

# Small Trees for Small Places

*100 trees for an urban  
environment*

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# Introduction

It has long been recognized that with care and good stewardship, trees provide both aesthetic and economic benefits. The domain of trees is incredibly diverse and beautiful. All sizes. All colors. And, as a drive through any neighborhood reveals, trees are familiar and often dominant elements in landscaping plans.

Trees are engines that convert carbon dioxide into oxygen, thereby helping contribute to efforts that offset the production of carbon dioxide from coal-fired power plants, automobiles and other industrial processes. They control erosion and can dampen wind or sound. And, trees can play a significant role in controlling energy use if used as part of an energy conservation strategy.

Trees are of extreme interest to electric utilities for a number of reasons. For all the good they do, it's not all greenery and scenery. Trees whipped by winds or weighed down by snow will often cause power interruptions that disrupt business or home life, as well as compromise critical services such as hospitals and police. They are the most common cause of electric service interruptions. Furthermore, improper or careless pruning or falling of trees is a leading cause of serious and fatal accidents involving contact with power lines.

While Pacific Power has effective programs to trim or remove trees that conflict with power lines, they are difficult to manage and can be expensive, an expense shared by all utility customers.

But the good far outweighs the bad. That's why we've put together important tips on how to make sure trees and power lines can peacefully co-exist, without compromising safety or reliability.

Utilities and cities across the country are asking homeowners to plant only those species of trees that will grow to 25 feet or less at maturity adjacent to power lines. That way, everyone can benefit from trees without suffering from the problems that larger trees eventually cause when they reach the lines.

This booklet contains descriptions of some popular small-statured tree species. Tree height at maturity is listed and trees appropriate for planting in areas adjacent to power lines are noted with a 📍. It is a guide for people who live in Pacific Power's service area. This diverse region includes deserts, temperate rain forests, mountain peaks, seacoast, alkaline to acid soil reactions, and minimum winter temperatures ranging from barely freezing to -40° F. While not all trees will survive in any given location, many of the species will grow in very broad territories.

This list is not exhaustive. However, it does give an idea of the depth of choices available. Local arborists and nurseries can provide other options, but if you plant your new tree around power lines, it is important that whatever tree is chosen its full mature height does not exceed 25 feet.

Remember, there may also be electric lines or other utilities underground. Before planting any trees, call the free underground locating service in your area. Call us at 1-888-221-7070, and we will give you the number.

For more information on tree pruning and planting, please visit [pacificpower.net](http://pacificpower.net).

# Plant hardiness zone classification

## Hardiness zone classification

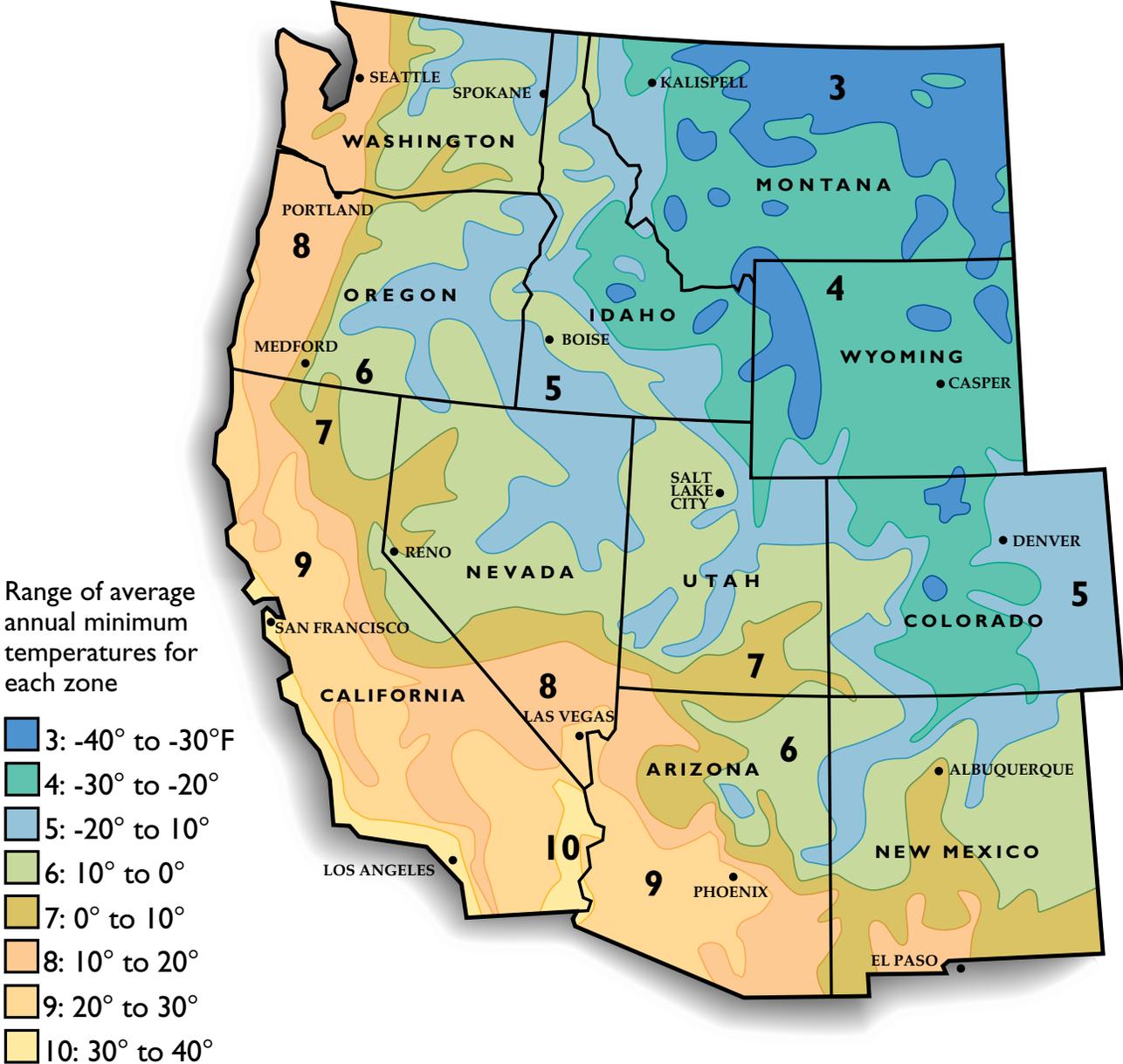
Tree survival in a particular area depends on many factors. Most crucial is the minimum winter temperature in the area. The United States Department of Agriculture has divided the country into “plant hardiness zones” based on average annual minimum temperatures (a map of the Western United States including these zones can be found on the page 17). Arborists depend on hardiness zones to rate winter adaptation of a species. These ratings are used as a first step in determining whether or not a tree is suitable for a particular site.

To determine a tree’s adaptation, check the plant hardiness map to find the zone where you live, and select species from categories that have a hardiness rating no higher than your zone. For example, people who live along the I-5 corridor in Oregon, are in zone 8. These people might find a suitable tree rated from zones 2 through 8. On the other hand, people in Casper, Wyoming, in zone 4, may only be able to choose a tree adapted to zones two through four.

## Other factors

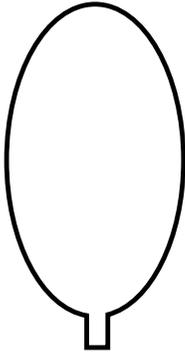
Certainly, many factors besides winter adaptation should be taken into account when choosing a tree. For example, moisture, soil, wind exposure, sunlight, snow cover, and available growing space are types of considerations important for tree selection. That is why plant hardiness zones may only initially screen potential species, while more site specific factors should be used to continue the process. Lists of trees adapted to various site specific factors appear on page 22 and may be helpful for people selecting trees for problem areas under power lines.

# USDA hardiness zone map

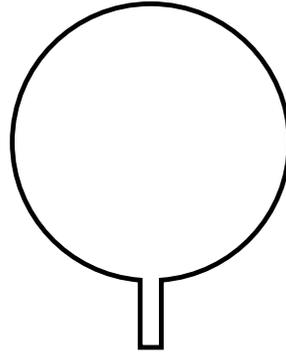


Source: USDA

## Tree forms



**Oval**

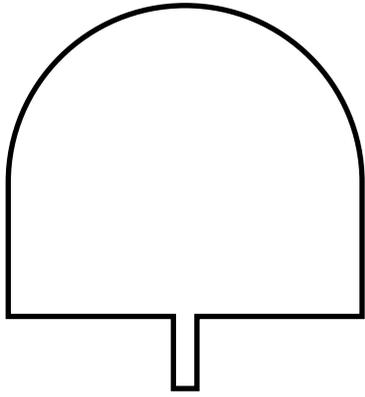


**Round**

Black Hawthorn (31)  
 Blue Japanese Oak (78)  
 Bristlecone Pine (66)  
 California Buckeye (13)  
 Cherry Plum (69)  
 Chinese Stewartia (91)  
 Franklinia (40)  
 Gambel Oak (77)  
 Georgia Plume (36)  
 Glossy Buckthorn (80)  
 Goodenchain Tree (48)  
 Green Mountainash (87)  
 Japanese Privet (49)  
 Japanese Snowbell (92)  
 Korean Stewartia (89)  
 Western Water Birch (20)  
 Whitebeam Mountainash (86)

Amur Mackii (51)  
 Amur Maple (4)  
 Bitter Almond (68)  
 Blackhaw Viburnum (96)  
 Bristlecone Pine (66)  
 California Hoptree (75)  
 California Redbud (25)  
 Catawbwa Rhod. (81)  
 Chinese Redbud (24)  
 Chinese Witchhazel (25)  
 Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
 Common Cherrylaural (72)  
 Common Hoptree (76)  
 Common Pawpaw (19)  
 Common Pricklyash (100)  
 Common Witchhazel (43)  
 Cornellianchery Dogwood (29)  
 Davids Peach (71)  
 Dwarf Blue Spruce (65)  
 Dwarf Norway Spruce (64)  
 Eastern Mt. Maple (10)  
 Eastern Redbud (23)  
 Eastern Wahoo (39)  
 English Hawthorn (32)  
 Flameleaf Sumac (84)  
 Flowering Crabapple (63)  
 Full Moon Maple (7)

Glossy Privet (50)  
 Green Hawthorn (35)  
 Harlequin Gorybower (26)  
 Higan Cherry (74)  
 Japanese Flowering Crab (29)  
 Japanese Flowering Crab (59)  
 Japanese Maple (8)  
 Kousa Dogwood (28)  
 Lily Magnolia (53)  
 Loebner Magnolia (52)  
 Loquat (37)  
 Mountain Stewartia (90)  
 Mugo Pine (67)  
 Musclewood (21)  
 Pacific Rhododendron (82)  
 Pagoda Dogwood (27)  
 Rosebay Rhododendron (83)  
 Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum (97)  
 Saucer Magnolia (55)  
 Scrub Oak (79)  
 Tartarian Maple (11)  
 Western Mt. Maple (5)  
 Western Wahoo (39)  
 Wild Sweet Crabapple (58)  
 Yellowhorn (99)  
 Zumi Crabapple (62)



**Weeping**

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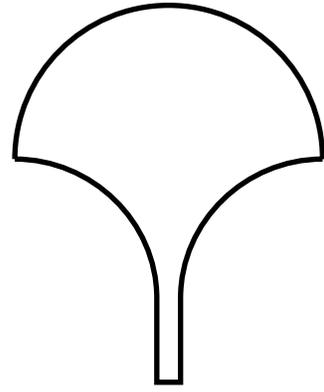
Pendulus Blue Spruce (65)  
Pendulus Higan Cherry (74)  
Sargent Weeping Hemlock (94)



**Columnar**

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Columnar Glossy  
Buckthorn (80)  
Golden Chaintree (48)



**Vase**

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Hornbeam Maple (2)  
Kousa Dogwood (28)  
Netleaf Hackberry (22)  
Striped Maple (9)

# 100 tree species for an urban environment

## Maples

### 1. *Acer buergerianum*

**Trident Maple**

**Height:** 20-25 feet

**Width:** 20-25 feet

**Comments:** An attractive, small, oval tree native to China. Glossy green foliage which changes to orange in late fall. Best suited to well drained, acid soil in full sun. Hardiness zones 4-8, 9.

### 2. *Acer carpinifolium*

**Hornbeam Maple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A native of Japan with a rounded, vase-shaped form. The leaves are toothed, oblong and oval, more resembling those of American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), than other maples. Best adapted to moist, well-drained, shady sites. Hardiness zone 5.

### 3. *Acer circinatum*

**Vine Maple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A native of the Pacific Northwest. Upright in full sun, but horizontal in the shade where it is best suited. In nature, generally found in moist, wooded understory sites. Also adapted to open, dry areas. Hardiness zone 6.

### 4. *Acer ginnala*

**Amur Maple**

**Height:** 15-20 feet

**Width:** 15-20 feet

**Comments:** A spreading, low branched native of Japan and the Amur River area of China. Small, yellow-red, lightly fragrant flowers appear with leaves in the spring. Orange-red fall leaf color. Best suited to moist, well-drained sites, but adapted to a wide range of moisture. Hardiness zones 2-7.

### 5. *Acer glabrum*

**Western Mountain Maple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** Also called Rocky Mountain Maple. Native to the Rocky Mountains, Cascades and Sierras of western North America where it is found on moist canyon sides. Generally grows as a clump or small tree. Orange-red fall color. Hardiness zones 3-9.

### 6. *Acer griseum*

**Paperbark Maple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A magnificent small maple native to central China with an upright oval or rounded shape. It has exquisite cinnamon-brown curly bark. The foliage is blue-green in summer, changing to red in the fall. Hardiness zones 4-8.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

7. *Acer japonicum*

**Fullmoon Maple**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Popular in Japan with attractive, soft green foliage that turns yellow-to-red in autumn. Burgundy flowers before leaves emerge in the spring. Adapted to a wide range of sites. Hardiness zone 5.

8. *Acer palmatum* 

**Japanese Maple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A native of Japan, Korea and central China with a refined, broad-rounded shape that can become layered. May be grown as a tree or shrub. Appreciated for incised foliage that turns bronze-purple in the fall. Purple-leaved cultivars are also available. Widely adapted to site conditions. Hardiness zones 5 to 8.

9. *Acer pensylvanicum* 

**Striped Maple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 15-20 feet

**Comments:** A forest understory tree native from Quebec to Wisconsin, and south to the northern Appalachians. It has an erratic, ascending, arching form. The bark becomes green and white striped which accounts for its common name. Requires shade. Hardiness zone 3.

10. *Acer spicatum*

**Eastern Mountain Maple**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** A native of southeastern Canada and the northern tier of States from Minnesota to Maine, with an irregular, broad, rounded form. Light green foliage that turns yellow-orange in autumn. Requires cool, moist, shaded sites. Hardiness zone 2.

11. *Acer tataricum* 

**Tartarian Maple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A native of southeast Europe and western Asia that grows as a large shrub or small, round-headed tree. Tolerates a wide range of conditions and can be used in situations similar to Amur maple (*Acer ginnala*). Hardiness zones 3-8.

12. *Acer truncatum* 

**Paperblow Maple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to northern China with an informal branching habit. Leaves emerge burgundy, transform to shiny green in summer and finally yellow-red in the fall. Widely adapted, and reported to withstand compacted soil and neglect. Hardiness zones 5-8.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Buckeye

13. *Aesculus californica*

**California Buckeye**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to California mountains at low elevation. Four to eight inch racemes of white or rose colored flowers between May and July. Hardiness zones 8-9.

14. *Aesculus pavia*

**Red Buckeye**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 35 feet

**Comments:** Native to the southeastern United States. Bright red blossoms on 3-6 inch long, 1 1/2 inch wide panicles. Best adapted to moist, well-drained soil. Hardiness zones 4-8.

## Alder

15. *Alnus tenuifolia* 

**Mountain Alder**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** Native to mid-to-high level riparian areas in the Rocky Mountains, Cascades and Sierras. Suitable for naturalized streambank settings. Hardiness zones 2-9.

## Serviceberry

16. *Amelanchier alnifolia* 

**Saskatoon Serviceberry**

**Height:** 10 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** Native to the Great Plains from Saskatchewan to Nebraska, and parts of Idaho and Wyoming. White flowers in spring and prolific fruit in the summer. Sensitive to drought and harsh conditions. Subject to rust to the point where it may defoliate in years with wet springs. Hardiness zone 4.

17. *Amelanchier canadensis* 

**Shadblow Serviceberry**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** variable

**Comments:** A shrubby amelanchier of the east coast of the United States. White flowers emerge about a week later than Saskatoon serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). The fruit is juicy and sweet. Fall leaf color is apricot. Shadblow is also used as common name for *Amelanchier arborea*. Hardiness zones 3-8.

18. *Amelanchier utahensis* 

**Utah Serviceberry**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** Native to mountain slopes and hillsides in the southern Rocky Mountains and Great Basin. White flowers in spring and edible, black fruit in the summer. Does not tolerate pollution well. Hardiness zone 4.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## PawPaw

19. *Asimina triloba*

**Common Pawpaw**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** A coarse, irregular, thicket-forming tree native to the eastern United States. Edible, greenish-yellow 2-5 inch long fruit that has a banana-like flavor. Best adapted to slightly acid to neutral pH, but tolerates alkaline sites. Sensitive to drought and heat. Hardiness zone 5.

## Birch

20. *Betula occidentalis* 

**Western Water Birch**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A small, graceful tree native to the southern prairie provinces of Canada, and the Rocky Mountains of the United States where it grows along mountain streams and lakes. Features elegant, cherry-like bark. Tolerates heat and stressful city conditions. Hardiness zone 4.

## Musclewood

21. *Carpinus caroliniana*

**Musclewood or American Hornbeam**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** A small, round-headed tree of the eastern United States. Very shade tolerant and handles flooding. Intermediate drought tolerance. Sensitive to other harsh conditions. Older bark develops a muscle-like appearance. Hardiness zones 2-9.

## Netleaf Hackberry

22. *Celtis reticulata*

**Netleaf Hackberry**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to watercourses and dry hillsides in Oklahoma, northern Mexico and locally in other areas of the west. Edible fruit. Hardiness zone 5.

## Redbud

23. *Cercis canadensis* 

**Eastern Redbud**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** A small tree native from eastern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to the eastern slope of the Appalachians. It often has a flat-topped, rounded crown with ascending branches. Prized for its flowers which are purple in bud and open to rosy pink in April before leaves emerge. Drought tolerant but needs some summer watering. Hardiness zones 4-9.

24. *Cercis chinensis* 

**Chinese Redbud**

**Height:** 15-20 feet

**Width:** 15-20 feet

**Comments:** A native of central China that is similar to eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) but more showy in flower. Hardiness zone 6.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

25. *Cercis occidentalis* ●  
**California Redbud**

**Height:** 10-20 feet

**Width:** 10-20 feet

**Comments:** Native to the Sierras and northern coastal range in California and pockets in southern Utah and Arizona. Unusual for a legume because it does not associate with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Like other redbuds, it has clusters of pink, pea-like flowers before the leaves emerge. Great potential for xeriscape use. Hardiness zones 7-9.

## Harlequin Glorybower

26. *Clerodendrum trichotomum* ●  
**Harlequin Glorybower**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A native of China and Japan with a symmetrical crown. Small white, very fragrant flowers in August and September. Fruit is a turquoise berry with magenta sepals that lasts into late autumn. Hardiness zone 7.

## Dogwood

27. *Cornus alternifolia*  
**Pagoda Dogwood**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Weight:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the northeastern United States with a spreading horizontal structure. Best adapted to moist, well-drained, shady sites. Flowers in off-white, wide, flat-topped clusters during May. Fruit is blue-black on bright red stamens, and attractive to wildlife. Hardiness zones 3-7.

28. *Cornus kousa* ●  
**Kousa Dogwood**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** An outstanding small tree native to Korea, Japan and China. Vase-shaped when young, but developing a stratified, horizontal branching pattern with age. It has showy white bracts in June that fade to pink and last for six weeks; reddish-purple or scarlet fall color, and edible 1/2-1 inch, pinkish-red fruit. Many arborists think this dogwood is superior to the famous flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) particularly since it is free of serious disease and insect. Hardiness zones 5-8.

29. *Cornus mas* ●  
**Corneliancherry Dogwood**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A small tree or large shrub native to southern Europe and Asia. Small, yellow flowers in late winter. The edible, red, cherry-like fruit ripens in July. Tolerates a wide range of pH, but is best adapted to rich, well-drained soil. Full sun or partial shade. Foliage is dark green in summer but not showy in fall. Hardiness zone 4.

## Hawthorn

30. *Crataegus crusgalli* ●  
**Cockspur Hawthorn**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 35 feet

**Comments:** Native to the eastern United States and southeastern Canada. The white blossoms, and 1/2-inch fruit are similar to apple. Foliage is glossy-green turning dark-red in fall. Two-inch thorns may be a problem for children. Well adapted to soils and climate including pH and dry sites. Hardiness zone 4.

● Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

31. *Crataegus douglasii* 🌳

**Black Hawthorn**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** Native to British Columbia, Idaho, Utah and Colorado along streams and canyon bottoms. White flowers in spring and small, apple-like fruit in summer that persist into fall. Widely adapted to site conditions. Hardiness zones 3-9.

32. *Crataegus laevigata* 🌳

**English Hawthorn**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Weight:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A small rounded tree native to Europe, western Asia and north Africa. White flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in the fall but no fall leaf color. Widely adapted to soil and climate conditions. The cultivar 'Paulii' has double, pink flowers. Subject to leaf blight. Hardiness zone 4.

33. *Crataegus* × *lavallei* 🌳

**Lavalle Hawthorn**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** A hybrid, round-headed tree with lustrous dark green summer foliage and bronze fall color. Three-quarter inch, white flowers in spring and red fruit of about the same size in the fall, persisting into winter. Useful as a barrier plant. Hardiness zone 5

34. *Crataegus phaenopyrum*

**Washington Hawthorn**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** Native from Missouri east to the Carolinas with an oval shape. One of the finest hawthorns with flat-topped clusters of white flowers; apple-like, orange-red berries in the fall that last into winter and scarlet fall leaf color. Tolerant of compacted, doughy soil and high pH. Hardiness zone 5.

35. *Crataegus viridis*

**Green Hawthorn**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the eastern United States with a rounded, ascending shape. Flowers are white and 3/4 inch in diameter on 2 inch wide corymbs, while the fruit is bright red and persists into winter. Thorny. The cultivar 'Winter King' is a particularly outstanding selection. Hardiness zone 5.

## Georgia Plume

36. *Elliottia racemosa* 🌳

**Georgia Plume**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** Native to isolated parts of Georgia, and graced with four-petaled, 4-10 inch panicles of white, mildly fragrant flowers in late June or early July. Flowers are reported to rival sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*). Tends to sucker into thickets. Hardness zones 6-8.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Loquat

37. *Eriobotrya japonica* 🌳

**Loquat**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** A small evergreen tree native to China and Japan. Withstands drought and alkaline soils. White, fragrant flowers in early winter. Edible, pear-shaped fruit that ripens throughout the spring. Withstands coarse alkaline soil and moderate drought. Hardiness zone 8.

## Euonymus

38. *Euonymus atropurpureus*

**Eastern Wahoo**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the midwestern United States with a stiff upright form. Bright red flowers and pink-to-red fall leaf color. Fairly well adapted to harsh conditions. Hardiness zone 4.

39. *Euonymus occidentalis* 🌳

**Western Wahoo**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to California's northern coastal range and the Cascades in Oregon and southern Washington. Red fruit and fall leaf color. Hardiness zone 5.

## Franklinia

40. *Franklinia alatamaha* 🌳

**Franklinia**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 12 feet

**Comments:** Formerly native to the Altamaha River area of Georgia. This small tree or large shrub has upright, ascending branches. Requires rich, acidic, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Flowers are fragrant, 3 inch, five-petaled and white with yellow centers in late July and August. Foliage is glossy-green in summer and changes to orange-red in fall. Hardiness zones 5-9.

## Ash

41. *Fraxinus anomala* 🌳

**Singleleaf Ash**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** Native to southern Utah and central Arizona along mesas and hillsides where soils are thin and moisture scarce. Has an irregular shape but may be useful in xeriscapes. Its single-leafed character is unusual for ashes which are normally compound-leaved. Hardiness zone 5.

## Witchhazel

42. *Hamamelis mollis* 🌳

**Chinese Witchhazel**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** An oval, spreading tree native to China. Reported to be more fragrant than other witchhazels and is best adapted to moist, acidic, well-drained, organic soils. Hardiness zone 5.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

43. *Hamamelis virginiana* 🌳

**Common Witchhazel**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20-25 feet

**Comments:** A small, understory native of the eastern United States found on moist shady areas along riparian areas. Irregular, open crown with ascending branches and fragrant yellow flowers in late October or November. Leaves also turn yellow in autumn. Best adapted to slightly acidic soils and sensitive to drought. Hardiness zones 3-8.

## Holly

44. *Ilex opaca*

**American Holly**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** A “Christmas Holly” native to the southeastern United States. The tree’s form is irregular and opens with age. Evergreen leaves are shiny-green with spiny teeth. Fruit is a red berry that ripens in October and stays on the tree throughout winter. Hardiness zones 5-9.

45. *Ilex pedunculosa* 🌳

**Longstalk Holly**

**Width:** 25 feet

**Height:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A dense tree native to Japan and China. Features bright red, 1/4-inch berries in the fall. Among the hardiest evergreen with red fruiting hollies. Hardiness zone 5.

## Juniper

46. *Juniperus monosperma* 🌳

**One-Seed Juniper**

**Height:** 15-20 feet

**Width:** 15-20 feet

**Comments:** A low-spreading tree found in the arid southwestern United States that is well adapted to drought and saline soils. Its single berries in each cone make this tree unique. Hardiness zones 4-9.

47. *Juniperus osteosperma* 🌳

**Utah Juniper**

**Height:** 10-25 feet

**Width:** 10-20 feet

**Comments:** A cool desert tree of the southwestern United States. Adapted to drought and high temperatures. Not particularly attractive, but useful where an evergreen is needed on a spartan site. Hardiness zones 3-9.

## Goldenchain

48. *Laburnum x watereri* 🌳

**Goldenchain Tree**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** An upright hybrid of parents that are native to mountains in southern Europe. Best adapted to moist well-drained soil but will tolerate high pH. Sensitive to drought. Six-to-ten inch long panicles of yellow flowers in May. Seeds are poisonous. Hardiness zones 5-7.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Privet

49. *Ligustrum japonicum* 🌳

Japanese Privet

Height: 12 feet

Width: 8 feet

**Comments:** A fast-growing broadleaf evergreen native to Japan and Korea. Commonly used as a shrub. Widely adapted to soil conditions, and can be used in sun or shade. It features panicles of fragrant white flowers in the spring. Hardiness zones 7-10.

50. *Ligustrum lucidum* 🌳

Glossy Privet

Height: 15-20 feet

Width: 10-15 feet

**Comments:** A broadleaf evergreen native to China and Japan. White flowers are mildly fragrant in 10 inch long, pyramidal clusters at branchlet ends. Widely adapted to soil conditions and can grow in sun or shade. Hardiness zones 6-10.

## Maackia

51. *Maackia amurensis* 🌳

Amur Maackia

Height: 25 feet

Width: 25 feet

**Comments:** A rounded Manchuria native. Dull white flowers in late June in upright four-to-six inch racemes. Peeling, shiny brown bark. Best adapted to moist well-drained soil, but tolerates a broad range of conditions including high pH. Hardiness zones 3-7.

## Magnolia

52. *Magnolia x loebneri* 🌳

Loebner Magnolia

Height: 25 feet

Width: 30 feet

**Comments:** A broad, hardy cross between star and kobus magnolia (*Magnolia stellata* and *Magnolia kobus* respectively). Fragrant 12-petaled white flowers open in April. Several cultivars have flowers with pink centers. Tolerant of drought and compacted soil but not high pH. Hardiness zone 4.

53. *Magnolia quinquepeta (liliflora)* 🌳

Lily Magnolia

Height: 10 feet

Width: 10 feet

**Comments:** A small, rounded magnolia native to China. Flowers are purple and white. Hardiness zones 5-8.

54. *Magnolia salicifolia* 🌳

Anise Magnolia

Height: 25 feet

Width: 15 feet

**Comments:** A narrow pyramidal Japanese native. White, fragrant flowers that are 3-4 inches across. Hardiness zones 4-8.

55. *Magnolia x soulangiana*

Saucer magnolia

Height: 30 feet

Width: 30 feet

**Comments:** One of the most popular magnolias, sought for its fragrant white to pink-purple flowers which open before the leaves emerge in March or April. Best adapted to moist, deep, acidic soil. Pollution tolerant. Hardiness zones 4-9.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

56. *Magnolia stellata* 

**Star Magnolia**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** A coarse, small tree native to Japan. Fragrant, white, star-shaped three inch flowers with 12-18 petals. Best adapted to acidic soil, rich in organic matter. Hardiness zones 3-8.

57. *Magnolia tripetala*

**Umbrella Magnolia**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native from northern Georgia, and Alabama to central Kentucky. Six-to-ten inch fragrant white flowers in late May, and elongated four inch rosy-red fruit in September through October. Hardiness zones 4-8.

## Crabapple

58. *Malus coronaria* 

**Wild Sweet Crabapple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the eastern United States. Fragrant white-pink flowers in late spring. Yellowish green 1-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch fruit. 'Nieunlandina' is a pink double-flowered cultivar. Hardiness zone 4.

59. *Malus floribunda* 

**Japanese Flowering Crabapple**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** A densely branched native of Japan with deep pink-red flowers that fade to white. Slight susceptibility to scab and powdery mildew. One of the showiest flowering crabapples. Hardiness zone 4.

60. *Malus hupehensis* 

**Tea Crabapple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to China with 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch, fragrant flowers that are pink in bud and open white. Floral show tends to be disappointing in alternate years. Picturesque, wide-spreading form in the landscape. Hardiness zone 5.

61. *Malus sargentii* 

**Sargent Crabapple**

**Height:** 7 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** The lowest growing flowering crab. Native to Japan with wide-spreading form. Masses of showy white, pink-tinged flowers in late April, and small attractive dark-red fruits in the fall. Hardiness zone 4.

62. *Malus sieboldii* var. *zumi* 

**Zumi Crabapple**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** Native to Japan and Korea with pink buds that open to fragrant, white flowers. Yellow-to-red fruits in the autumn. Upright form. 'Calocarpa' has bright-red, 1/4-inch fruits. Hardiness zone 4.

63. *Malus* spp. 

**Flowering Crabapple**

**Height:** most are 15 to 25 feet.

**Width:** variable

**Comments:** Volumes have been written about the thousands of types of flowering crabapples of uncertain pedigree. Generally best suited to acidic, moist, well-drained soil, but adapted to a wide range of conditions. Flowering crab choices should be based on disease resistance, size, as well as flower and fruit characteristics. Hardiness zones 3-9.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Spruce

64. *Picea abies* (dwarfs) 🌳

### Dwarf Norway Spruce

**Height:** 3-17 feet

**Width:** Variable

**Comments:** The species is native to northern and central Europe, and regular forms potentially reach 150 feet in height. It is widely adapted to soils and environments. Dwarf forms include (among others): 'Clanbrasiliana' which grows under 20 feet, even after 120 years; 'Maxwellii', a low, mounded form that grows 4-5 feet in height; 'Nidiformis' (Bird's Nest Spruce), a flat-topped, nest-like form that only reaches 4-5 feet; and 'Procumbens', another flat-topped cultivar that grows to 2-3 feet. Hardiness zones 2-8.

65. *Picea pungens* (dwarfs) 🌳

### Dwarf Blue Spruce

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 12 feet

**Comments:** Native to the Rocky Mountains, and the state tree of both Utah and Colorado. Its form is pyramidal, regular and may reach 100 feet or more in height. Useful dwarf forms include (among others): 'Hunnewelliana' which grows 15 feet after 35 years, but we are uncertain over its ultimate height; 'Moerheimii' a dense cultivar that reportedly grows to 30 feet; and 'Glauca Pendula' which is recumbent. Widely adapted to harsh conditions. Hardiness zones 2-7.

## Pine

66. *Pinus aristata* 🌳

### Bristlecone Pine

**Height:** 10-25 feet

**Width:** 10-25 feet

**Comments:** Native to high elevations in mountains of the southwestern United States. A slow grower with a picturesque growth habit. Some plants are reported to be the longest living organisms on earth with 4,900-year-old trees documented. Hardiness zones 4-7.

67. *Pinus mugo* 🌳

### Mugo Pine

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to southern Europe, and very tolerant of alkaline soil. Best adapted to deep, moist well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Var. *mugo* is dwarf, growing to about 8 feet. Hardiness zones 2-7.

## Bitter Almond

68. *Prunus bacharia* 🌳

### Bitter Almond

**Height:** 10 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** Native to central Asia growing on rocky limestone cliffs. White to pink, 1/2 inch flowers. Hardiness zone 5.

## Plum

69. *Prunus cerasifera* 🌳

### Cherry Plum

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** Native to western Asia and Caucasia. Branches spread into a twiggy, shrubby form. Small one-inch diameter plums ripen in July or early August. No fall leaf color. Purple-leaved cultivars are available. Hardiness zones 3-8.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Plum Family

70. *Prunus x cistena*   
Purpleleaf Sand Cherry

**Height:** 10 feet

**Width:** 7 feet

**Comments:** A hybrid from South Dakota from around 1910. The foliage is purple with pink fragrant flowers after the leaves have opened. Hardiness zones 2-8.

71. *Prunus davidiana*  
Davids Peach

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** Native to China and one of the earliest trees to flower. The flowers are light pink and the foliage is willow-like. Hardiness zone 4.

72. *Prunus laurocerasus*   
Common Cherrylaurel

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** An evergreen cherry native to southeastern Europe and Asia minor. Generally used as a shrub, but can be trained into a tree. Shiny dark green leaves and racemes of white flowers in the spring. The fruit is dark purple. Hardiness zone 6.

73. *Prunus serrula*  
Serrula Cherry, Birchbark Cherry

**Height:** 25-30 feet

**Width:** 20-25 feet

**Comments:** A native to central China with brilliant lustrous red smooth or exfoliating bark. Susceptible to borers. Hardiness zone 5.

74. *Prunus subhirtella*  
Higan Cherry

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** An early flowering Japanese Cherry. The variety *pendula* and cultivar 'Yae-shidare-higan' are weeping forms. Hardiness zones 4-9.

## Hoptree

75. *Ptelea crenulata*   
California Hoptree

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** A small tree native to the foothill slopes of northern and central California. Similar to Common Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*). Hardiness zone 5.

76. *Ptelea trifoliata*   
Common Hoptree

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to the midwestern and southeastern United States. Small greenish-white, fragrant flowers in June with yellow-green fall leaf color. Widely adapted to soil conditions, and can be used in full sun or dense shade. Hardiness zones 3-9.

## Oak

77. *Quercus gambelii*   
Gambel Oak

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** A white oak native to the southern Rocky Mountains. Often forms thickets by spreading through underground stems. Requires full sun, but is adapted to drought and alkaline soils. Hardiness zones 3-9.

 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

78. *Quercus glauca* 🌳

**Blue Japanese Oak**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 12 feet

**Comments:** An upright-oval native to Japan and China. Glossy leaves are desirable. Adapted to heavy soils. Hardiness zones 8-9.

79. *Quercus ilicifolia* 🌳

**Scrub Oak**

**Height:** 12-20 feet

**Width:** 12-20 feet

**Comments:** A native to the mid-Atlantic states with remarkable, horizontal form. Not to be confused with Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), which is also often called "scrub oak." Foliage is dark green, changing to burgundy in fall. Adapted to dry, acidic soil. Hardiness zone 5.

80. *Quercus prinoides* 🌳

**Dwarf Chinkapin Oak**

**Height:** 12-20 feet

**Width:** 12-20 feet

**Comments:** Native to the central midwestern United States, with an impressive, crooked, horizontal form. Foliage turns red-orange in autumn. Adapted to dry, droughty conditions. Hardiness zone 5.

## Buckthorn

81. *Rhamnus frangula* 🌳

**Glossy Buckthorn**

**Height:** 10-18 feet

**Width:** 8-12 feet

**Comments:** Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa. An invasive species with glossy leaves. The cultivar 'Columnaris' (tall hedge buckthorn) is only 3-5 feet wide, and used where a tough, narrow hedge or screen is needed. Hardiness zones 2-7.

## Rhododendron

82. *Rhododendron catawbiense* 🌳

**Catawba Rhododendron**

**Height:** 7-15 feet

**Width:** 7-15 feet

**Comments:** An evergreen native of the Great Smoky Mountains. *Var. album* has 2 1/4-inch, white flowers with yellow accents. There are many cultivars available. Hardiness zone 6.

83. *Rhododendron macrophyllum* 🌳

**Pacific Rhododendron**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** An evergreen native to the Cascade Mountains, Oregon's Pacific coast and northern California. Flowers are 1-2 inches long, showy, pinkish-purple and appear in clusters. The trunk is rough and dark. Hardiness zone 7.

84. *Rhododendron maximum*

**Rosebay Rhododendron**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the Appalachians. An upright, often multi-trunked tree. Flowers are one inch, pink-to-lavender and punctuated with yellow inside. They occur in clusters of 16-24 in June. A lowland and riparian species best adapted to moist, acidic conditions. This tree will not tolerate alkaline soils. Hardiness zone 3.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Sumac

85. *Rhus copallina*

**Flameleaf Sumac**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the east and south-eastern United States. Widely tolerant of harsh conditions. Perhaps the best sumac for ornamental planting because foliage is lustrous dark-green. Adapted to tough sides. Hardiness zone 5.

## Locust

86. *Robinia neomexicana*

**New Mexico Locust**

**Height:** 20-25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to the desert southwest where it is often found on dry hillsides. It has a straight trunk and spreading form. Flowers are pea-like, pink and mildly fragrant. Hardiness zones 5-9.

## Mountainash

87. *Sorbus americana*

**Whitebeam Mountainash**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to wetland boarders in the northeastern United States. A narrow, rounded tree with white flowers and bright scarlet fruit. Hardiness zone 2.

88. *Sorbus scopulina*

**Green Mountainash**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 10 feet

**Comments:** Native to the Rocky Mountains, Cascades and Sierras where it grows in forest openings on cool canyon bottoms and northern exposures. Has the attributes of all Mountainash: abundant white flowers in spring and orange berries in fall. Hardiness zone 3.

89. *Sorbus sitchensis*

**Sitka Mountainash**

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 15 feet.

**Comments:** Native to the southern Alaskan Coast, mountains of British Columbia, and localities in the Cascades and Sierras. Three-inch clusters of white, 1/4 inch flowers from June until August, and orange-red fruit in autumn. Hardiness zone 3.

## Stewartia

90. *Stewartia koreana*

**Korean Stewartia**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to Korea. Stewartias are cherished for their multi-season interest. Flowers are white with yellow stamens and 3 inches across. Fall leaf color is salmon-to-burgundy and the bark exfoliates to provide winter interest. Requires light shade and rich, acidic soil. Hardiness zone 5.

91. *Stewartia ovata*

**Mountain Stewartia**

**Height:** 15 feet

**Width:** 15 feet

**Comments:** Native from North Carolina to Tennessee and Florida. The flowers resemble single, white camellia flowers in July. Foliage turns brilliant orange-red in the fall and multi-colored. Exfoliating bark provides winter interest. Requires partial shade and moist, rich, acidic soil. Hardiness zones 5-9.

● Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

92. *Stewartia sinensis* 🌳

**Chinese Stewartia**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to China. Fragrant white flowers are smaller than most other stewartias. Exfoliating bark and reddish fall leaf color. Hardiness zone 5.

## Lilac

93. *Syringa reticulata*

**Japanese Tree Lilac**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to Japan and China. Flowers are white, fragrant, 12 inch long and 10 inch wide panicles that last for two weeks in June. Cherry-like, mahogany colored bark provides winter character. Adapted to various pH and soil conditions. 'Ivory Silk' and 'Summer Snow' are recommended cultivars. Hardiness zones 3-7.

## Hemlock

94. *Tsuga canadensis* var. *sargentii* 🌳

**Sargent Weeping Hemlock**

**Height:** 10 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. Be careful because regular HEMLOCK SHOULD NOT BE PLANTED UNDER POWER LINES. Sargent hemlock is noted for its weeping form. Best adapted to rich, well-drained, acid soils. Grow in full sun or shade. Hardiness zones 3-7.

## Viburnum

95. *Viburnum lentago*

**Nannyberry Viburnum**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to southern Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, and the northeastern United States. Clusters of fragrant, white flowers in late May. Fruit changes from yellow to red to blue-black. Inconsistent purple fall leaf color. Widely adapted to soil conditions, including alkalinity. Full sun or partial shade. Hardiness zones 2-8.

96. *Viburnum prunifolium* 🌳

**Blackhaw Viburnum**

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 25 feet

**Comments:** Native from Missouri east to Virginia and Maryland. 3-4 inch clusters of white flowers in May. Adapted to drought, high pH and tough sites. Requires full sun. Scarlet fall leaf color. Hardiness zone 3.

97. *Viburnum rudifolium*

**Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum**

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the southeastern United States. Very similar to blackhaw viburnum (*Viburnum rudifolium*) but not quite as cold hardy, and foliage is glossy. Clusters of creamy white flowers in May and purple leaves in the fall. Hardiness zones 5-9.

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

98. *Viburnum sieboldii* 🌳

Siebold Viburnum

**Height:** 25 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to Japan. Features a profusion of white flower clusters. Fruit are red, changing to black. Does not have significant fall color. Adapted to a wide range of moisture and soil conditions. Hardiness zone 5.

## Yellowhorn

99. *Xanthoceras sorbifolium* 🌳

Yellowhorn

**Height:** 20 feet

**Width:** 20 feet

**Comments:** Native to China. Flowers are similar to buckeye with red centers. Adapted to a wide range of soil conditions, including high pH. Leaves remain late in the fall, but do not have color. Hardiness zone 3.

## Pricklyash

100. *Zanthoxylum americanum*

Common Pricklyash

**Height:** 30 feet

**Width:** 30 feet

**Comments:** Native to the northern mid-western United States. Trouble free, and adapted to a wide range of pH and soil conditions. Red berries are attractive to wildlife. One-third inch long thorns on branches. Hardiness zone 3

🌳 Denotes trees appropriate for planting near power lines.

## Trees suited to various site factors

### Alkaline soils

Amur Maackii (51)  
Bitter Almond (68)  
Blackhaw Viburnum (96)  
California Hoptree (75)  
California Redbud (25)  
Chinese Redbud (24)  
Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
Common Hoptree (76)  
Common Pricklyash (100)  
Dwarf Chinkapin Oak (80)  
Eastern Redbud (23)  
Eastern Wahoo (38)  
Flameleaf Sumac (85)  
Gambel Oak (77)  
Glossy Buckkthorn (81)  
Glossy Privet (50)  
Goldenchain Tree (48)  
Japanese Maple (8)  
Japanese Tree Lilac (93)  
Loquat (37)  
Mugo Pine (67)  
Nannyberry Viburnum (95)  
New Mexico Locust (86)  
One-seed Juniper (46)  
Paperblow Maple (12)  
Pawpaw (19)  
Rusty Blackhaw  
    Viburnum (97)  
Scrub Oak (79)  
Siebold Viburnum (98)  
Tartarian Maple (11)  
Utah Juniper (47)  
Washington Hawthorn (34)  
Western Water Birch (20)

### Tough sites

#### (drought, heat, poor soils)

Amur Maple (4)  
Black Hawthorn (31)  
Bitter Almond (68)  
Blue Japanese Oak (78)  
California Redbud (25)  
Chinese Redbud (24)  
Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
Common Pricklyash (100)  
Dwarf Norway Spruce (64)  
Eastern Wahoo (38)  
Gambel Oak (77)  
Eastern Redbud (23)  
English Hawthorn (32)  
Flameleaf Sumac (85)  
Glossy Buckthorn (81)  
Loebner Magnolia (52)  
Loquat (37)  
Netleaf Hackberry (22)  
New Mexico Locust (86)  
One-Seed Juniper (46)  
Paperblow Maple (12)  
Purpleleaf Sandcherry (70)  
Scrub Oak (79)  
Singleleaf Ash (41)  
Tartarian Maple (11)  
Utah Juniper (47)  
Vine Maple (3)  
Washington Hawthorn (34)  
Western Water Birch (20)  
Yellowhorn (99)

### Moist sites

Mountain Alder (15)  
Musclewood (21)  
Rosebay  
    Rhododendron (84)  
Whitebeam  
    Mountainash (87)  
Western Water Birch (20)

### Shady sites

Chinese Witchhazel (42)  
Common Hoptree (75)  
Common Whitchhazel (43)  
Corneliancherry  
    Dogwood (29)  
Eastern Mountain  
    Maple (10)  
Eastern Wahoo (38)  
Glossy Privet (50)  
Hornbeam Maple (2)  
Japanese Privet (49)  
Kousa Dogwood (28)  
Musclewood (21)  
Pagoda Dogwood (27)  
Sargent. Weeping  
    Hemlock (94)  
Striped Maple (9)  
Western Wahoo (39)  
Vine Maple (3)

## Trees with desirable characteristics

### Spring flower

Anise Magnolia (54)  
 Bitter Almond (68)  
 Black Hawthorn (31)  
 Blackhaw Viburnum (96)  
 California Redbud (25)  
 Catawba Rhod. (82)  
 Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
 Corneliancherry  
   Dogwood (29)  
 Chinese Redbud (24)  
 Davids Peach (71)  
 Common Cherrylaurel (72)  
 Eastern Redbud (23)  
 English Hawthorn (32)  
 Flowering Crabapple (63)  
 Glossy Privet (50)  
 Golden Chaintree (48)  
 Green Hawthorn (35)  
 Green Mountainash (88)  
 Higan Cherry (74)  
 Jap. Fl. Crabapple (59)  
 Japanese Privet (49)  
 Kousa Dogwood (28)  
 Lavalley Hawthorn (33)  
 Lilly Magnolia (53)  
 Loebner Magnolia (52)  
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 Pagoda Dogwood (27)  
 Purpleleaf Sand Cherry  
   (70)  
 Red Buckeye (14)  
 Rosebay Rhod. (84)

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 Sitka Mountainash (89)  
 Serrula Cherry (73)  
 Star Magnolia (56)  
 Tea Crabapple (60)  
 Umbrella Magnolia (57)  
 Utah Serviceberry (18)  
 Washington Hawthorn (34)  
 Western Wahoo (39)  
 Whitebeam  
   Mountainash (87)  
 Wild Sweet Crabapple (58)  
 Yellowhorn (99)  
 Zumi Crabapple (62)

### Summer flower

Amur Maackii (51)  
 California Buckeye (13)  
 Chinese Stewartia (92)  
 Eastern Wahoo (38)  
 Franklinia (40)  
 Fullmoon Maple (7)  
 Georgia Plume (36)  
 Green Hawthorn (35)  
 Japanese Tree Lilac (93)  
 Korean Stewartia (90)  
 Kousa Dogwood (28)  
 Mountain Stewartia (91)  
 New Mexico Locust (86)  
 Paperbark Maple (6)

### Fall leaf color

Amur Maple (4)  
 Blackhaw Viburnum (96)  
 Chinese Stewartia (92)  
 Chinese Witchhazel (42)  
 Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
 Common Hoptree (76)  
 Common Pricklyash (100)  
 Dwarf Chinkapin Oak (80)  
 E. Mountain Maple (10)  
 Eastern Wahoo (38)  
 Flameleaf Sumac (85)  
 Flowering Crabapple (63)  
 Franklinia (40)  
 Fullmoon Maple (7)  
 Green Hawthorn (35)  
 Green Mountainash (88)  
 Japanese Maple (8)  
 Korean Stewartia (90)  
 Kousa Dogwood (28)  
 Mountain Stewartia (91)  
 Nannyberry Viburnum (95)  
 Paperbark Maple (6)  
 Paperblow Maple (12)  
 Rusty Blackhaw Vib. (97)  
 Scrub Oak (79)  
 Shadblow Serviceberry (17)  
 Trident Maple (1)  
 Utah Serviceberry (18)  
 Washington Hawthorn (34)  
 W. Mountain Maple (5)  
 Western Wahoo (39)  
 Whitebeam  
   Mountainash (87)

<sup>1</sup>Numbers in parenthesis indicate a species' checklist number.

<sup>2</sup>Do not confuse this species with Gambel Oak (77), which is often called Scrub Oak.

## Trees with desirable characteristics

### Winter character

#### (fruit, foliage, bark etc.)

American Holly (44)  
 Amur Maackii (51)  
 Catawba  
     Rhododendron (82)  
 Dwarf Blue Spruce (65)  
 Dwarf Norway Spruce (64)  
 Glossy Privet (50)  
 Green Hawthorn (35)  
 Japanese Privet (49)  
 Japanese Tree Lilac (93)  
 Longstalk Holly (45)  
 Loquat (37)  
 Musclewood (21)  
 One-Seed Juniper (46)  
 Paperbark Maple (6)  
 Sargent Weeping Hemlock  
     (94)  
 Utah Juniper (47)  
 Washington Hawthorn (34)  
 Western Water Birch (20)

### Attractive to wildlife

Blackhaw Viburnum (96)  
 California Hoptree (75)  
 Cockspur Hawthorn (30)  
 Common Hoptree (76)  
 Dwarf Chinkapin Oak (80)  
 Eastern Mountain  
     Maple (10)  
 Glossy Buckthorn (81)  
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     (84)  
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     Viburnum (97)  
 Saskatoon Serviceberry (16)  
 Serrula Cherry (73)  
 Shadblow Serviceberry (17)  
 Siebold Viburnum (98)  
 Sitka Mountainash (89)  
 Utah Serviceberry (17)  
 Washington Hawthorn (34)  
 Western Water Birch (20)  
 Whitebeam  
     Mountainash (87)  
 Zumi Crabapple (62)

### Edible fruit

Cherry Plum (69)  
 Corneliancherry  
     Dogwood (29)  
 Flowering Crabapple (63)  
 Loquat (37)  
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Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	
Hemlock		
Sargent Weeping Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis var. sargentii</i>	20
Hollies		
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	13
Longstalk Holly	<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i>	
Hoptrees		
California Hoptree	<i>Ptelea crenulata</i>	17
Common Hoptree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	
Junipers		
One-Seed Juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	13
Utah Juniper	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	
Lilac		
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20
Locust		
New Mexico Locust	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	19
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	12
Maackia		
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	14
Magnolias		
Anise Magnolia	<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i>	14
Lilly Magnolia	<i>Magnolia quinquepeta (liliflora)</i>	
Loebner Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	
Star Magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	
Umbrella Magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	
Maples		
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	6
Eastern Mountain Maple	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	
Fullmoon Maple	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	
Hornbeam Maple	<i>Acer carpinifolium</i>	
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	
Paperblow Maple	<i>Acer truncatum</i>	
Striped Maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	
Tartarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	

Vine Maple . . . . .	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	
Western Mountain Maple . . . . .	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	
Mountainashes		
Green Mountainash . . . . .	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	19
Whitebeam Mountainash . . . . .	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	
Musclewood . . . . .	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	9
New Mexico Locust . . . . .	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	19
Oaks		
Blue Japanese Oak . . . . .	<i>Quercus glauca</i>	17
Dwarf Chinkapin Oak . . . . .	<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	
Gambel Oak . . . . .	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	
Scrub Oak . . . . .	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	
Pawpaw . . . . .	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	9
Peach . . . . .	See Cherries	17
Pines		
Bristlecone Pine . . . . .	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	16
Mugo Pine . . . . .	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
Plums . . . . .	See Cherries	17
Pricklyash . . . . .	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	21
Privets		
Glossy Privet . . . . .	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	14
Japanese Privet . . . . .	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
Redbuds		
California Redbud . . . . .	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	9
Chinese Redbud . . . . .	<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	
Eastern Redbud . . . . .	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	
Rhododendrons		
Catawba Rhododendron . . . . .	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	18
Pacific Rhododendron . . . . .	<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	
Rosebay Rhododendron . . . . .	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	
Serviceberries		
Saskatoon Serviceberry . . . . .	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	8
Shadblow Serviceberry . . . . .	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Utah Serviceberry . . . . .	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	
Singleleaf Ash . . . . .	<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>	12
Spruces		
Dwarf Blue Spruce . . . . .	<i>Picea pungens</i>	16
Dwarf Norway Spruce . . . . .	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Stewartia		
Chinese Stewartia . . . . .	<i>Stewartia sinensis</i>	19
Korean Stewartia . . . . .	<i>Stewartia koreana</i>	
Mountain Stweartia . . . . .	<i>Stewartia ovata</i>	
Sumac		
Flameleaf Sumac . . . . .	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	19

Viburnums		
Blackhaw Viburnum . . . . .	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	20
Nannyberry Viburnum . . . . .	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	
Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum . . . . .	<i>Viburnum rudifolium</i>	
Siebold Viburnum . . . . .	<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>	
Wahoo		
Eastern Wahoo . . . . .	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	12
Western Wahoo . . . . .	<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	
Western Water Birch . . . . .	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	9
Witchhazels		
Chinese Witchhazel . . . . .	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	12
Common Witchhazel. . . . .	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	
Yellowhorn . . . . .	<i>Xanthoceras sorbifolium</i>	21

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