
Pine, Umbrella <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	40'	15'		 		66
Spruce, Brewer's Weeping <i>Picea brewerana</i>	100-120'	20-40'		 		67
Willow, Corkscrew <i>Salix matsudana</i>						61





Trees that attract wildlife

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Bayberry, California <i>Myrica californica</i>	30'	10'				42
Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6–25'	5–25'				45
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (<i>oxyacantha</i>)	15–20'	10–15'				48
Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	30'	30'				54
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40–90'	40–50'				54
Oak, Holly (Holm Oak) <i>Quercus ilex</i>	60'	40'				55
Oak, Interior Live <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	75'	50'				55
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40–90'	50'				55
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'				55
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	75'	40'				56
Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	75'	50'				56
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60–90'	20–30'				56
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5'–15'				60



partial sun

mod.
drought-tolerance

good



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm

Trees resistant to armillaria root rot

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Catalpa, Northern (Western Catalpa) <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	50'	35'				43
Cedar, Incense <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	70-110'	30-40'				64
Fir, White <i>Abies concolor</i>						64
Gum, Sweet <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40-50'	20-25'				47
Holly, English <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6-40'	6-15'				48
Locust, Shademaster <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	45'	35'				50
Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	20-100'	40'				50
Maple, Bigleaf <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	100'	50'				52
Maple, Japanese <i>Acer palmatum</i>	3-30'	6-20'				52
Mulberry <i>Morus alba</i>	35'	20'				54
Pine, Scotch <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	70-100'	30'				66
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'	5-15'				60
Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60'	30'				61
Wisteria, Tree Form (Chinese Wisteria) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	6-8'	6-8'				62



Trees resistant to verticillium wilt

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
All conifers	varies	varies	varies	varies		63–67
Birch, Himalayan <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	40'	30'		 		43
Birch, Japanese White Spire <i>Betula platyphylla 'japonica'</i>	40'	25'		 		43
Dogwood, Evergreen <i>Cornus capitata</i>	30'	30'	 			45
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids <i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	20–25'	20'	 	  		45
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud <i>Crataegus laevigata (oxyacantha)</i>	15–20'	10–15'	 	  		48
Holly, English <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6–40'	6–15'	 			48
Honeylocust, Thornless <i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	45'	35'		  		49
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European <i>Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'</i>	35'	25'	 			49
Oak, California Black <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	40–90'	40–50'		   		54
Oak, Holly (Holm Oak) <i>Quercus ilex</i>	60'	40'		  		55
Oak, Interior Live <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	75'	50'		  		55
Oak, Oregon White <i>Quercus garryana</i>	40–90'	50'	 	  		55
Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i>	75'	40'	 	   		55



partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good drought-tolerance



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen




















deciduous

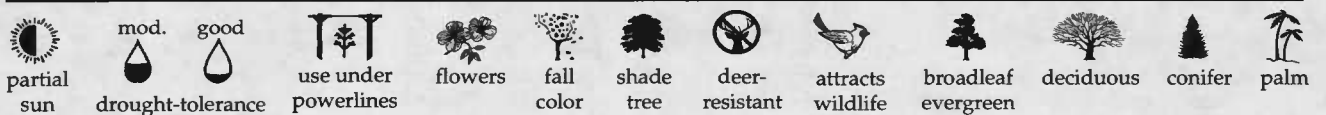


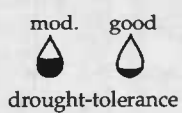
conifer



palm

	Height	Spread	Site considerations	Features	Type	Page
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	75'	40'		   		56
Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	75'	50'		   		56
Oak, Tanbark <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	60-90'	20-30'	 	  		56





Part II

Tree Descriptions

Evergreen and deciduous broadleaf trees

Alder, Oregon Red
Alnus oregona
(*A. rubra*)

Height: 50'

Spread: 25'

Growth: fast

Hardy: all areas

This Pacific Northwest native is an excellent selection for sites with poor drainage. It tolerates salt water and is a good selection for streams with tide water. For propagating by seed, refer to reference 12.



Ash, Autumn Purple
Fraxinus americana
'autumn purple'

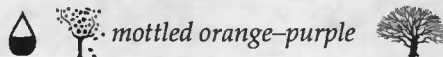
Height: 45'

Spread: 40'

Growth: moderate

Hardy: all areas

'Autumn purple' is one of the most popular clones of *F. americana*. In southwest Oregon, the leaves seldom turn purple in autumn but instead are a brilliant mottled yellow and orange. Leaves usually fall over a short time period.



Ash, Golden Desert
Fraxinus oxycarpa 'aureaefolia'

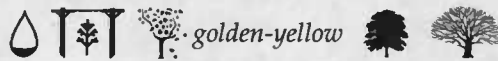
Height: 20'

Spread: 18'

Growth: fast

Hardy: all areas

This *F. oxycarpa* clone has a rounded, compact growth habit with yellow autumn foliage.



Ash, Raywood
Fraxinus oxycarpa 'raywood'

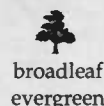
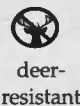
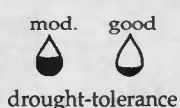
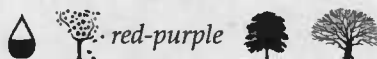
Height: 35'

Spread: 25'

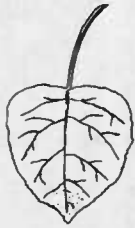
Growth: fast

Hardy: all areas

This desirable clone is seedless and puts on a dazzling foliar display in the fall. Its compound, delicately textured leaves are smaller than those of other ashes. The tree's compact and upright growth habit makes it an excellent landscape selection.

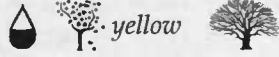


Aspen, Quaking
Populus tremuloides



Height: 20–60' Spread: 15–20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This is an excellent tree for multiple and grove plantings at high elevations or coastal areas. It is relatively short lived at lower elevations, especially if not watered in summer. It is a great companion plant for pines and firs in the Cascades and Coast Range.



Bay, California
(Oregon Myrtle)
Umbellularia californica

Height: 75' Spread: 100' Growth: slow Hardy: coast, interior valleys

This native broadleaf evergreen is most at home in the Coast Range and along the coast, but also grows inland along streams and tributaries of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers. It is pest-free and a slow grower, but eventually can reach a height of 75 feet. The foliage is highly aromatic and often is mistakenly used as the bay leaf for seasoning in place of the leaf of *Laurus nobilis*. This tree tolerates aridity once established, but benefits from summer watering following transplanting. It tolerates shade but reaches its greatest height and spread when planted in full sun and given plenty of space. Trees transplanted from the wild seldom survive if they are taller than 6 inches. This tree is easily propagated from seeds, which are numerous. Native plant nurseries are the best source for specimen plants. Consult reference 12 for seed propagation procedures.



Bayberry, California
(Pacific Wax Myrtle)
Myrica californica

Height: 30' Spread: 10' Growth: moderate Hardy: coast, interior valleys

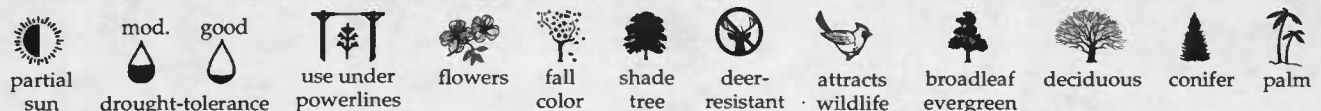
This West Coast native grows as a multistemmed shrub, but can be trained to form a small tree with single or multiple trunks. Its bright, clean evergreen foliage and purplish nutlets in the fall make it one of the best native ornamentals. It can be grown as a screen or informal hedge. In the interior valleys, it needs water and partial shade during the summer to maintain attractive foliage.



Beech, Dawyck Purple
Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple'

Height: 40' Spread: 12' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

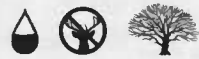
This purple beech clone has a very tight and upright columnar growth habit. It is considered one of the best choices for sites requiring a stately columnar tree.



Beech, Rivers
Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'

Height: 50' Spread: 40' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

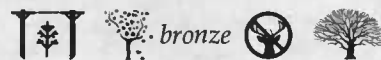
Leaves of this popular clone are red in the spring, gradually turn purple, and remain purple all summer. The growth habit is densely compact and symmetrical. Aphids can be a minor problem.



Beech, Weeping Purple
Fagus sylvatica
'purpurea pendula'

Height: 10' Spread: 15' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This unique, slow-growing tree forms a dense purple dome that, left untrimmed, will "weep" to the ground. Its dense canopy creates a great backyard hideout for children.



Birch, Himalayan
Betula jacquemontii

Height: 40' Spread: 30' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

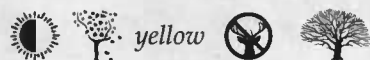
The Himalayan birch has the whitest bark of all birches. Its ornamental value often is better realized in northern rather than Mediterranean climates. In southwest Oregon, the contrast of the white bark to other colors in the landscape often is obscured by lichens, mosses, and the mold that grows on the honeydew excreted by aphids. The bronze birch borer and birch leaf miner also can be a problem. Because most birches are native to areas with wet summers, they need to be watered during the summer. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Birch, Japanese White Spire
Betula platyphylla 'japonica'

Height: 40' Spread: 25' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

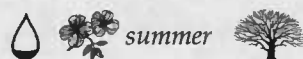
The chalk-white bark of this birch does not shed. This species purportedly tolerates a wider range of soils than most birches, and is resistant to the bronze birch bore. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Catalpa, Northern
(Western Catalpa)
Catalpa speciosa

Height: 50' Spread: 35' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

This large tree should not be considered for street plantings or small yards. However, its large, conspicuous white flowers appear in late June when few other trees are in bloom. The tree is a good background plant for drought-stricken sites. A grove of blooming catalpas is quite striking. This tree is more suitable for rural settings than for street or patio settings, where dropped flowers, fruit, and leaves are a problem. Resistant to armillaria root rot.



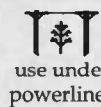
partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm

Catalpa, Umbrella
Catalpa bignonioides 'Nana'

Height: 25' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This selection often is sold as *C. bungei*. It grows as a dense globe that resembles that of a pollard (a tree cut back to the trunk to promote dense growth). 'Nana' often is grafted onto the species and clipped back each year to one or two buds of the past summer's growth, which accentuates its pollard-like growth. Nana does not flower. Critics disdain its stubby, unsightly growth while dormant and feel it is too conspicuous to be used as a focal point. For southwest Oregon, consider planting it on dry sites not well suited for other trees.



Cherry, Flowering
Prunus sp.



Height: 20–30' Spread: 10–30' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Flowering cherry is one of the most popular spring-flowering trees in the Pacific Northwest. Flower colors range from white to various shades of pink and red. The tree typically requires full sun and fast-draining but well-aerated soil. On most sites, summer irrigation enhances growth. More than 150 species and a large number of hybrids and cultivars exist. Consult references 5, 8, and 15 for detailed information on the many selections.



Chilean Fire Tree
Embothrium coccinium

Height: 40–50' Spread: 30' Growth: fast Hardy: south coast

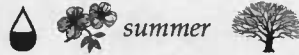
This semi-evergreen from Chile is fast-growing, resistant to coastal winds, and has willow-like leaves. In the spring, it puts on a showy display of scarlet red flowers.



Chiltalpa
Catalpa bignonioides
x Chilopsis linearis

Height: 35' Spread: 25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This elusive tree is a hybrid of the common catalpa and the desert willow. Its leaves are narrow like those of the desert willow, but deciduous like those of catalpa. Catalpa-like flowers open in June but for a much longer period than the common catalpa. For availability, search California nurseries.



Crabapple
Malus sp.

Height: 6–25' Spread: 5–25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Modern crabapple selections are of multiple parentage and resistant to common diseases such as powdery mildew and apple scab. Fruit attracts birds but can be a bane for decks and patios.



Varieties: Selections with good to excellent disease resistance include the genetic dwarf *M. sargentii* 'Tina' (5'x6'), 'Adirondack,' 'Bob white,' 'Camelot,' 'Centurion,' 'Cinderella,' 'Donals wyman,' *M. floribunda* 'Japanese flowering crabapple,' 'Louisa,' 'Prairie fire,' 'Purple prince,' 'Pink princess,' 'Red jewel,' 'Robinson,' 'Snowdrift,' and 'Golden raindrops.' Avoid 'Radiant' and 'Hopa' because of their susceptibility to mildew and scab. Reference 3 lists the characteristics of 24 species and more than 1,000 varieties of flowering crabapples. Reference 16 features more than 30 selections.



Crape Myrtle
Lagerstroemia idica

Height: 10–20' Spread: 8–10' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

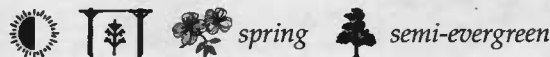
This is a popular small tree in the southern United States. It requires full sun and maximum heat to flower and grow. In southwest Oregon, the flowering period runs from August into September. The tree is not recommended for the coast but is a good selection for the warm interior valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua basins.



Dogwood, Evergreen
Cornus capitata

Height: 30' Spread: 30' Growth: moderate Hardy: south coast

This tree sheds leaves in cold weather but remains hardy to 15°F. A good selection for some of the milder coastal areas. Choose grafted trees, as seedlings will not bloom until they are 8–10 years old. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



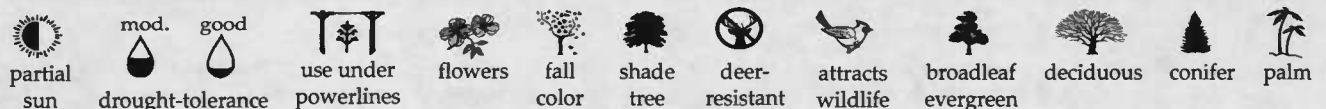
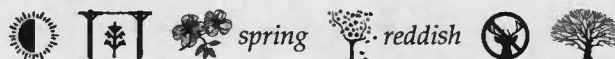
Dogwood, Kousa Hybrids
Cornus kousa x florida

Height: 20–25' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Varieties: The following selections are recommended because of their resistance to dogwood anthracnose and powdery mildew: 'Rutban aurora dogwood,' 'Rutcan constellation dogwood,' 'Rutdan celestial dogwood,' and 'Rutgan stellar pink dogwood.' 'Aurora,' 'Constellation,' and 'Celestial' have white flower bracts.



Dove Tree
(Handkerchief Tree)
Davidia involucrata

Height: 40' Spread: 30' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Introduced from China, this unique tree makes a great focal point in a park or arboretum. The flower consists of two creamy white bracts. The upper, smaller bract and a lower, longer bract that may reach several inches are separated by a yellowish, ball-shaped flower head. Since the tree is in full leaf when the flowers emerge, the pendulous and uneven white bracts resemble a flock of roosting doves or white linen handkerchiefs blowing in the breeze. It is reported to flower sporadically on the east coast but is more consistent in western Oregon.



Empress Tree
(Royal Paulownia)
Paulownia tomentosa

Height: 40' Spread: 40' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

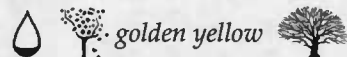
Large pyramidal clusters of fragrant blue, bell-shaped flowers appear in mid-May before the leaves. The flower display is quite striking, especially on large trees and mass plantings. However, old flower buds, seed pods, and twigs seems to continuously litter the ground beneath, so avoid planting near walkways and decks. The tree is more appropriate as a background planting in large yards and natural areas where tidiness is not required. Flower buds are present all winter and often are injured by subfreezing temperatures. Shallow surface roots and some suckering can be a problem. Reference 12 describes seed propagation techniques.



Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree)
Ginkgo biloba

Height: 45' Spread: 35' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This ancient tree, whose leaves have been found in fossils, is not bothered by insects or diseases and is resistant to oak root fungus. Plant only grafted male trees because the female produces great quantities of foul-smelling fruit.



Goldenchain Tree
Laburnum watereri

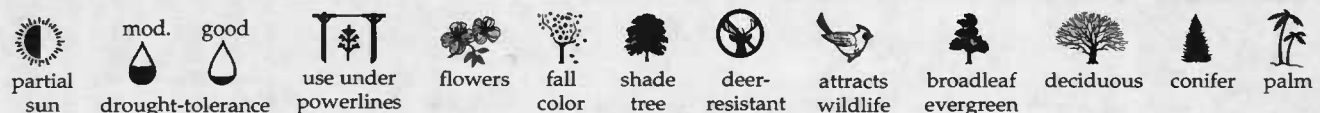
Height: 25' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Yellow, pendulous flowers hang from this tree in late spring. Showiness is accentuated when the trees are planted in groups of three or five. Remove seed pods because they are toxic and reduce the tree's vigor.



Gum, Black

See Tupelo



Gum, Snow
Eucalyptus niphophila

Height: 20' Spread: 8' Growth: moderate Hardy: coast, low elevations of interior valleys

This broadleaf evergreen is reputed to be the hardiest of the eucalypts, able to withstand temperatures of 0–10°F. It offers white bark, a somewhat crooked trunk, silvery blue lance-shaped leaves, and creamy white flowers in summer. Plant connoisseurs should consider experimental plantings of this genus with its multitude of foliage, bark, and growth shapes.

Varieties: More than 500 species of the genus *Eucalyptus* exist, with hundreds of varieties and hybrids. Consult reference 16 for a comprehensive listing of the many eucalypts available to West Coast gardeners. Many are experimental in this area because of their questionable hardiness; however, numerous species can grow new shoots from the roots.

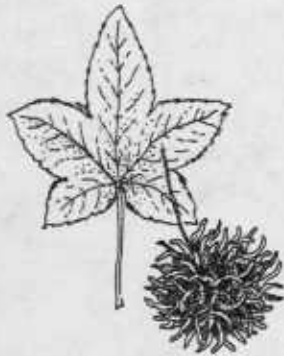


Gum, Sour

See Tupelo

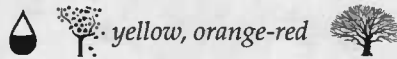
Gum, Sweet
Liquidambar styraciflua

Height: 40–50' Spread: 20–25' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas



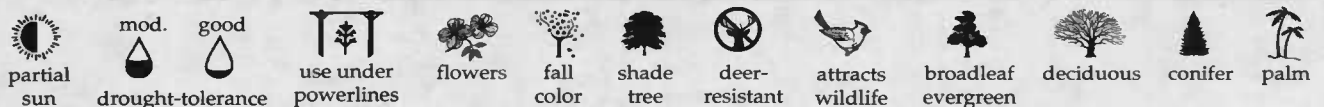
Grafted selections are more predictable for form and fall color. Leaf color varies from one geographic area to another. If you dislike raking leaves, don't plant this tree because its leaves fall for several months. Surface roots also can be a problem in lawns and medians, and can lift up sidewalks.

Varieties: *L. styraciflua* 'Festival' has a narrow and columnar growth habit and the traditional array of autumn colors. 'Burgundy' puts on a dazzling display of deep red to burgundy leaves each fall. 'Palo Alto' has a broadly pyramidal form with orange to red leaves in autumn. 'Rotundiloba' has rounded rather than sharp leaf lobes. Its growth habit is pyramidal, and fall foliage varies from yellow-orange to purple. Resistant to armillaria root rot.



Handkerchief Tree

See Dove Tree



Harlequin Glorybower
(Vitamin Tree)
Clereodendrum trichotomum

Height: 20' Spread: 20' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas except high Cascades

Harlequin Glorybower grows naturally as a large, multistemmed shrub. It often is trained to form a small tree with a single trunk. It is prized as an ornamental because of the fragrant and spectacular white, tubular flowers it displays in late summer when few other shrubs or trees are in bloom. Red calyces remain after flowering and surround blue berries in the fall. The tree has a tendency to send up lots of shoots from the base (suckers) when trained to a single trunk, but can be managed. If it freezes to the ground, it will regrow from the roots. When crushed, the leaves smell like vitamins; hence, the tree's other common name—vitamin tree.



Haw, Black
Viburnum prunifolium

Height: 15' Spread: 15' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Creamy white clusters of spring flowers, followed by clusters of black berries and fiery red autumn foliage, make this native an attractive selection for sunny or shady locations. Hawthorn-like leaves and numerous black berries give the species its common name. The berries are edible and great for attracting birds.



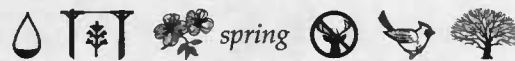
Hawthorn, Crimson Cloud
Crataegus laevigata (oxyacantha)

Height: 15–20' Spread: 10–15' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Where hawthorn rust and leaf spot diseases are prevalent, it's important to select a resistant tree species. Susceptible hawthorns often are defoliated or rendered unsightly by these foliar diseases. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



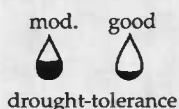
Varieties: *Oxyacantha* and *C. Crus-galli inermis* 'Crusader' are resistant to hawthorn rust and leaf spot.



Holly, English
Ilex aquifolium

Height: 6–40' Spread: 6–15' Growth: moderate Hardy: coast, interior valleys

Numerous selections of this broadleaf evergreen have been grown since colonial times. Height and spread vary. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants, so a male tree is needed to fertilize female plants, thus assuring production of red berries. Resistant to oak root fungus, verticillium wilt, and armillaria root rot.



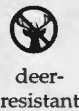
flowers



fall color



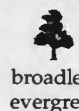
shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm

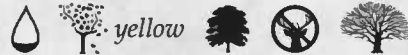
Honeylocust, Thornless
Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'



Height: 45' Spread: 35' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This tree tolerates demanding city and streetside conditions. The honeylocust pod gall midge, which distorts leaves, recently has become a problem pest of this species. The double pinnately compound leaves can be removed from the lawn with a mower. Resistant to verticillium wilt.

Varieties: Many clones exist. 'Skyline' and 'Shademaster' are the most popular green-leaf selections. 'Sunburst' has bright golden-yellow foliage in the spring and in most climates retains this color throughout the summer. All three of these clones are seedless and thornless.



Hornbeam, Pyramidal European
Carpinus betulus 'fastigiata'



Height: 35' Spread: 25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

The dense pyramidal form and symmetry of 'Fastigiata,' coupled with its heat and drought tolerance, make it an excellent selection for street plantings. It can be clipped and trained into a large screen or hedge. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Ironwood, Catalina
Lyonothamnus floribundus

Height: 60' Spread: 40' Growth: moderate Hardy: Gold Beach-Brookings area

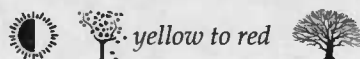
This is a tree for rare plant collectors. The unique evergreen leaves seem to be pinnately compound, but actually are lobed in a scalloped, tooth-like fashion. The bark is reddish and sheds in long, thin strips as it matures. A profusion of white blossoms, which contrast nicely with the foliage, are borne in flat clusters up to 18 inches long. The tree requires well-drained soil for optimal growth. Winter pruning is necessary to maintain shape and control growth.



Katsura Tree
Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Height: 40' Spread: 40' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This slow-growing, pest-free tree was introduced from Japan in 1865. Its leaves resemble those of a redbud and flutter like those of an aspen. If trained to a single trunk, growth is upright and columnar. If trained to multiple trunks, it eventually will be rounded and spreading. Fall foliage (yellow to red hues) can be accentuated by withholding water in late August and September. This tree needs protection or frequent water during the summer to tolerate heat and wind. A very formal and striking tree for parks and small yards.



partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm

Laurel, English
Prunus lauracerasus

Height: 30' Spread: 20' Growth: fast Hardy: coast, interior valleys

This broadleaf evergreen is grown most commonly as a hedge, but when trained to a single trunk makes an attractive tree with thick, glossy green foliage that resembles a magnolia. Ample summer water and annual fertilizing enhance its appearance and speed growth. In the interior valleys, it does best in partial shade. A close relative, *P. lusitanica* or Portugal laurel, is more drought-tolerant, has smaller black-green leaves, and small, creamy white flowers in numerous 5- to 10-inch spikes. Birds love the small black or purple fruit of both species.



Lilac, Japanese Tree
Syringa reticulata

Height: 20' Spread: 15' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This large shrub can be trained to a single trunk. Large clusters of white showy flowers appear in late spring. It is a fine specimen tree for private landscapes and always a conversation piece when in bloom. Not a good street tree where borers and scale are prevalent.



Locust, Shademaster
Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'

Height: 45' Spread: 35' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

An excellent street tree because of its upright branches. Fine pinnately compound leaves can be picked up with a lawnmower. Other clones worth considering: 'Sunburst,' 'Skyline,' and 'True Shade.'

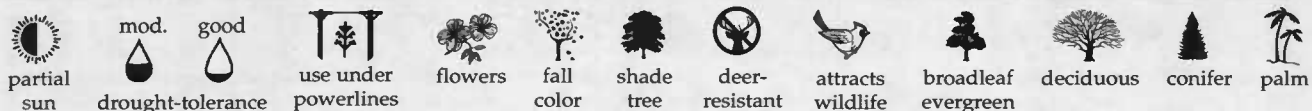
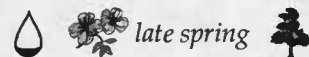


Madrone
Arbutus menziesii

Height: 20-100' Spread: 40' Growth: slow Hardy: Coast Range, interior hillsides, Cascade foothills



This native broadleaf evergreen tolerates drought and should be considered for dry hillside plantings. It offers several ornamental features. In late spring, large clusters of bell-shaped flowers form at branch ends, followed by bright red or orange berries in late summer and fall. The smooth brown bark sheds throughout the life of the tree. Transplanting native seedlings seldom is successful. Instead, obtain potted plants from native plant nurseries. Consult reference 12 for details on seed propagation. Resistant to armillaria root rot.

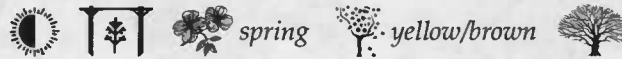


Magnolia
Magnolia sp.

Height: 12–25' Spread: 10–25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

As spring-flowering trees, magnolias are unsurpassed. They have few insect and disease problems. This genus has more than 85 species and numerous hybrids and clones.

Varieties: The most widely planted of all magnolias are hybrids and selections of *M. soulangiana*. 'Rustic rubra,' 'Picture,' 'Burgundy,' 'Alba superba,' and 'Tom Dodd seedling # 4' are some popular selections. Popular selections of the compact *M. lilliflora* include 'Nigra' (one of the darkest flowering magnolias) and 'O'Neill.' Selections of *M. stellata*, commonly known as star magnolia, include 'Royal star' and 'Rosea.' Flower color ranges from white, to an array of pink and rose shades, to dark purple. Consult references 2, 4, and 8 for a comprehensive listing of magnolias.



Magnolia, Southern
Magnolia grandiflora

Height: 80' Spread: 40' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas except Cascades



As its name implies, this broadleaf evergreen is native to the southern United States. Its leaves can reach 8 inches long. They are glossy on the top and coated with a brown, felt-like substance on the underside. In Oregon, the tree's lemon-scented flowers bloom over a long period. In the south, leaf drop occurs at the end of the second year; however, in Oregon leaf drop can be sporadic and often is accentuated by cold temperatures. The tree's stately grandeur and ornamental value—especially the flowers—are best realized in climates with mild winters and long, hot summers.



Maidenhair Tree

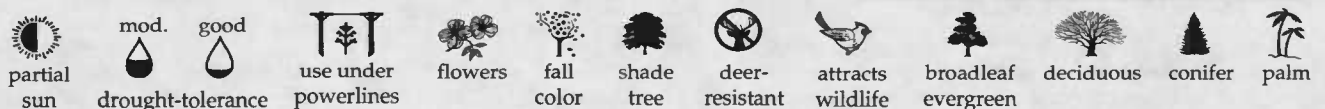
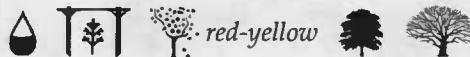
See Ginkgo

Maple, Amur
Acer ginnala

Height: 20' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



This hardy shrub can be pruned to a single or multiple trunk to form a small tree. It is a good selection for high elevations. Fall color can be striking.

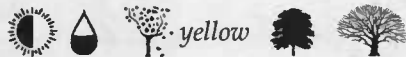


Maple, Bigleaf
Acer macrophyllum



Height: 100' Spread: 50' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

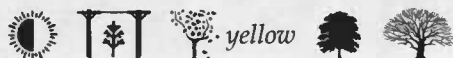
This Pacific Northwest native is well adapted to the dry summers of southwest Oregon. Its size restricts it to locations that can accommodate a large spreading tree. Few horticultural selections exist. For seed propagation, obtain reference 12. Resistant to oak root fungus and armillaria root rot.



**Maple, Douglas
(Rocky Mountain Maple)**
Acer glabrum

Height: 25' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This hardy native requires ample moisture, but a well-drained soil.



Maple, Japanese
Acer palmatum

Height: 3–30' Spread: 6–20' Growth: moderate–fast Hardy: all areas
except high
Cascades

Growth habits vary from dwarf weeping varieties that may never exceed 3' in height or width to larger spreading varieties that may reach up to 20'. Leaf shape and color, seed color, and bark color also vary, and most selections are based on one or several of these characteristics. Resistant to armillaria root rot.

Varieties: Literally hundreds of Japanese maple clones exist, and new selections come on the market each year. Consult references 8, 12, and 14 for a detailed listing of the most popular clones.



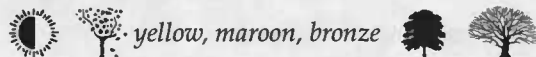
Maple, Norway
Acer platanoides

Height: 35–50' Spread: 30' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas



Height and spread of the Norway maple varies greatly among the dozens of clones. Columnar, pyramidal, and spreading forms are available. Summer foliage color ranges from green, bronze red, to purple. This tree requires regular watering during summer. Consider form, spread, height, and foliage color(s) when selecting a clone.

Varieties: 'Crimson king,' 'Crimson sentry,' 'Royal red,' 'Columnar,' 'Columnarbrood,' and 'Emerald queen' are some popular selections.



Maple, Paperbark
Acer griseum

Height: 25' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Orange-brown to cinnamon-brown bark sheds naturally, adding to the rare beauty of this tree. Leaves have a delicate texture and turn red in the fall.



Maple, Silver
Acer saccharinum



Height: 60–100' Spread: 40–50' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

Although valued for its rapid growth, this tree's soft wood and weak crotch angles make it vulnerable to splitting and breakage during wind and snowstorms. Its aggressive roots also can wreak havoc on sidewalks and septic systems. However, its drought tolerance makes it an excellent selection for the interior valleys of southwest Oregon on sites that can accommodate a large, spreading, and fast-growing tree.



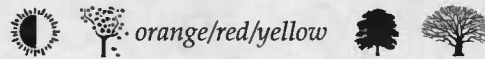
Maple, Sugar
Acer saccharum



Height: 60–80' Spread: 40–50' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This native eastern hardwood requires regular watering during the summer. Fall color is most spectacular where there are cold nights and warm days. Since sugar maples tolerate shade, they are a good companion among conifers.

Varieties: 'Bonfire' and 'Green mountain' are good selections for southwest Oregon. 'Endowment' is a columnar form resistant to leaf scorch.



Maple, Sycamore
Acer pseudoplatanus

Height: 40' Spread: 30' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

Varieties: 'Spaethii' selections and the green-leaved forms have excellent salt tolerance and are well adapted to coastal landscapes.

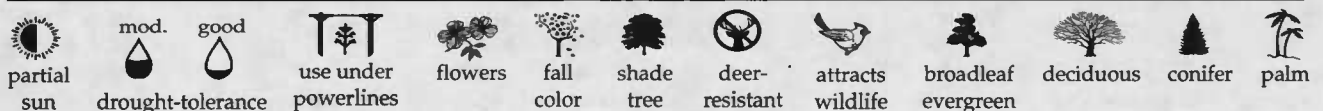


Maple, Vine
Acer circinatum



Height: 20' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

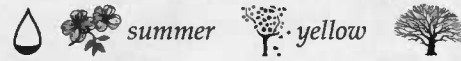
This native Pacific Northwest species is a good substitute for Japanese maple. Select nursery specimens in fall for the best color.



Mimosa (Silk Tree)
Albizia julibrissin

Height: 40' Spread: 50' Growth: fast Hardy: coast, interior valleys

This hardy mimosa puts on a flower display from late July into September. It is very drought-resistant and drops all of its leaves at first frost. The long flowering period is accompanied by a constant shedding of dried flowers and, later, by pods and leaves. Nevertheless, it has the longest flowering period of any northern ornamental tree and remains popular as a patio tree. When planted in a lawn, mowing takes care of the fallen litter.



Mulberry
Morus alba

Height: 35' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



Fruited varieties of *M. alba* and *M. nigra* provide food for birds, but should be considered for rural settings only because of the messiness of the fruit. In areas that experience fall frosts, leaf drop is sudden and complete. Resistant to armillaria root rot.

Varieties: Fruitless cultivar 'Kingsen' is drought-tolerant. 'Chaparral' is weeping and fruitless.



Myrtle, Oregon

See Bay, California

Myrtle, Pacific Wax

See Bayberry, California

Nannyberry
Viburnum lentago

Height: 30' Spread: 30' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This large shrub can be trained into a small, shade-tolerant tree suitable for growing under taller trees or at the edge of a woodland. Small, creamy-white spring flowers turn into edible red berries that mature to a dark blue. Glossy green leaves turn red in autumn. A great shade-tolerant choice. Relatively pest-free. Birds are attracted to the fruit.

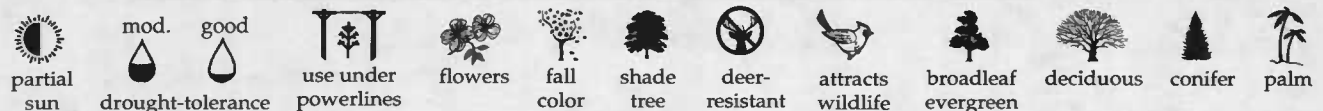
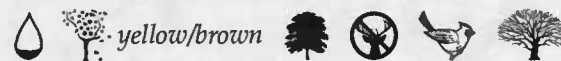


Oak, California Black
Quercus kelloggii

Height: 40–90' Spread: 40–50' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



This native oak grows faster than its close relative, the Oregon white oak. Tolerant of drought and all natural pests, it probably is a better choice than white oak. It is available at most native plant nurseries. Consult reference 12 to learn how to grow your own seedlings. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Holly (Holm Oak)
Quercus ilex

Height: 60' Spread: 40' Growth: moderate Hardy: coast, interior valleys

This broadleaf evergreen tolerates coastal winds and salty air. It lends itself to shearing and shaping, and is especially good as a windbreak. It may require summer watering if planted inland. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Interior Live
Quercus wislizenii

Height: 75' Spread: 50' Growth: slow Hardy: Rogue Valley



This slow-growing and drought-tolerant oak is native to the Sierra foothills and the east side of California's Central Valley. Mature trees are large and spreading, and sometimes are wider than they are high. Young trees benefit from summer water and fertilizer. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Oregon White
Quercus garryana

Height: 40-90' Spread: 50' Growth: slow Hardy: interior valleys, foothills



Consider this native oak as a long-term woodlot tree. Drought-resistant and tolerant of most native pests, its exceptionally slow growth precludes it from most urban landscape plans. It will not tolerate digging, excavations, bark mulches, or frequent summer watering near its base. It is available at most native plant nurseries. Consult reference 12 on how to grow your own seedlings. Resistant to verticillium wilt.

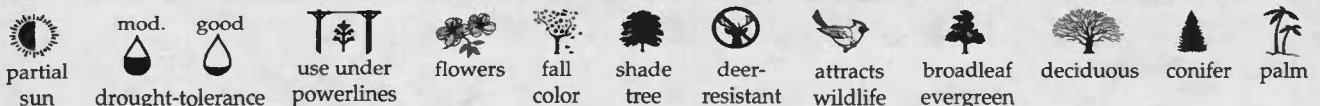
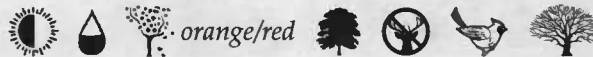


Oak, Pin
Quercus palustris

Height: 75' Spread: 40' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas



This oak is known for its peculiar growth habit. The upper limbs are upright, the middle ones horizontal, and the bottom branches droop downwards. Removing the lower drooping branches only stimulates the next tier to resume a similar downward growth pattern. All branches arise from a strong central leader and give the tree a slender, pyramidal shape. This tree is good in lawns, but should be planted where its fibrous roots will not interfere with streets or sidewalks. It needs an acidic soil because the foliage turns yellow if planted in alkaline soil. Will benefit from summer watering. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Red
Quercus rubra

Height: 75' Spread: 40' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas



This is the fastest growing and most popular oak for ornamental plantings. The new twigs and leaves are red in the spring and gradually turn green. Fall foliage is red. This tree is deep rooted, transplants easily, and has a high branching habit. Like most eastern hardwoods, it requires summer watering, so it is a great choice for irrigated lawns. Its ability to withstand demanding city conditions and its clean habit make it an excellent tree for curbsides and medians. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Scarlet
Quercus coccinea

Height: 75' Spread: 50' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



The large, bright scarlet leaves make this oak the best of the genus for spectacular fall foliage, especially in climates with crisp, cold autumn nights. A native eastern hardwood, it needs water during the summer. Its open branching habit makes it a good choice for irrigated lawns, and its filtered shade creates an excellent garden site. Scarlet oak does not transplant well, so purchase the tree in a pot. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Oak, Tanbark
Lithocarpus densiflorus

Height: 60-90' Spread: 20-30' Growth: moderate Hardy: Coast Range, interior valleys

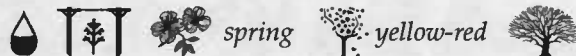
This broadleaf evergreen is native to the coast ranges of southern Oregon and California. Once established, it is drought-tolerant. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Parotia, Persian
Parotia persica

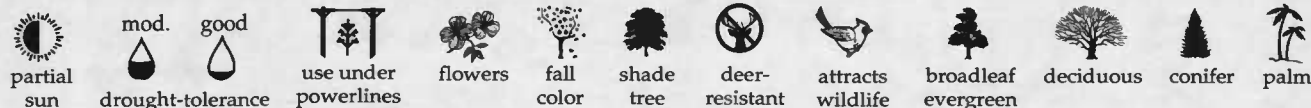
Height: 20' Spread: 15' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This slow-growing, compact, and pest-free tree is excellent for borders and medians. Its leaves are beech-like and change from yellow to orange and pink to scarlet, especially after a frost. The horizontal branches lend a plane-like effect to the foliage and are covered with small red flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Mature bark sheds.



Paulownia

See Empress tree



Pear, Ornamental
Pyrus calleryana

Height: 40' Spread: 15–25' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

This species was first introduced into the United States as the Bradford pear. It has been promoted as a tree for all seasons because of its spring flowers, glossy summer foliage, colorful autumn leaves, and small, pendulent, pear-sized fruits that hang from bare branches in the winter. However, the tree has proved somewhat disappointing. It displays colorful fall foliage only in areas that have frost, warm days, and cold nights. In addition, although extremely winter-hardy and pest free, the weak crotch angles are highly susceptible to breakage from ice and wind.

Varieties: The newer clones 'Aristocrat,' 'Chanticleer,' and 'Redspire' are the most resistant to storm damage and worthy as a selection for backyard borders and street medians.



Plum, Flowering
Prunus sp.



Height: 6–40' Spread: 6–25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Like the flowering cherry, this tree has dozens of species, many hybrids, and hundreds of cultivars. Unlike the flowering cherry, however, flowering plum tolerates a wide range of soil types and moisture conditions. It tolerates some aridity but benefits from occasional summer watering. Consult references 5, 6, 8, and 15 for help in selecting a flowering plum.

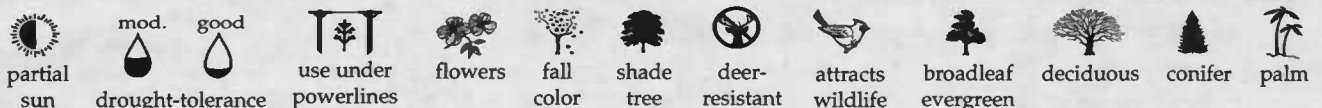
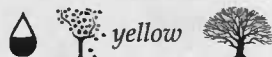


Poplar, Hybrid
Populus deltoides
x Populus trichocarpa



Height: 150' Spread: 50' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

Consider the hybrid poplar only for use as a quick-growing hedge or screen, preferably in a rural setting. It prefers deep bottomland soils or sites that can be irrigated during the summer. This poplar is used for commercial lumber and pulp production. Consult reference 10 for the history, culture, and potential use of hybrid poplars.



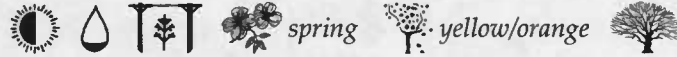
Redbud
Cercis sp.

Height: 10–25' Spread: 8–25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



Redbuds are noted for the purplish or pink flowers that appear before their leaves. Adding to their ornamental appeal are rounded leaves whose entire margins turn yellow to yellow-orange in the fall. *C. occidentalis*, 'Western redbud,' is a smaller tree that reaches 18'. It is resistant to oak root fungus and quite drought-tolerant. *C. chinensis*, 'Chinese redbud,' tolerates southwest Oregon conditions, but is not widely available. Redbuds are quite susceptible to verticillium wilt.

Varieties: Unique cultivars of *C. canadensis*, 'Eastern redbud,' are 'Forest pansy' (new leaves are shiny red-purple), 'Flame' (double pink flowers), and 'Wither's pink charm' (pink flowers without a purple-magenta cast).

**Serviceberry**

See Shadblow

Shadblow (Serviceberry)
Amelanchier canadensis,
A. laevis, or *A. x grandiflora*

Height: 10–25' Spread: 6–15' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



Serviceberry is best known for its display of drooping clusters of white or pinkish flowers that appear before the leaves in the spring. Fall color also can be striking. Form and height vary between the two species *A. canadensis* and *A. laevis* and their hybrid *A. grandiflora*. Many selections have multiple trunks.

**Silk Tree**

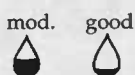
See Mimosa

Smoke Tree, Purple
Cotinus coggygia 'royal purple'

Height: 15' Spread: 15' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This tree prefers dry, well-drained sites. The billowy puffs of purple "smoke" are stalks of sterile flowers that elongate and become covered with purple hairs. The purple smoke and foliage make it an excellent focal point or contrast in the landscape. Resistant to oak root fungus.

Varieties: 'Royal purple' maintains its purple foliage throughout the summer and turns yellow or orange-red in autumn.

partial
sunmod. good
drought-toleranceuse under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen

deciduous



conifer



palm

Snowball, Japanese*Viburnum plicatum 'plicatum'*

Height: 15'

Spread: 15'

Growth: moderate

Hardy: all areas

Japanese snowball can be grown as a shrub or trained to a single trunk. It is most striking when in bloom. Snowball-like clusters of white, sterile flowers are borne upright in opposite rows on horizontal branches. The horizontal branching pattern, unique arrangement of white flowers, and fiery red fall foliage make this one of the most attractive small trees. A great tree to plant in shady gardens along with rhododendrons and azaleas.

Varieties: *V. plicatum 'tomentosum,'* known as 'Doublefile viburnum,' has larger white flowers (2–4 inches across) that are edged with smaller flowers (1–1.5 inches across), thus creating a lace cap effect. Cultivars worth searching for are 'Cascade,' 'Mariesii,' 'Shasta,' and the dwarf, long-flowering cultivar 'Watanabe.' 'Doublefile viburnums' set some red berries, and the foliage turns fiery red in autumn.

**Snowbell, Japanese***Styrax japonica*

Height: 30'

Spread: 25'

Growth: slow

Hardy: all areas

In early June, this compact tree is covered with slightly fragrant white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers. The flowers appear after the leaves but are noticeable because they hang below the branches, while the leaves are held firmly on the upper side. This tree prefers well-drained soils, but requires frequent summer watering. It is relatively pest-free.

Varieties: Two rare cultivars of *S. japonica* worth searching for are 'Carillon' and 'Pink chimes.' As its name implies, *S. obassia* 'Fragrant snowbell' is very fragrant. It also tolerates drought and heat.

**Sorrel Tree (Sourwood)***Oxydendrum arboreum*

Height: 25–50'

Spread: 15–25'

Growth: slow

Hardy: all areas

For ornamental value, this tree has few peers and is coveted by plant collectors. Lustrous green leaves grace this pyramidal tree from spring to fall and are joined by a summer profusion of white flowers in drooping clusters. In autumn, greenish seed pods hang like fingers from branch tips and stand out against the brilliant, long-lasting scarlet red foliage. The tree prefers acidic soil and regular, deep watering in the summer. It is at its best in beds and borders where it can branch freely from its base. It does not do well in lawns.

**Sourwood**

See Sorrel tree

partial
sunmod.
drought-tolerance

good

use under
powerlines

flowers

fall
colorshade
treedeer-
resistantattracts
wildlifebroadleaf
evergreen

deciduous



conifer



palm

Stewartia, Korean
Stewartia koreana

Height: 45' Spread: 25' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

The Korean stewartia is a tree for all seasons. In summer it is covered for weeks with camellia-like white flowers, followed by a spectacular display of orange/red leaves in the fall. Interesting branch silhouettes display multicolored shedding bark throughout the winter and are hidden in spring by bright green leaves. The Japanese Stewartia, *S. pseudocamelia* is very similar, but its bark is more colorful and the fall foliage is purplish. The summer flowers are numerous but smaller, and its mature height can reach 60 feet.



Stewartia, Mountain
Stewartia ovata

Height: 15' Spread: 15' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Plant this compact native in small yards or confined areas that can't accommodate a larger Stewartia. The tree's display of camellia-like white flowers in July and August is followed by a mass of brilliant orange leaves in autumn. Stewartias are difficult to transplant, so purchase them in containers and plant in a permanent location.



Sumac, Staghorn
Rhus typhina

Height: 15' Spread: 5-15' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas



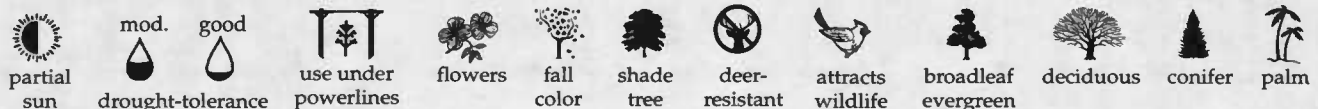
R. typhina is the best sumac for southwest Oregon. It will produce shoots from the base (sucker) and often is used to form a grove. Older trunks can be cut to the ground to force new shoots. Fall color is striking, and established plants require little water. It tolerates almost all soils and is relatively pest-free. Resistant to armillaria root rot.



Tree of Heaven
Ailanthus altissima

Height: 60' Spread: 40' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

This tree is appropriate for the interior Rogue and Umpqua valleys on sites where few other trees would thrive. It tolerates heat and drought. In late summer, seed clusters are a bright reddish orange and attract considerable attention. Propagate the tree from root cuttings or suckers from female plants that exhibit good seed color. To reduce or eliminate viable seed production and lessen the chance of this tree becoming a weed, avoid planting male trees.



Tulip Tree
Liriodendron tulipifera



Height: 60' Spread: 30' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

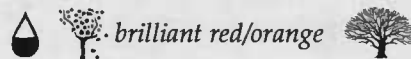
This tree's flowers are up to 2 inches long, greenish-yellow with an orange base, and resemble a tulip. Although interesting up close, they are not conspicuous at a distance. Because of its fast and upright growth habit, this tree is a valuable landscape tree that can be planted in rather confined areas. Its lyre-shaped leaves and pest-free nature make it attractive for street plantings. Resistant to armillaria root rot.



Tupelo, Black (black Gum, Sour Gum)
Nyssa sylvatica

Height: 50' Spread: 25' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

During the fall in its native eastern United States, this tree blazes as red as any maple. Even in the Pacific Northwest, it dazzles with brilliant reds and oranges and is a great selection for enhancing our rather dull autumns. Male and female trees planted together produce abundant small blue fruits in autumn. To avoid fruit litter on walkways or decks, select only male plants. The tree does not transplant well and seldom is available in containers at local nurseries. It tolerates moist sites as well as occasional drought. Water in the summer to ensure establishment.



Vitamin Tree

See Harlequin Glorybower

Willow, Corkscrew
Salix matsudana

Height: 30' Spread: 20' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

When dormant, the twisted and distorted branches make an interesting winter silhouette. Few other redeeming values.

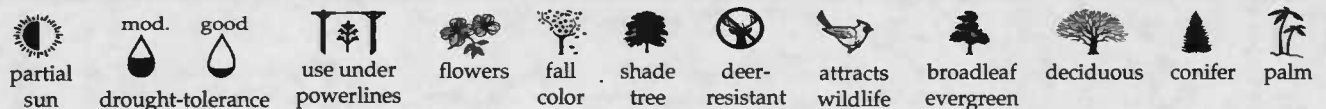


Willow, Golden Weeping
Salix alba

Height: 75' Spread: 50' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

This tree's weak wood and annual shedding of leaves and twigs make it a poor selection for lawns or traffic areas. Consider planting it beside ponds or streams in rural settings where debris is not a concern. Similar species include *S. babylonica*, *S. blanda*, and the corkscrew willow, *S. matsudana*.

Varieties: 'Tristis,' 'Vitellina,' and the red-stem form, 'Chermesina,' are the most common selections in nurseries.



Wisteria, Tree Form
(Chinese Wisteria)
Wisteria sinensis

Height: 6–8' Spread: 6–8' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

Growing this vine up a stake forces it into tree form. Violet-blue flower clusters, which appear in early spring before the leaves, open up all at once and are slightly fragrant. This is a great deck-side tree that provides a profusion of spring color. Resistant to armillaria root rot.



Witch Hazel
Hamamelis intermedia

Height: 15' Spread: 8' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

H. intermedia is a hybrid cross of *H. mollis* and *H. virginiana*. Several clones are available. The ornamental value is evident in the fragrant yellow to red flowers that appear before the leaves in early spring, and the yellow to orange-red foliage in autumn.

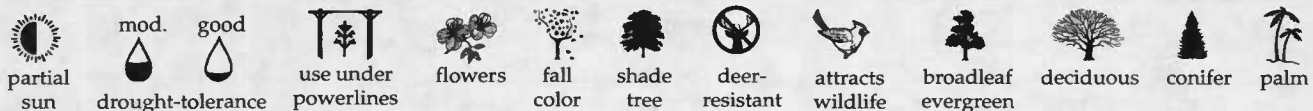
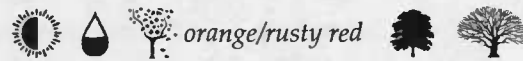


Zelkova
Zelkova serrata

Height: 50' Spread: 40' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

This is a good, clean shade tree that has been used in some cities to replace the American elm. It has no central main branch but rather an abundance of crowded, upright branches that make an interesting winter silhouette. Mature bark sheds and adds to the ornamental appeal.

Varieties: Popular grafted cultivars are 'Halka,' 'Green vase,' and 'Village green.' 'Elm zelkova' and 'Caucasian zelkova,' selections of the closely related species, *Z. carpinifolia*, are uncommon but well worth looking for.



Conifer trees

Cedar, Atlas
Cedrus atlantica

Height: 60–120' Spread: 30–40' Growth: slow–mod. Hardy: all areas

This true cedar bears upright cones that disperse as scales rather than falling off as a whole cone. Once established, it requires very little water and is an excellent selection for nonirrigated landscapes and arid sites. It is slower growing than the deodar cedar and more manageable as a landscape specimen. Resistant to verticillium wilt.

Varieties: Popular selections include 'Argentea' (silver atlas cedar), 'Glauca' (blue atlas cedar), 'Glauca pendula' (weeping blue atlas cedar), and 'Aurea' (golden atlas cedar).



Cedar, Deodar
Cedrus deodara

Height: 150' Spread: 40–50' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

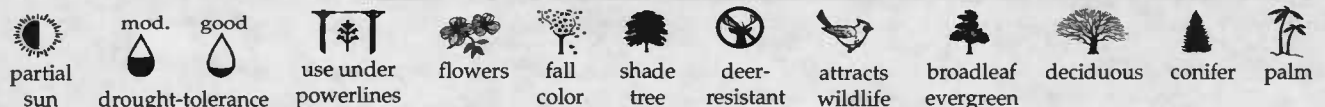
The deodar cedar is not a tree for small yards or foundation plantings. Its fast growth and wide spread make it ideal for background plantings and large open areas. The foliage is softer and lighter than that of other cedars and droops at the branch tips. The tip of the central growing shoot also exhibits a drooping or arching growth habit. This tree tolerates heat and drought. Clones include selections with compact, drooping, and prostrate growth habits and blue, green, or golden-yellow foliage. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Cedar, Incense
Calocedrus decurrens

Height: 70–110' Spread: 30–40' Growth: fast Hardy: all areas

Lustrous green foliage is densely massed, has an aromatic fragrance, and is very popular for Christmas greens and wreaths. Tree form is pyramidal and quite symmetrical. It tolerates summer heat and poor soils but benefits from summer watering. Incense-cedar is quite resistant to armillaria root rot and doesn't seem to be bothered by *Pythophthora lateralis*, the root rot fungus that has greatly diminished plantings of Port-Orford-cedar. Resistant to verticillium wilt and armillaria root rot.



Cypress, Smooth Arizona
Cupressus glabra

Height: 40' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate-fast Hardy: coast, lower elevations of interior valleys

Once established, this tree needs very little water. It has smooth cherry-colored bark that contrasts nicely with its grayish-silver, scale-like foliage. *C. glabra* may die when temperatures dip below 12°F. The native species of *C. bakeri*, Baker cypress, might be a better selection when hardiness is a concern. Baker cypress is slower growing and reaches a mature height of 25–30 feet. The Monterey cypress, *C. macrocarpa*, is less hardy than *C. bakeri* but should be considered for planting on the southern Oregon coast. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Fir, Douglas
Pseudotsuga menziesii
'mensiesii'

Height: >200' Spread: 50' Growth: moderate-fast Hardy: all areas



Although this is the primary timber tree of the Pacific Northwest and the most popular conifer to train into Christmas trees, it is underutilized in landscapes. It tolerates all but the driest and wettest sites and is relatively pest-free—exceedingly so when compared to the Colorado blue spruce, *Picea pungens*. It can be poodled or, with proper training, used as a topiary plant. It can be planted densely and sheared into hedges or living screens. Dense spacings usually require supplemental water during the summer. Resistant to verticillium wilt.

Variety: *P. menziesii* 'Glaucua' is the Rocky Mountain variety, which is more drought-tolerant and about half the size of *mensiesii*.

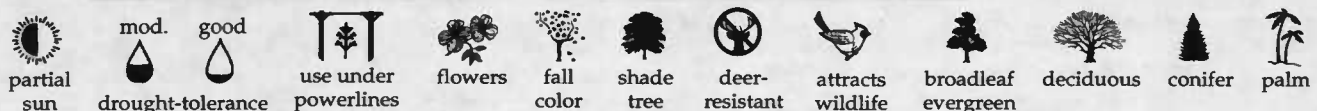


Firs, True
Abies sp.

Height: >150' Spread: 30' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas



True firs by nature are found mainly in alpine and subalpine climates. With proper care and summer watering, most of the Pacific Northwest firs, as well as some eastern firs, will grow in lower elevation landscapes, but probably will not reach the height or form of their alpine counterparts. White fir tolerates dry sites best, and grand fir can be found in its natural range from sea level to 7,000 feet. The natural elevation ranges for five true firs common to southwest Oregon are: *Abies amabilis* (Pacific silver fir), 1,000–6,000 feet; *Abies concolor* (white fir), 1,970–11,150 feet; *Abies grandis* (grand fir), sea level–7,000 feet; *Abies magnifica* (California red fir) 5,000–9,000 feet; and *Abies procera* (noble fir), 1,400–6,000 feet. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Monkey Puzzle Tree
Araucaria araucana

Height: 70-90' Spread: 30-40' Growth: slow

Hardy: coast, interior valleys

Mature trees display a mass of twisted branches that sport scale-like, leathery leaves with rather sharp edges and very sharp points. The monkey puzzle tree is native to Chile, where it is the main timber tree. Its common name is derived from a myth that claims it is the only tree a monkey can't climb down from because of the confusion caused by its twisted branches and sharp, needle-pointed leaves. As a specimen tree, it is conspicuous and distinctive. Susceptible to winter kill when temperatures drop below 12°F. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Pine, Blue Swiss Stone
Pinus cembra 'glauca'

Height: 60-100' Spread: 40' Growth: slow

Hardy: all areas

This pine tolerates extreme cold and poor soils. It is slow growing and, with minimal pruning every 2 or 3 years, is an excellent selection for small yards. The blue sheen of the needles and tight pyramidal form add to its ornamental appeal. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Pine, KMX
Pinus attenuata x Pinus radiata

Height: 80-90' Spread: 40-50' Growth: fast

Hardy: <2,500 ft elevation

This pine originated from U.S. Forest Service efforts to breed a pine tree that could tolerate drought-stricken sites in the Siskiyou and Rogue national forests. It combined the fast growth of the Monterey pine, *P. attenuata*, with the cold hardiness of the Knobcone pine, *P. radiata*. Most of the KMXs available today are second-generation seedlings that vary in their growth rate, hardiness, and other characteristics. In the home landscape, consider them for background plantings or for use as fast-growing screens. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Pine, Ponderosa
Pinus ponderosa

Height: 150' Spread: 40' Growth: moderate

Hardy: all areas

The mature bark of this pine is yellow-brown and forms platelets that are separated by deep black fissures. It should be considered as a background tree or planted in sparse groves as it does not tolerate shade. Jeffery pine, *P. jeffreyi*, is a similar species that ranges from northern California to southern Oregon.



partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer



palm

Pine, Scotch
Pinus sylvestris



Height: 70–100' Spread: 30' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

One of the most popular pines for commercial and private landscapes. In early years, the growth habit is strongly pyramidal, changing to various shapes as it matures. On older trees, the bark is orange-red and somewhat flaky. Resistant to verticillium wilt and armillaria root rot.

Varieties: Two popular selections are *P. sylvestris* 'Argentea,' which has silver foliage, and *P. sylvestris* 'French Blue,' which retains its blue color through the winter.



Pine, Shore
Pinus contorta 'contorta'

Height: 20–40' Spread: 20' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

This slow-growing pine is another good evergreen selection for small yards, containers, and for use as bonsai. It is native to the coast and tolerates wind and salt spray. Lodgepole pine, *P. contorta* 'Murrayana,' grows to 100' and is common on the east slope of the Cascades. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Pine, Umbrella
Sciadopitys verticillata

Height: 40' Spread: 15' Growth: slow Hardy: all areas

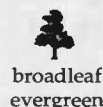
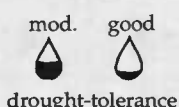
A very slow-growing evergreen that resembles a pine but actually is in the yew family. Soft, dark-green needles, 3–6 inches long, radiate outward from the ends of branches and twigs and give the tree an umbrella-like appearance. A very unique tree for containers and rare plant enthusiasts. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Redwood, Coast
Sequoia sempervirens

Height: >300' Spread: 30–50' Growth: moderate-fast Hardy: all areas

The coast redwood is the tallest of the world's trees. Its native range extends from Monterey County, California, to Curry County, Oregon. Outside of its native range, it requires regular summer watering to reach any significant height and maintain moderate growth. Naturally, it is not a tree for small yards and is at its best when planted in groves or as a specimen plant where it can branch freely from its base. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Redwood, Dawn
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Height: >100' Spread: 50' Growth: moderate-fast Hardy: all areas except high Cascades

This tree was known only as a fossil before it was discovered in China in 1941. It resembles a coast redwood but has shorter, softer needles, which are dark green and deciduous. It is pyramidal in form but can spread to 50' or more. Unlike many conifers, it can be propagated by softwood or hardwood cuttings. The bark is reddish and furrowed, and the base takes on a buttressed shape as the tree matures. The dawn redwood is an excellent specimen tree for landscapes that can accommodate a large spreading tree or a grove of large trees. It handles drought better than people realize, but requires summer watering to attain optimum growth. Resistant to oak root fungus and verticillium wilt.



Sequoia, Giant
Sequoiadendron giganteum

Height: 325' Spread: 50' Growth: moderate Hardy: all areas

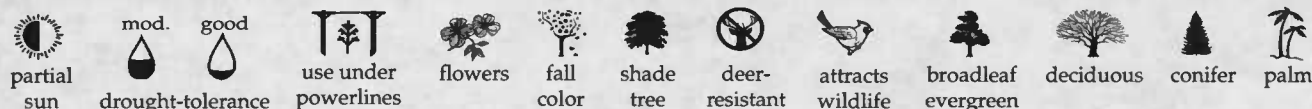
Giant sequoia is hardier than the coast redwood and more drought-tolerant, although it benefits from summer watering. It is preferred for the interior valleys of southwest Oregon. Its pyramidal form is appreciated best when it is allowed to retain its branches from the base upward. It should be placed in the landscape where its growth is not restricted or crowded by more mature plantings. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Spruce, Brewer's Weeping
Picea breweriana

Height: 100–120' Spread: 20–40' Growth: moderate Hardy: south coast

This spruce is native to the Siskiyou Mountains of northern California and southern Oregon. Its swooping main branches sport drooping branchlets that hang vertically from 7–8 feet. It prefers a moist, cool coastal climate but will grow in interior sites with summer irrigation. Resistant to verticillium wilt.



Hardy palms

Date Palm, Canary Island
Phoenix canariensis

Height: 60'

Spread: 50'

Growth: slow

Hardy: coastal areas, Gold Beach south, 20°F

This palm has a thick trunk with a dense crown of arching 10-foot fronds. It adapts to container plantings inland when winter protection is provided.


Fan Palm, California
Washingtonia filifera

Height: 60'

Spread: 20'

Growth: moderate

Hardy: 18°F

When mature, the fronds of this palm bend downward and form a thick mat of thatch on the trunk, immediately below the green canopy. As the tree ages, you can remove the mat of dead fronds. The California fan palm has a sturdier trunk than does the Mexican fan palm.


Fan Palm, Mediterranean
Chamaerops humilis

Height: 20'

Spread: 20'

Growth: slow

Hardy: 6°F

This probably is the hardiest palm. It produces offshoots from the base and often forms a clump of multiple stems with green to bluish-green fronds. It is good for container plantings and mass plantings in borders and under trees.


Fan Palm, Mexican
Washingtonia robusta

Height: 100'

Spread: 20'

Growth: moderate

Hardy: 20°F

Despite its name, *robusta*, the Mexican fan palm has a more slender trunk, a more compact crown, and a rougher thatch than the California fan palm. The trunk often curves as it matures. It tolerates poor soil but responds well to summer watering and fertilizer.


Jelly Palm (Pindo Palm)
Butia capitata

Height: 20'

Spread: 10'

Growth: slow

Hardy: 15°F

This is one of the hardier palms. It will grow as far north as Coos Bay and in protected areas inland. The trunk is normally short and tapered. Trees look their best when the spent fronds (leaves) are cut off at equal lengths.



partial sun



mod. drought-tolerance



good



use under powerlines



flowers



fall color



shade tree



deer-resistant



attracts wildlife



broadleaf evergreen



deciduous



conifer

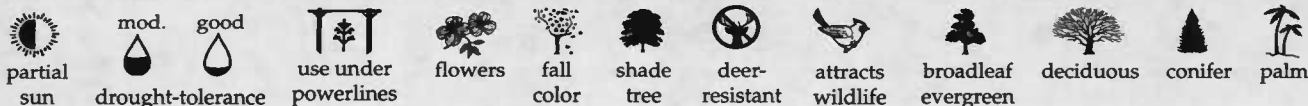


palm

Pindo Palm See Jelly Palm

Windmill palm Height: 30' Spread: 20' Growth: moderate Hardy: 10°F
Trachycarpus fortunei

The upper portion of this tree's trunk often is thicker than the base. Blackish fibers grow on all but the oldest portions of the trunk. The tree responds well to summer watering and fertilizer. Its fan-like fronds are approximately 3 feet long and borne on 1.5-foot toothed stalks.



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