

Trees and Shrubs for Idaho Falls

Selection and Care



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Introduction to the Guide

Idaho Falls is truly a city of trees. Over 100,000 trees are cared for in parks, cemeteries, and streetsides; approximately 200 trees are planted every year - or 6 trees for every aged, diseased or hazard tree that has to be removed.

With input from our residents, three of the six goals of the City of Idaho Falls Comprehensive Plan (2000) include the planting of trees and greenscape: "Inviting, landscaped entrance ways that communicate this is a city rich in trees and green space"; "Treed residential areas with a strong sense of identity, served by neighborhood parks and schools, and shielded from, but convenient to, attractive, landscaped shopping areas"; "The Snake River Greenbelt, ...with green landscaped areas and native vegetation connected by trails from the upper power plant to Gem Lake".

Trees and shrubs are of great benefit for their aesthetic appeal, but also offer shade, wind protection, soil and water conservation, air quality improvement, privacy screening, cover and food for wildlife, and increased property values.

Idaho Falls has been a "Tree City USA" for 13 years and has been successful in obtaining grants to support city tree programs such as Arbor Day and the planting and signing of trees along the Greenbelt. The Idaho Falls Community Forestry Department is responsible for Idaho Falls' public trees and oversees the "Adopt a Tree", "Give a Tree a Life" and "Memorial Tree" donation programs. The Community Forestry Department also encourages, and can provide trees for, tree planting by Volunteers - individuals, clubs, businesses, and civic organizations - on public property. The Community Forestry Department is also responsible for planting and maintaining the city's popular flower beds and invites participation in the "City of Flowers" and "Adopt a Flower Bed" efforts. For information about any of these programs, call the Idaho Falls Parks and Recreation office at 208-612-8480 or the Community Forestry office at 208-612-8479 .

The Idaho Falls Shade Tree Commission is made up of citizen volunteers, directed by city employees, who are interested in supporting the programs of the Community Forestry Department through educational programs and the promotion of tree planting and tree health throughout our community. Shade Tree Commission meetings are held the last Tuesday of each month and are open to any one infected with the volunteer spirit and interest in trees.

This guide was published with grant funds from the Idaho Department of Lands Urban and Community Forestry Program Development Grant. We would like to thank the Idaho Department of Lands, the Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council, and our advertisers for making the development of this guide possible. We also would like to acknowledge the Idaho Falls Tree Commission members for their hard work in compiling this guide: Gerry Bates, Commission Chair, Susanne Miller, Barbara Castle, John Blacker, and Dr. James Baker. The small purchase fee for the guide will be used to update and print future editions.

This booklet offers practical advice on tree selection and care for the southeastern Idaho region and is organized into eight sections: 1) Introduction, 2) Tree Planting and Care, 3) Small and Utility Friendly Deciduous Trees, 4) Medium Size Deciduous Trees, 5) Large Deciduous Trees, 6) Conifers, 7) Shrubs, and 8) a supplemental listing of other attractive trees and shrubs which the Forestry office promotes to increase species diversity in our urban forest but which may be marginally hardy or challenging to grow due to our soils and climate, insect or disease susceptibility.

Before planting, plan for your tree and its mature size (height, width, growth rate) and be sure to "Look Up, Look Down" for utilities to avoid during planting and future tree care. It is a good idea to clear the site with a phone call to the "Dig Line" hotlines: telephone, outside of the city limits, 1-800-342-1585; Idaho Falls utilities, within city limits, 208-612-8250. Idaho Falls also has a tree ordinance which outlines the city's policies toward urban forest health and considerations of public safety in terms of what trees can be planted, and where, and how they should be cared for. Planting the "right tree in the right place" avoids oversized trees under power lines, in utility corridors, in streetside planting strips, and at roadside intersections. To avoid legal problems with neighboring property owners, consider mature height, spread and root characteristics before planting your trees. It is recommended that you use a certified arborist to prune large or valuable trees and advise you on tree health problems.

Throughout this guide, the trees and shrubs that are featured are known to thrive in our climate, are locally available, and are summarized by size at maturity, shape and growth rate, best features (flowers, fruit, fall color, wildlife value), and potential problems. This is not a comprehensive list and the Idaho Falls Community Forestry Office invites you to try other hardy species and varieties. For advice on what to plant and where, or for any questions you may have about the city tree ordinance, planting requirements for commercial property, and public trees, please call the City Forester at 208-612-8479.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is divided into sections determined by the width, height and spacing requirements that trees will need at maturity.

Deciduous trees (trees that normally shed their leaves annually) have been arranged into classes, Small, Medium & Large for easy reference. Conifers (mostly evergreen trees), are listed next in alphabetical order. Shrubs are listed in alphabetical order and divided into deciduous and evergreen plants.

Small Are trees, which normally do not reach a large height or trunk diameter. They can be planted beneath power lines and in smaller planting areas. Typical spacing 20-30 feet.

Medium Are usually considered medium sized trees and predominately planted for their shade and general landscape uses. Typical spacing 30-40 feet.

Large Many are long-lived and attain large height and trunk diameter. When selecting a tree from this class, be sure you have ample room to accommodate it at maturity. Typical spacing 40-60 feet.

Conifers Provide year round greenery, screening and serve as excellent wildlife sanctuaries. They generally should not be pruned and therefore need large growing areas away from buildings, sidewalks and driveways. Spacing varies with species.

Shrubs Shrubs are listed in both deciduous and evergreen. They offer color, variety, texture and function to any landscape. Spacing will vary depending on plant selection and size of the adjacent plants.

Specific heights, crown spreads and other tree or shrub characteristics are found under the description for each tree and shrub.

Plan Before You Plant

The importance of matching the tree and its growth requirements to the planting site cannot be over emphasized. The best planting procedures known will not save a tree that is poorly suited to the planting site. The tree must be able to tolerate factors such as unfavorable soil conditions, inadequate or excessive water levels and space or shade limitations. Selecting a tree that meets the site conditions is the single most important factor in guaranteeing its success. Begin by making a sketch of your property showing existing vegetation, utilities, sidewalks and driveways. When planting more than one tree or groups of trees, be conscious of the different planting space required for each species. Be sure to group those needing similar growing conditions together (i.e. water, light and soil types). In Idaho you must call Digline at 1-800-342-1585 before digging.

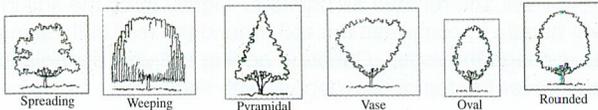
To select the planting site and the tree that best fits your needs, carefully consider:

- A. Landscaping purpose** – To provide shade, color, a screen from the wind or to enhance wildlife habitat.
- B. Planting site** – Are overhead or underground utilities present? Make sure you give your tree adequate room to grow. Try to envision it 10-50 years into the future. How close is the tree to structures and other trees near the planting area.
- C. Soils** – In urban areas can be highly variable. Too much or too little drainage often causes trees to decline and die. Check with your county extension office for soil testing information.
- D. Maintenance** – All trees need regular watering, routine pruning and periodic inspection for pests and disease. Planning now can save time and money later.

Planting & Care

Tree Forms

The tree forms pictured here are examples of tree shapes at maturity. It should give you a good idea of how the tree will look and help you plan its inclusion in your landscape. These forms are referred to under the tree characteristics in this guide.



Tree Planting Instructions

The three most common types of planting stock found at local nurseries are in containers, bare root, or balled and burlapped (B&B). Planting procedures will vary depending on the type of stock selected. Each has advantages and disadvantages, but a sturdy tree will result by carefully following the procedures outlined below.

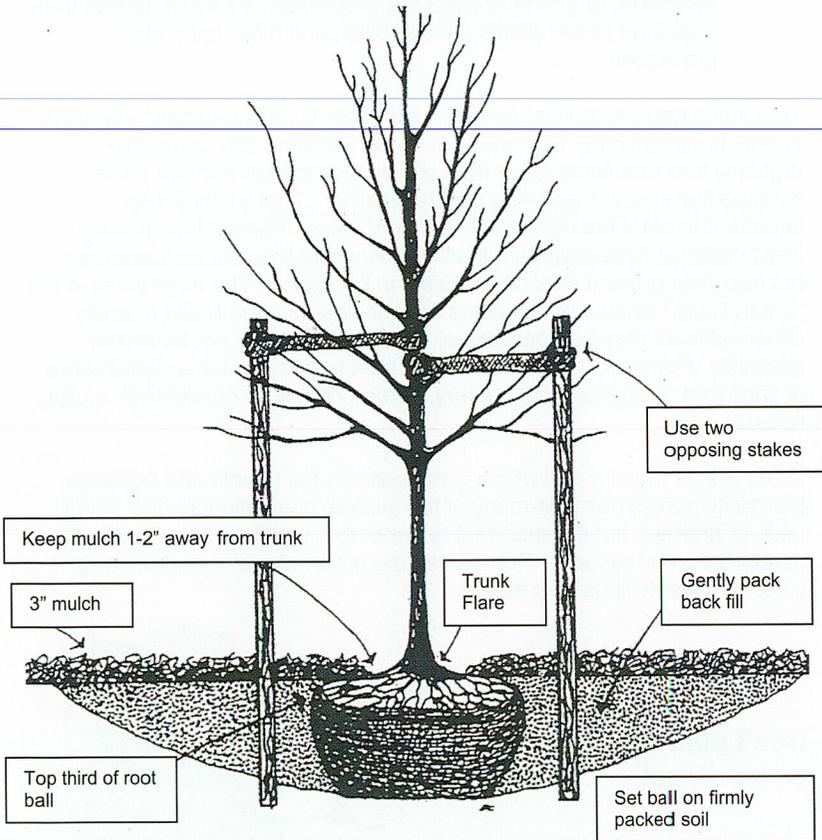
1. Dig hole 2-3 times as wide as the root ball and the same depth as the tree was planted in the nursery. Make sure the sides of the hole are rough and uneven. This helps the roots become established in the native soil. Continue with the steps below, depending on the type of stock you are planting.

Type	Planting Procedures
Container Stock 	Gently remove container and inspect the root ball for circling roots. If only a few are found, gently separate and spread them outward. Eliminate masses of circling roots by cutting 2-4 vertical slices on the root ball sides to a depth of one-half inch and cut a shallow "X" on the bottom of the root ball. Cutting circling roots in this way allows growth of new roots into the surrounding native soil. Place the root ball in the planting hole, making sure that the top is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground.
Balled & Burlapped (B&B) 	Carefully set the tree into the planting hole so the top of the root ball is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground. If the tree is in a wire basket, completely remove it, if possible, or remove the upper one-half after the tree is in its final planting position. Take care not to damage the roots or disturb the integrity of the root ball. Adjust the position using pressure on the root ball; don't move it by twisting the trunk. Straighten the tree and stabilize it by adding soil around the bottom portion of the root ball. Cut and remove all twine, and cut the burlap half way down the root ball.
Bare Root 	Be sure to keep the roots moist at all times! Prune away any damaged or broken roots. Place the tree in the hole at the same depth it grew in the nursery. Do not allow roots to curl up or around in the hole. Add soil until the tree can stand by itself. Hold it straight while the hole is being filled. Gently push soil under and between roots with your hands to remove large air pockets. If the tree settles in the hole, gently pull it back to the proper depth.

2. Stand back and inspect the tree from several sides to make sure it's straight. If not, move the tree in the hole until it stands straight. Backfill with soil around the roots until it is half full. Water sparingly to settle the soil and remove air pockets. Lightly tamp the soil in with the shovel handle to compress the soil around the root ball, taking care not to damage the roots. Continue adding soil until the hole is filled. **Do not** cover the top of the root ball with soil.

3. With the remaining soil, build a basin around the edge of the filled hole. Fill the basin with water several times and allow it to soak into the root ball between each filling. Add soil where excessive settling has occurred.
4. Fill the basin with 2-3" of wood chips. Do not place chips directly against the trunk, as this may promote trunk rot.
5. Unless you live in a windy area, it is not necessary to stake the tree. If you do stake, remove them after one year. Stake if the root ball is fractured or the trunk is not stable.

Planting & Care



Trees and Electric Utilities

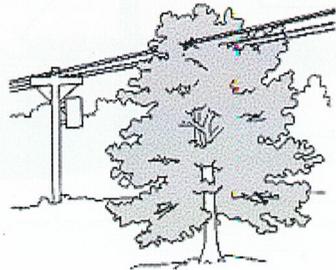
Trees are of extreme interest to electric utilities for a number of reasons:

- Trees are the most common cause of electric service interruptions. Hence, electric utilities maintain ongoing tree maintenance programs.
- Improper or careless falling or pruning of trees is a leading cause of serious and fatal accidents involving contact with power lines.
- Trees can play a significant role in controlling energy use if used as part of an energy conservation strategy. The cooling requirement in a typical home can be reduced as much as 20 percent through correct tree placement.
- Healthy trees convert carbon dioxide into oxygen, thereby helping contribute to efforts to offset the production of carbon dioxide from coal-fired power plants, automobiles, and other industrial processes.

Tree limbs and power lines are not a good combination – especially when storms bring lightning, high winds and ice. Electric utility companies regularly trim tree limbs away from power lines to help prevent power outages from occurring during severe weather. That's why it's so important to plant the right tree in the right place. Placing low-growing trees under or near power lines will not only help beautify your property, but also help prevent service problems in the future. The trees listed in the "Small Trees" section of this guide are considered to be Utility Friendly. Other cultivars may be appropriate, however, they may not be readily available. For more information on the best tree to plant in a certain area of your yard, visit your local nursery, garden center, or consult with a utility forester.

Trees are as much a part of the community as the people and buildings. Electricity makes possible many of the modern conveniences that we all take for granted, but it's important to remember that it must be used with utmost care and respect. Remember, the most important part of using electricity wisely is using it safely.

Don't plant large trees under power lines!





Watering

Watering the tree regularly during the first year is critical to its establishment. Apply about 1 1/2" per week at one time, rather than watering daily. Place a shallow pie pan under the tree canopy and water the area until 1 1/2" accumulates in the pan. Depending on your sprinkler system, it may take 1/2 hour to 3-4 hours. Begin watering in the Spring when soils start drying out and continue until Fall. Deduct rainfall received during the week from the 1 1/2 total. Water more often in periods of drought and above normal temperatures.

Mulching

Mulching is a must! Mulch with wood chips to help retain soil moisture and reduce weeds. It also protects the tree from lawn mowers and weed whips. Mulch with 2"-3" of material at a 6' diameter. Keep mulch away from the tree trunk a few inches to avoid trunk rot. As mulch decomposes, it enriches the soil and provides organic matter and beneficial microorganisms.

Fertilizing

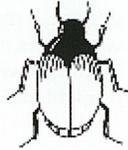
Fertilizers are natural or synthetically produced elements applied to the soil or foliage of plants to supply nutrients necessary for normal or accelerated growth. With the exception of nitrogen, fertilizing with other nutrients is usually not required unless a known deficiency exists. As long as your trees have normal leaf size and color and appear to be growing well, the nutrients in the soil are probably adequate.

If a deficiency is suspected, a soil analysis should be done to determine what nutrient or mineral is deficient. Testing can usually be performed by an agricultural soil laboratory or by your local county extension service. After testing, a report is prepared for you identifying what nutrients need to be applied to correct any deficiencies. Only those nutrients that are known to be deficient should be applied since over application of certain elements over time can be harmful to your trees.

Over fertilization can contribute to ground water contamination or pollution of adjacent bodies of water. If nitrogen is to be applied, slow release formulas are recommended as they will limit the chances of root 'burning', which can be caused by some of the quick release, high concentrate, nitrogen fertilizers. Natural organic forms of nitrogen are your best choices for fertilizing.

Pests

Some of the more common forms of pests include insects, mites, bacteria, fungi and viruses. There are many organisms in the landscape that are considered pests because of the amount of damage they cause the host plant or because they may be present in such large numbers that they become undesirable. However, some of these organisms **do not** harm plants but are truly beneficial to the host plant and are a valuable component of the ecosystem.



Many pest problems occur as a result of improper watering, poor plant stock, or an inferior planting site. Trees that are poorly adapted to a particular site are usually the ones most affected by pests. Choosing the appropriate tree and planting it in an environment capable of sustaining good growth will significantly reduce many pest problems.

In selecting the trees for the illustrated section of this guide, we have chosen species that have adapted to our local environment. Although we have listed certain pests associated with these trees, with the proper attention to correct planting procedures, growing conditions and maintenance, you will promote a tree's best protection against pests...**good health**.

Weeds & Herbicides

Keep the area around your tree free of weeds and other competing plants. Use wood chip mulch to suppress the weeds or remove them by hand when possible. Avoid the use of herbicides near the tree as certain formulations may seriously injure or kill the tree. If you do decide to use herbicides, avoid getting any on the leaves, branches, trunk or near the root area of any plant you wish to keep. Beware of fertilizers containing weed killers. These types of 'weed and feed' fertilizers **should not** be used over areas where tree roots are growing, as they can seriously injure or even kill trees. Remember that tree roots extend well beyond the perimeter of the outermost branches.



Hazard Tree Recognition

A hazard tree is defined as any defective tree, or tree part, that poses a high risk upon its failure or fracture to cause injury to people or damage to property. A hazard tree has one or more defects which decreases its structural integrity and gives it an increased potential for failure. Defects that are visible or detectable include cracks, decayed wood, weak branch unions, cankers, poor tree architecture, root problems and dead trees or branches.

A defective tree is not considered hazardous unless there is a nearby target that it could hit. A target could be a person, vehicle, tent, building, picnic table, campfire ring, recreation equipment and so on. The term target area is used to describe an area where people or their equipment are likely to stop and congregate. An individual campsite is an example of a target area. By definition, **a hazard tree = a defective tree plus a target.**

An inspection is a systematic method of examining and rating trees. The purpose of a hazard tree inspection is to detect defective trees in target areas, assess the severity of the defects and recommend corrective actions before tree failure occurs. Inspection priorities are based upon human mobility within the target area, the duration of site occupancy, and the level of site maintenance. Consult a Certified Arborist from the International Society of Arboriculture for information on hazard tree inspection. Remember that safety is paramount in both your yard and community forest.

Pruning

Pruning is the most common tree maintenance procedure. Pruning to improve structure or enhance vigor is associated with mature or aging trees. When planting young trees, prune to remove the dead, broken or crossing branches. Cut the branches to just outside the branch collar. Avoid flush cuts or stubs. Do not apply wound dressings to the cut area after pruning. It is not necessary and may impede the tree's natural healing process. For more information please call 612-8316.

The United States Department of Agriculture has established ten hardiness zones (temperature ranges) throughout the United States based on 10 degrees differences in the average annual minimum temperature. Trees are propagated and grown to match these zones. Referring to these zones can help you decide which type of tree to plant for optimal growing success. The four hardiness zones in Idaho are listed below with the average annual minimum temperature for each:

Zone 3:	-40 to 30 F
Zone 4:	-30 to 20 F
Zone 5:	-20 to 10 F
Zone 6:	-10 to 0 F

These zones are in parenthesis under the "Growing Conditions" section of each illustrated page. Idaho Falls is a zone 5. Contact your local extension office for the correct zone in your area.



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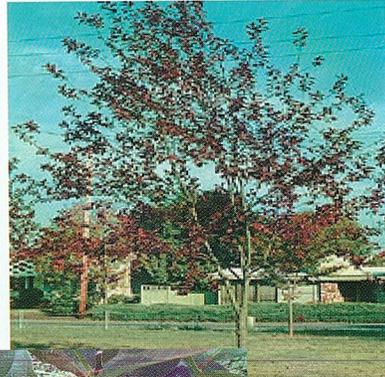
Canada Red Chokecherry

Height: 20-25'
 Shape: Round Oval
 Spread: 20'

Prunus virginiana 'Schubertii'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 2-6
 Light: Full Sun

The foliage of this very hardy tree emerges green, turns red as it matures and changes to reddish purple in fall. Canada Red Cherry has white flowers and reddish purple edible fruits. It is a good substitute for red leafed Norway Maples where winters are harsh. Although prone to developing suckers from near the base and roots, they can be easily removed.



Where to See: South Boulevard along street in Southwest corner of Tautphaus Park.

Sargent Cherry

Height: 25'
 Shape: Rounded, spreading
 Spread: 20'

Prunus sargentii

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Partial Shade/Full Sun

Many gardeners consider this to be the crème de la crème of the flowering cherries. The habit is upright spreading to rounded, with deep reddish brown, polished bark. The pink flowers open before the leaves in April and May and are followed by purple-black fruit in June or July. Once established, this tree enjoys a relatively long life and can contribute greatly to a landscape. Doesn't tolerate heat well, but has no significant problems.



Where to See: Tautphaus Park on North Park Drive.

Small Deciduous



Small Deciduous

Crabapple, Flowering

Malus species

Height: 15-25'
 Shape: Varies
 Spread: 15-25

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun

Many consider Crabapple bloom season as the peak of spring. This popular small tree is generally selected by flower color, fruit color, and persistence (fruit clinging or falling in winter). With a wide range of blossom colors, this tree can be an excellent accent for any area. Fruitless varieties are available, but fruiting varieties attract many different birds. Crabapples are adaptable to a wide range of soils and most offer excellent winter hardiness



Where to See: Greenbelt; West bank turnaround Southwest of McLure Gardens.

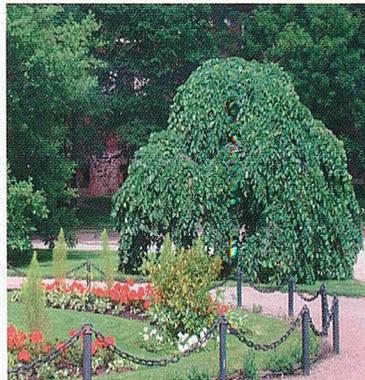
Camperdown Elm

Ulmus glabra camperdownii

Height: 20'
 Shape: Umbrella
 Spread: 20'

Growth Rate: Medium/Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4
 Light: Full Sun

The Camperdown Elm is a cultivar which cannot reproduce from seed. The grafted Camperdown Elm slowly develops a broad, flat head that will eventually build as high as 20 feet and a proportionately very wide, contorted and weeping habit. Camperdown Elm is hardy, suffering more from summer drought than winter cold. The leaves show a high degree of asymmetry at the base and are dark green in color. The drooping branches have made it attractive as a small-scale landscape tree.



Where to See: Capitol Avenue next to Public Library.

Small Deciduous

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Black Hawthorne

Height: 15'-20'
Shape: Rounded/Low Branched
Spread: 15'

Crataegus douglasii

Growth Rate: Slow/Moderate
Hardiness Zone: 4-6
Light: Full Sun

A native to Idaho, the Black Hawthorne is a large shrub or small tree that is typically found along stream banks and areas with moist, well-drained soil. An excellent hedge or privacy screen, it flowers with showy, white flower clusters. The black fruit is a favorite of birds. The leaves turn shades of red in the late fall, the degree of red is determined by the amount of sunlight the plant receives.



Small Deciduous

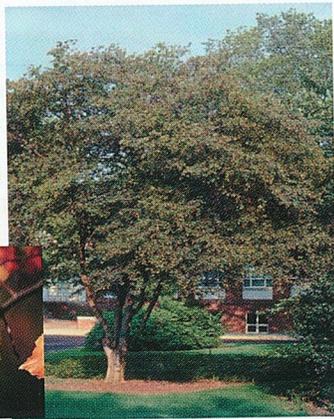
Washington Hawthorne

Height: 25'
Shape: Oval to Rounded
Spread: 25'

Crataegus phaenopyrum

Growth Rate: Medium
Hardiness Zone: 4-6
Light: Full Sun

Emerging leaves in spring are reddish purple changing to three lobed glossy dark green leaves in summer. Beautiful flower display of flat clusters of small creamy white blossoms for two weeks in May. The persistent fruit sets in late summer which changes to an outstanding bright red in September. Autumn color is a consistent mild orange/red. Good plant for wildlife, but thorns may present a problem in high traffic areas.



Where to See: Kate Curley Park at 10th and South Emerson.



Small Deciduous

Amur Maple

Height: 20'
 Shape: Round
 Spread: 15'

Acer ginnala

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A small tree or large shrub, usually multi-stemmed. Very effective as a landscape tree and a superb screen or massing plant. One of the first trees to leaf out in spring. Dark green summer leaves give way to a startling red/orange in autumn. Maple winged seed remain on tree into winter months, adding seasonal interest. Does best in moist soil, but will tolerate drought in maturity. Fall color is best in a sunny location. Will tolerate most soils.



Where to See: Northeast corner of Park and B streets, downtown Idaho Falls.

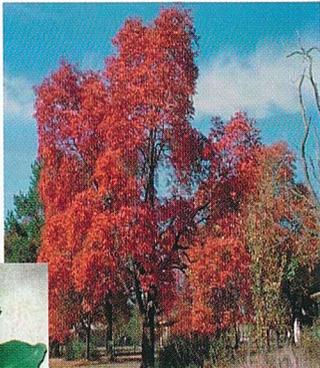
Canyon/Bigtooth Maple

Height: 25'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 20'

Acer grandidentatum

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 5-8
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

An outstanding native tree, unexcelled for fall color and a subspecies of Sugar Maple. Bigtooth Maple has been called the Western Sugar Maple. Will tolerate most soils, but don't plant in an extremely high alkaline soil. It likes room for roots to spread and will grow best in uncompacted soils. The 2 to 5 inch, lustrous, dark green lobed leaves have a pale underside, and turn beautiful shades of red, orange and yellow before dropping in the fall.



Where to See: Planting strip on south side of F Street between Park and Shoup Streets.

Small Deciduous

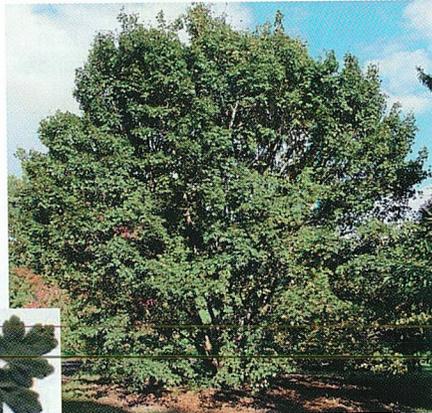
Hedge Maple

Acer campestre

Height: 30
 Shape: Round to Oval
 Spread: 20

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 5-6
 Light: Sun/Partial Shade

Dark green leaves cast a dense shade which can develop into good fall color. A good street or landscape tree for many situations that is not common, but deserving of more frequent plantings. Holds leaves late into autumn. Once established, fairly drought tolerant and will grow in alkaline, compacted soils. Produces a yellow fall color and is not prone to insect or disease problems.



Where to See: 1501 Beverly

Small Deciduous

May Day Tree

Prunus padus

Height: 30'
 Shape: Rounded, Spreading
 Spread: 25'

Growth Rate: Moderately Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun

Also called the European Bird Cherry, this excellent street tree is an old time favorite in Idaho Falls. One of the first trees in bloom along South Boulevard, this tree produces an attractive cluster of white blossoms, resulting in clumps of chokecherry like berries that attract many species of birds. The foliage is a dull dark green in summer and changes to yellow and bronze in fall. Not prone to suckering like some other Prunus species. Likes to be irrigated when young.



Where to See: South Boulevard along Southwest corner of Tautphaus Park.

Small Deciduous

European Mountain Ash

Height: 30'
 Shape: Rounded, Spreading
 Spread: 20'

Sorbus aucuparia

Growth Rate: Moderate/Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

The European Mountain Ash is the most widely available mountain ash species in the U.S. and the brilliant display of orange-red fruit justifies any attempt to grow it. The habit is erect and oval in youth, becoming more rounded in maturity. Foliage changes to orange and red in the fall. White blossoms in May develop clusters of brightly colored orange berries that persist after leaf drop. It's a favorite of birds, making fruit clean up mostly unnecessary.

Other varieties:

- Korean Mountain Ash
- Oakleaf Mountain Ash
- Showy Mountain Ash



Callery Pear

Height: 25-35'
 Shape: Oval to pyramidal
 Spread: 20-30'

Pyrus calleryana

Growth Rate: Medium/Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 5-8
 Light: Full sun/Partial Shade

A wonderful flowering tree with glossy green leaves that turn scarlet red in autumn. Spring flowering display is unequalled. An excellent street tree that's useful in landscapes. This tree has very attractive glossy green foliage with white flowers and red to purple fall color. There are several cultivars that perform very well in Idaho Falls that differ in both height and spread, including a very narrow columnar variety. Fireblight can be a problem and may get chlorotic in overwatered lawns.



Where to See: North fence at Eagle Rock Nursery on Rollandet.

Newport Plum

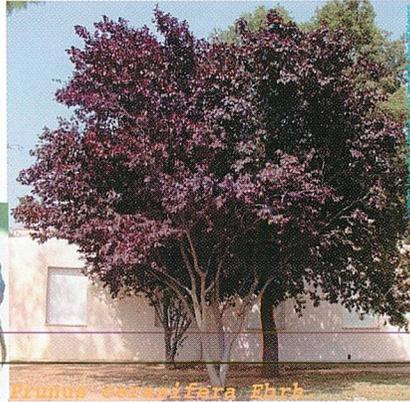
Height: 18'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 18'

Prunus cerisifera

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun

This small, light pink flowered tree has reddish purple foliage. It is one of the smallest growing landscape ornamental trees available for this area. The flowers open before the leaves emerge. When mature, it develops a 1", dull purple fruit with an amber flesh.

In Idaho Falls, watch for scale and canker as the most common problems for this tree.



Where to See: Growing alongside large white travertine marker in Tautphaus Park.

Small Deciduous

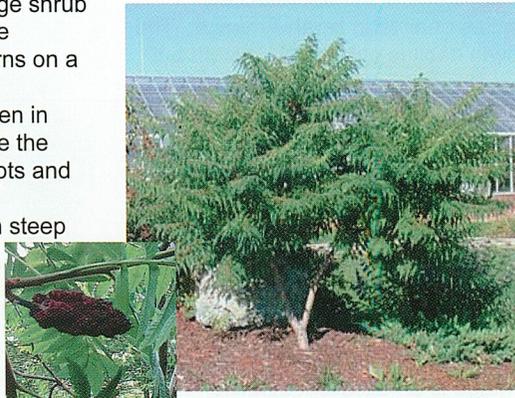
Staghorn Sumac

Height: 20'
 Shape: Irregular, open
 Spread: 15'

Rhus typhina

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A loose, open, spreading large shrub or small tree with picturesque branches resembling the horns on a male deer; hence the name Staghorn. Care must be taken in selecting a planting site since the species spreads from the roots and may quickly overtake a site. Excellent for holding soils on steep slopes. Autumn color and winter persistent fruit are quite attractive to people and wildlife.



Where to See: Several specimens growing at State Office Building downtown.

European Beech

Height: 50'
 Shape: Oval/Rounded
 Spread: 35'

Fagus sylvatica

Growth Rate: Slow/Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 5-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This species attains majestic proportions while casting a dense, cooling shade with its dark green to purple oval leaves. The smooth, grey bark of this tree is renowned for its great and unusual beauty. There are many varieties having differing leaf colors and shapes. The leaves hold late in the fall before developing rich russet and golden brown colors. While marginally hardy in Idaho Falls, there are several beautiful, mature specimens.



Where to See: 1601 Charlene

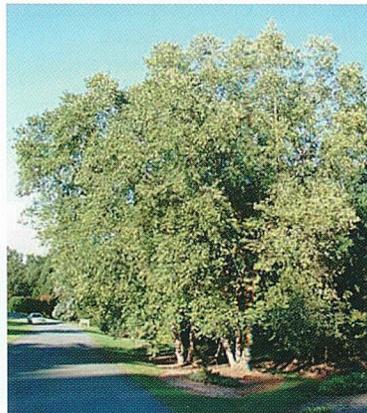
River Birch

Height: 40'
 Shape: Upright, irregular
 Spread: 20'

Betula nigra 'Heritage'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Perhaps the most heat resistant species of birch in North America. The growth habit is pyramidal in youth but becomes more rounded in maturity. Multi-stemmed specimens are available and may be more aesthetically pleasing. Not a white barked birch, the cinnamon colored bark is spectacular when the leaves fall. As with all birch, it prefers moist soils. In extremely high pH soils, it may become chlorotic. River Birch is not afflicted by the bronze birch borer, like most white barked birch varieties. Heritage is an excellent selection with superior vigor and larger leaves.



Medium Deciduous



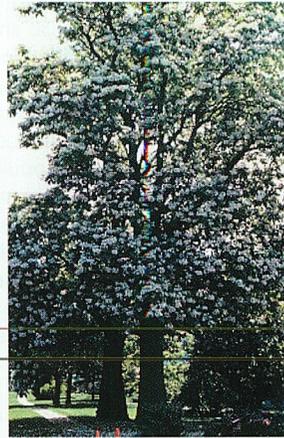
Northern Catalpa

Height: 50'-60'
Shape: Upright/Irregular
Spread: 25'

Catalpa speciosa

Growth Rate: Fast
Hardiness Zone: 4-9
Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A tough and adaptable tree, the Northern Catalpa can be quite striking because of its bold, irregular outlines, its large leaves, seed pods, and beautiful flowers. The 4 to 8 inch long leaves are a medium green color and often drop before turning a yellow-green in fall. The seed pods are bean-like and range in size from 8 to 20" long. Flowers are a perfect, corolla white, 2" long and borne in May through June. Will withstand many conditions but prefers a deep, moist, fertile soil.



Where to See: Memorial Parkway and Drive on Greenbelt. 3 trees

Hackberry

Height: 50'
Shape: Vase, Rounded
Spread: 40'

Celtis occidentalis

Growth Rate: Medium/Fast
Hardiness Zone: 3-9
Light: Full Sun

This is one tough tree. Although a bit hard to establish, this tree withstands low temperatures and wind better than most. In youth, the growth habit is weakly pyramidal, but as it matures, it develops a broad crown with ascending-arching branches. The gray bark is covered with corky ridges and is an attractive feature. The light to medium green foliage can be covered with nipple gall, and witches brooms may develop. For areas where few trees will prosper, this is a reasonable choice.



Where to See: Corner of Ash and Eastern Avenue, 3 trees.

Medium Deciduous

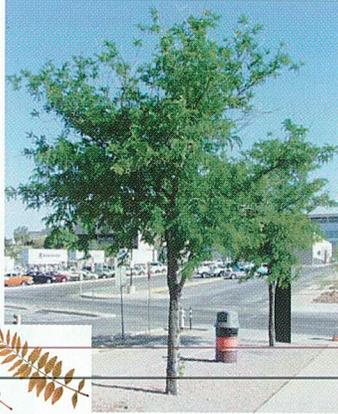
Thornless Honeylocust

Height: 50'
 Shape: Open, Rounded
 Spread: 40'

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun

A hardy tree with finely textured, delicate leaves made up of 20 – 30 small oval leaflets that permit sunlight to filter through. Fall color can be impressive, but the leaves drop early. Tiny leaves are not usually considered messy, but seed pods might be. A popular lawn and street tree whose filtered shade allows grass to grow beneath the tree. Once mature, it is somewhat drought resistant and will tolerate a variety of soil conditions. Recommended Varieties: Shademaster, Skyline, Imperial, Moraine



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on the East bank of the Snake River.

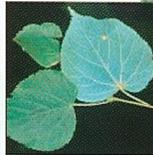
Little Leaf Linden

Height: 50'
 Shape: Pyramidal/Oval
 Spread: 30'

Tilia cordata

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-6
 Light: Full Sun

Excellent lawn or street tree. Medium sized heart shaped leaves are dark green. Fall color can be good, but often is subdued. Can look quite formal due to pyramidal shape. More heat and drought tolerant than other Lindens. Reliable tree, but expect bees when in bloom. The species thrives in heavy clays and acidic to higher pH soils; tolerates drier soils better than many trees. Recommended cultivars; Greenspire, Glenleven Chancellor



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on East bank of the Snake River.

Norway Maple

Height: 50'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 30'

Acer platanoides

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This is the most commonly used maple in our area. It has scores of cultivars that differ in leaf color, height, and spread. Dark green summer foliage can turn brilliant yellow in autumn, though usually later in the season. It's a popular and well known tree that casts dense summer shade. Very similar in summertime appearance to Sugar Maple, distinguished by leaf-bud appearance. Shade tolerant. Notable cultivars include Crimson King Maple, Schwedler Maple, Royal Red Maple, Deborah Maple, Emerald Queen Maple, and Columnar Maple.



Where to See: Growing alongside Lilac Circle in Tautphaus Park.

Bur Oak

Height: 50'
 Shape: Oval/Rounded
 Spread: 40'

Quercus macrocarpa

Growth Rate: Medium/Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun

A grand, beautiful tree carrying dark green, lobed leaves often described as "mitten-shaped" although each leaf is different and no drawing can convey "the" bur oak leaf. The species is well adapted to dry heavy soils and should be planted more in Idaho. The value to birds and small mammals is inestimable as the large, heavily fringed acorns are an animal delicacy. The slow growth contributes to the sturdy, prized wood. Long lived up to 250 years.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on East bank of Snake River.

Medium Deciduous

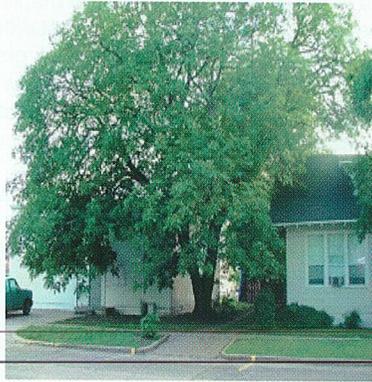
English Walnut

Height: 50'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 50'

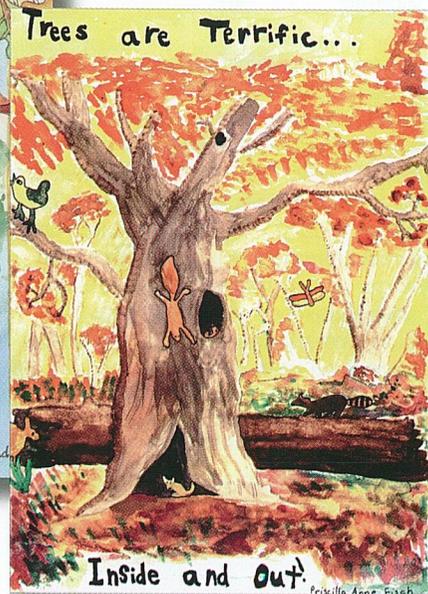
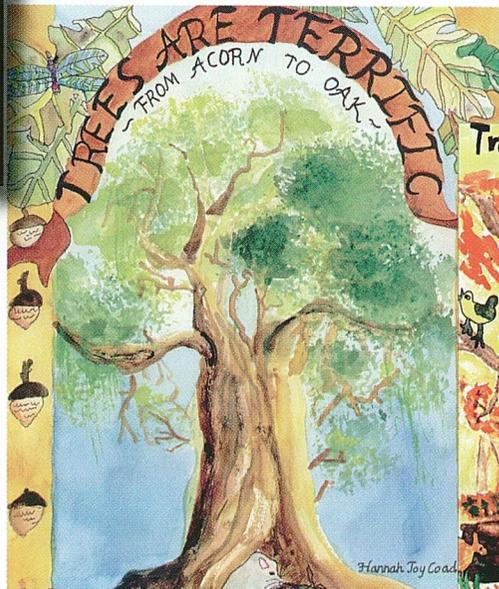
Juglans regia

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This species produces the thin shelled nuts that are so common during the holidays. The growth habit is distinctly rounded, with large spreading branches forming a rather open crown. On maturity, the spread may exceed the height of the tree. The deep green, compound pinnate leaves are composed of five to nine leaflets and do not develop appreciable fall color. Prefers a deep, dry loamy soil and will not tolerate wet areas. The variety "Carpathian" is especially well suited for cold climate conditions.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on West Bank of Snake River.



Eastern Cottonwood

Height: 80'
 Shape: Broad Oval
 Spread: 50'

Populus deltoides

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-9
 Light: Full Sun

Probably the most commonly seen large tree in Southeastern Idaho. This tree was introduced into the area by the first settlers because of its ease of transplanting, hardiness, and fast growth rate. Somewhat short lived (90-100 years). Prefers moist situations along waterways but will tolerate dry soils once established. Can be quite messy, with the seed production that appears like cotton. Souixland is a cultivar that does not produce cotton. Because of its fast growth, the wood is very soft and the tree is prone to breakage in windy areas. Trees older than 70 years decline rapidly.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on East bank of Snake River.

Horsechestnut

Height: 60'
 Shape: Rounded/Oval
 Spread: 40'

Aesculus hippocastanum

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A striking species in flower. Clusters of showy ivory or red flowers cover the tree in May. Shade giving, dark green leaves composed of 5 or 7 leaflets arranged in a fall like fashion. A quality tree for many landscapes. Spiked seed capsules can be heavily produced, this a preferred food for squirrels or deer. This tree is prone to summertime leaf scorch in hot years. Prefers well drained soils, but doesn't like to dry out.



Where to See: Tautphaus Park in front of Shelter 1.

Large Deciduous

American Linden

Height: 60'
 Shape: Oval
 Spread: 30'

Tilia americana

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 2-8
 Light: Full Sun

This tree is native to the Eastern and Midwestern United States. The growth habit is sturdy and imposing. The gray to brown bark is smooth and shiny on young trees and develops flat, scaly ridges with age. The 4 to 8 inch long, lustrous dark green leaves turn yellow in the fall. Creamy yellow, fragrant flowers appear in June and are followed by inconspicuous hard shelled nutlets. It prefers moist, deep, well drained soil and full sun.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on east bank of the Snake River.

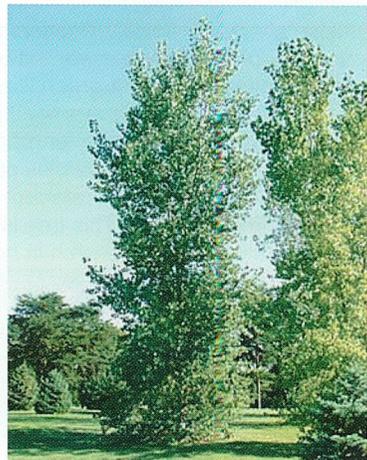
Carolina Poplar

Height: 100'
 Shape: Oval
 Spread: 35'

Populus x canadensis

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun

This is a hybrid cross between *Populus deltoides* (Eastern Cottonwood) and *Populus nigra* (Robusta Poplar). All trees are male and produce no cotton. It's an extremely fast growing tree with very soft wood. Commonly used for windbreaks, where fast growth is a plus. Produces shiny, dark green 3-5" leaves that turn yellow in the fall. It will tolerate most soil conditions and likes to be kept adequately irrigated. There are several cultivars available offering variation in height and spread.



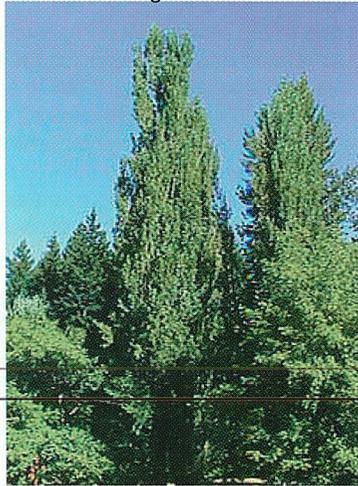
Lombardy Poplar

Height: 90'
 Shape: Columnar
 Spread: 15'

Populus nigra 'Italica'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-9
 Light: Full Sun

Lombardy Poplar is a common sight in the area, where it postures like a rocket ready for launching. It is an extremely fast growing tree with a very narrow spread, making it popular for narrow areas. Unfortunately, it is very susceptible to a devastating canker that limits it from attaining maturity.



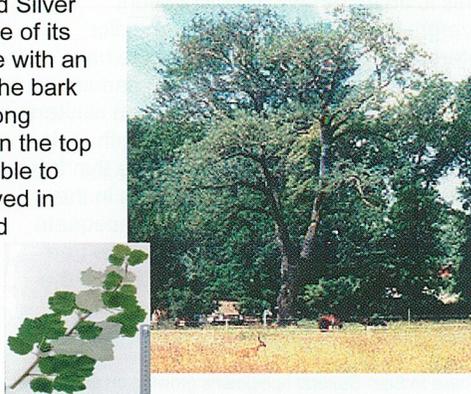
White Poplar

Height: 70'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 60'

Populus alba

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-9
 Light: Full Sun

This tree is also sometimes called Silver Poplar, due to the silver underside of its leaves. It's a wide spreading tree with an irregular, round topped crown. The bark is cream colored. The 2-5 inch long leaves are dark, lustrous green on the top side of the leaf. Although adaptable to dry soils, this species is longer lived in moist situations. Will grow in cold climates, but like other poplars is susceptible to disease. It also has a tendency to sucker. Bolleana is a cultivar with a narrow, upright growth habit.



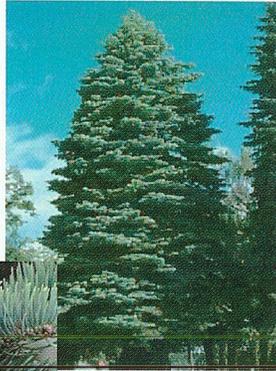
Where to See: Along canal in Tautphaus Park just above the maintenance building.

Large Deciduous

White (Concolor) Fir*Abies concolor*

Height:	50'	Growth Rate:	Slow/medium
Shape:	Conical	Hardiness Zone:	4-7
Spread:	30'	Light:	Full Sun

This is one of the more desirable evergreen trees. Its curved needles are bluish green and they have a pleasant texture. Conical and branched to the base, the branches on the upper half of the tree tend to point upward. Easily transplanted balled and burlapped, withstands heat, drought and cold equally well but prefers deep, rich, moist well drained gravelly or sandy loam soils. Doesn't do well in clay. Because of its growth habit and softer effect, it could replace spruce in the landscape.

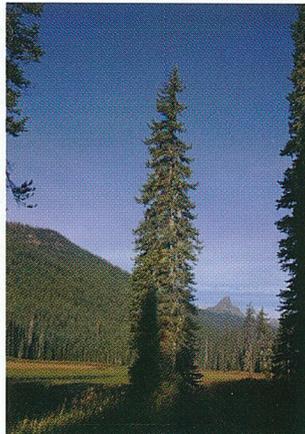


Where to See: Rose Hill Cemetary; enter from Rollandet, proceed 100 yards, look on left of road.

Subalpine Fir*Abies lasiocarpa*

Height:	100+	Growth Rate:	Slow
Shape:	Narrow Pyramid	Hardiness Zone:	5-7
Spread:	20'	Light:	Sun

This is an extremely narrow, upright evergreen with a nice dark green color, interesting cones, and gray to white bark. The cones are 2 to 4 inches long and are borne upright on the twig, usually in clusters. When young, the bark is covered with resin pockets that are quite fragrant. The thin form lends itself well to difficult situations in the landscape, but the tree still needs adequate rooting space, as it gets very tall. The tree retains its narrow shape in maturity and the spire like branches extend from crown to ground.



Where to See: Several specimens growing on the hill by the flower bed at the West entrance to Tautphaus Park.

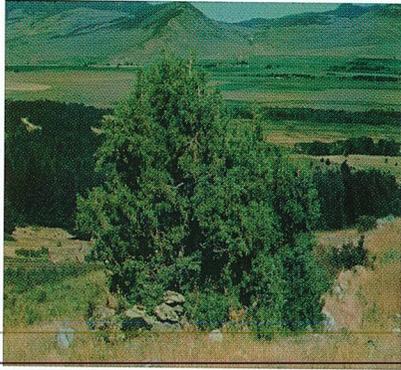
Rocky Mountain Juniper

Height: 30'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 15'

Juniperus scopulorum

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

A reliable, tough evergreen with bluish-green leaves that are scale-like and held close to the twigs. This drought and heat tolerant species is valued mainly for its use as a screen or high hedge. It has a short trunk that divides close to the ground into several upright main limbs. The fleshy, modified cones, which are thought to be berries, are a favorite of many birds. Will withstand the drier areas of Idaho. It can suffer from Cedar-apple rust, scale, and mites.



Where to See: Several large specimens in Rose Hill Cemetary.

Austrian Pine

Height: 60'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 30'

Pinus nigra

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun

A very hardy tree that withstands city conditions better than many other pines, very tolerant of soils, will stand some drought and heat and will succeed in clay and alkaline soils. Long, stiff dark green needles mark this evergreen species. In old age, the tree can develop a lot of character with full branching and attractive bark. Makes a good screen or windbreak species.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour West Bank of Snake River by McClure Gardens.

Bristlecone Pine

Height: 20'
 Shape: Irregular
 Spread: 15'

Pinus aristata

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun

This species is the oldest living plant on Earth. Trees in New Mexico have been documented to be 4000 to 5000 years old. Very slow growing with dark bluish green needles, dotted with white resinous exudations. It will succeed in poor, dry rocky soils whether alkaline or acid but dislikes shade. A wonderful novelty plant for that special garden niche with its dwarf, shrubby and picturesque growth habit. Best transplanted from a container, expect to pay a tidy sum for a quality plant.



Where to See: Southwest side of Super 8 Motel on Lindsay Boulevard.

Limber Pine

Height: 50'
 Shape: Pyramidal/broad
 Spread: 30'

Pinus flexilis

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Limber Pine is often mistaken for White Pine, but it differs in its needles. In youth it is often a dense pyramid of rich blue green needles, becoming more open and interesting with age. The 3" needles persist for five or six years. Makes a fine specimen planting and also works well in a grouping. The bark on mature trees is grayish brown, separated by deep fissures into nearly square, scaled plates. Does best in moist, well drained soils and is easily transplantable, especially if root pruned.



Where to See: 389 Lava

Lodgepole Pine

Height: 80'
 Shape: Columnar
 Spread: 20'

Pinus contorta latifolia

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Conifer, evergreen tree, columnar, especially when in tight stands. The bark is reddish-brown. The needles are arranged 2 per bundle and are green to yellow green. Cones of the Lodgepole Pine are 1 1/2" long, egg-shaped, oblique, stalkless and frequently point "backwards", toward the base of the branch. Native to the mountains throughout western North America. The straight wood is cut into lumber and used to construct buildings, drills, and arrow shafts.



Where to See: Anywhere in Island Park

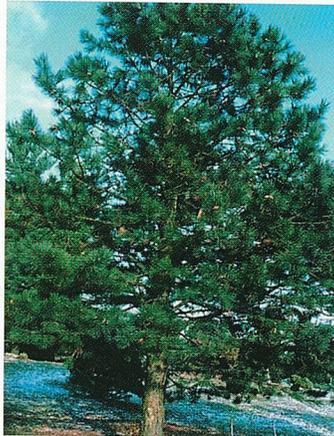
Ponderosa Pine

Height: 80'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 25'

Pinus ponderosa

Growth Rate: Medium/Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

Discovered by the Lewis and Clark expedition, this majestic native pine boasts 5-10" long, dark green needles carried in bundles of three. The cinnamon brown bark of mature trees is broken into long, orange or russet plates made up of thin scales. Twigs are orange brown, and when broken, smell of orange rind. A favorite with wildlife. Well named; one of the largest pines in the world. Will not tolerate being overwatered. Not recommended for a lawn tree. The 3 to 6 inch long pine cones are highly sought after at Christmas time.



Where to See: Upper terrace at Rose Hill Cemetery.

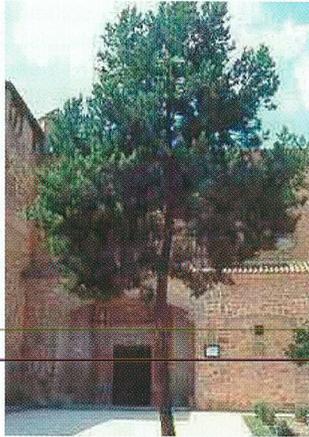
Scotch Pine

Height: 50'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 20'

Pinus sylvestris

Growth Rate: Medium/Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun

The bark of this fast growing evergreen is reddish brown, making mature specimens very picturesque in the landscape. Its needles are medium in length, somewhat twisted and they have a bluish cast. Common as a Christmas tree the species forms an irregular pyramid with short spreading branches. In maturity the trees are open, wide-spreading and flat or round topped. Scotch Pine is easily adaptable to various soils and transplants readily.



Where to See: Several large specimens growing in Rollandet Park.

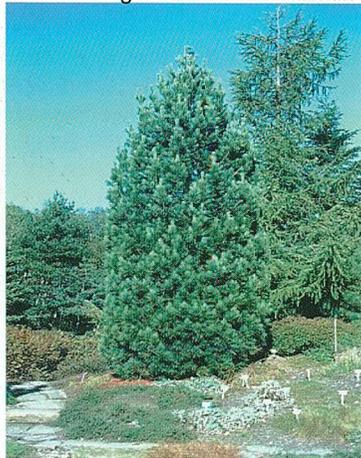
Swiss Stone Pine

Height: 30'
 Shape: Pyramidal/Broad
 Spread: 20'

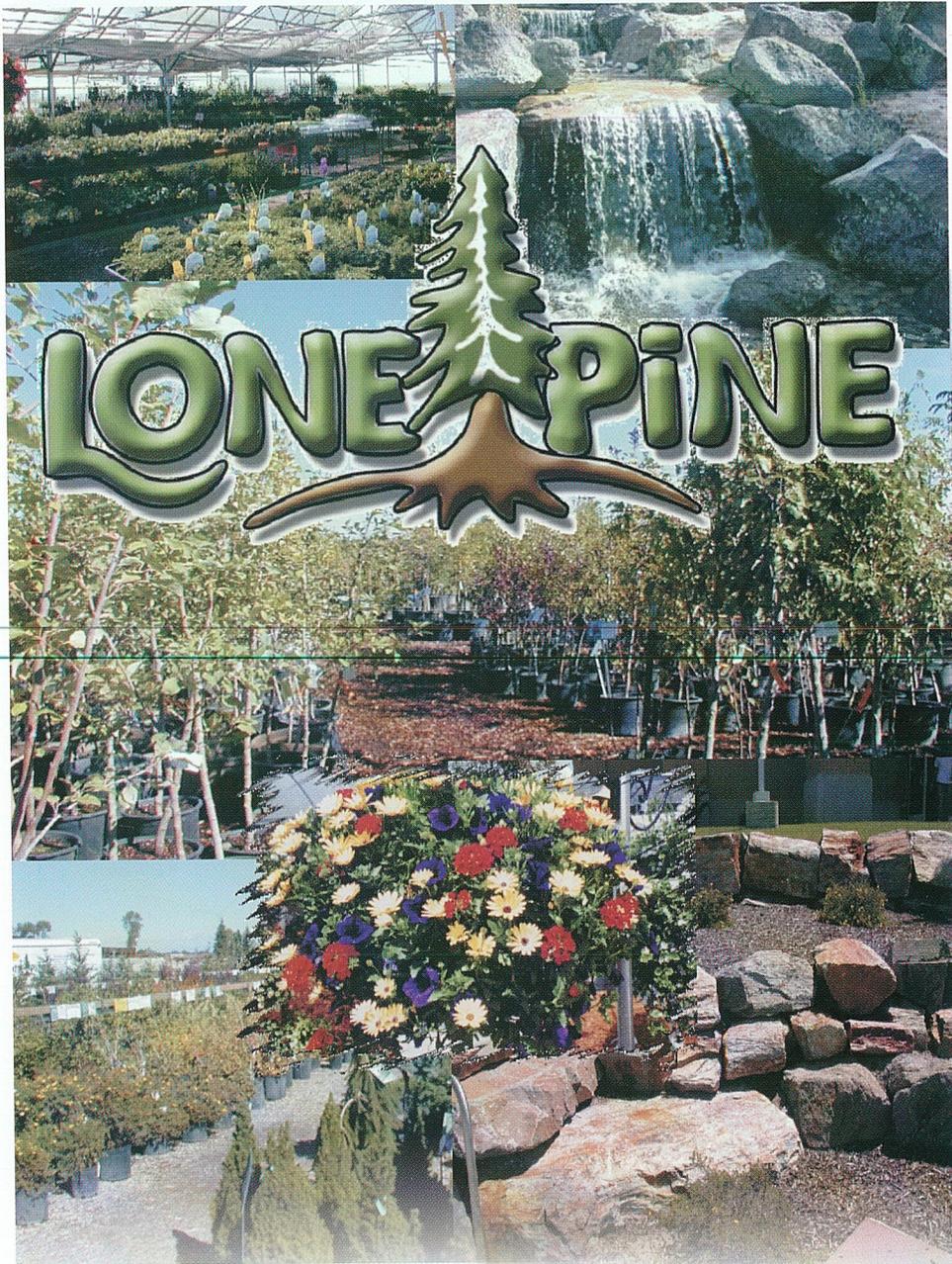
Pinus cembra

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun

Among the top tier of pines for landscape use because of its uniform, narrow, densely columnar habit, the Swiss Stone Pine offers a very attractive addition to your property. It requires well drained, loamy slightly acidic to neutral soils. Great specimen evergreen, ideal in multiples because of its rigid formality. The blue green needles get about 3 inches long and are soft to the touch. The new stems are covered with an orange brown pubescence.



Where to See: Front yard at 2644 Park View.



Just South of Rexburg...Off Hwy 20
(208) 356-6966
www.lonepinenursery.com

Western White Pine

Height: 70'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 25'

Pinus monticola

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 5-7
 Light: Full Sun

Western White Pine is a narrow conical tree that will tolerate moisture but thrives on dry, sandy soils. The branches are short and horizontally spreading with upright tips. The stiff, dark green needles are densely arranged in bundles of 5, as are the 5 to 12 inch cones. This tree is prized for its use for lumber as it has a long straight grain. While thin when young, the bark on the tree will grow about 2 inches thick and form into square or rectangular plates instead of being furrowed or ridged.

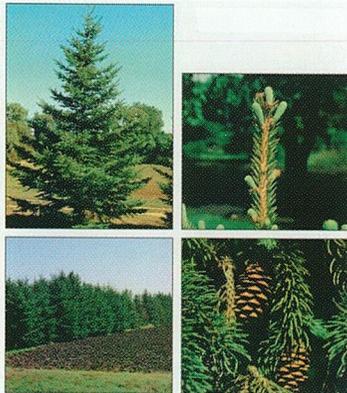
Black Hills Spruce

Height: 40'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 15'

Picea glauca var. densata

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 2-6
 Light: Full Sun

This pyramidal conifer is suitable as screening for windbreaks and is often used as a short-needled Christmas tree. Needles may vary from bright green to bluish gray. Prefers full sun but will tolerate light shade. It's very tough, withstands wind, heat, cold, drought, and crowding; can be used as hedge. Will grow in alkaline soils. Black Hills Spruce is an outstanding conifer for the residential landscape. Slow growth and a narrow dense habit keep it in scale where other spruce become overgrown.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on East Bank of Snake River

Colorado Spruce

Height: 60'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 25'

One of the most familiar ornamental conifers in Idaho. A very successful home landscape tree having a very stiff, formal appearance. The needle color ranges from dark green to a very silvery blue depending on the variety selected. One inch needles covering twigs are sharp, stiff, and four sided. Overplanted in many locations, but understandable so; it is steady growing and tolerant of adverse conditions. Problems include spruce bud scale, spruce gall, spider mites, aphids.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on East bank of the Snake River.

Engelman Spruce

Height: 100'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 25'

A large growing evergreen with narrowly pyramidal ascending branches. The glaucous blue needles are densely packed, four sided and have a rank odor when crushed. One to three inch cones are found at the ends of the branches. Bark is reddish brown in color with thin, loose scales. Plant in well drained loamy soils with plenty of room for the plant to grow. Commonly used for windbreaks and screens.



Where to See: Rose Hill Cemetery immediately North and East of office building; about 40 yards.

Picea pungens

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

Picea engelmannii

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

ORANGE

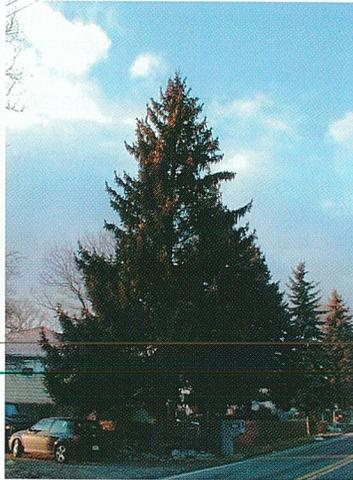
Norway Spruce

Height: 100'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 25'

Picea abies

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

When planted in rich, moist soil, this is the fastest growing of the Spruces. The attractive drooping branches enhance the appearance of this large pyramidal tree. Because of its large size, it is an extremely dominant focal point in the average landscape. The lustrous dark green needles maintain their color throughout the winter as well as any evergreen. More adaptable to high heat than Colorado Spruce, likes moist but well drained soils.



Where to See: Greenbelt walking tour on West bank of Snake River.

Serbian Spruce

Height: 50'
 Shape: Pyramidal
 Spread: 20'

Picea omorika

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Noted for its excellent foliage and pyramidal growth, the Serbian Spruce is a tree with a slender trunk and short ascending or drooping branches forming a very narrow head. The cones turn shiny cinnamon brown when mature. The needles are dark green underneath and whitish on their upper surfaces. A formal evergreen best reserved for specimen use, but also quite good in groupings of threes or fives. Prospers in high pH soils and is adaptable and deserving of wider use.



Where to See: Small specimen growing in landscaped area on West bank of Greenbelt near overlook of the Falls.

White Spruce

Height: 50'
 Shape: Pyramidal/Spire-like
 Spread: 20'

Picea glauca

Growth Rate: Slow/Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 2-6
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

The White Spruce is densely pyramidal, compact, and symmetrical, with ascending branches. The needles are pale green. The cylindrical, pendulous cones are about 1-2 inches long, making them the smallest cones of the commonly cultivated spruces. They are green when young and mature to a pale brown. The tree withstands wind, heat, cold, drought and crowding. It's most useful as a specimen, in a mass planting or as a windbreak.



Where to See: Several large specimens growing in lower terrace in Rose Hill Cemetery.



Red Leaf Japanese Barberry*Berberis thunbergii*

Height: 3'-6'

Growth Rate: Moderate/Slow

Shape: Rounded

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Spread: 3'-6'

Light: Full Sun

Twiggy and bushy shrub, with zig-zag spiny stems. The leaves are bright red throughout the growing season and exhibit orange, red, or purplish fall color. Small abundant yellow flowers in April, but not showy. Bright red persistent berries in fall and winter. Good for borders and hedges, groupings and mass

plantings. Numerous cultivars available, including dwarf, red, or variegated foliage forms.

Blue Mist*Caryopteris x clandonensis*

Height: 3'

Growth Rate: Fast

Shape: Rounded

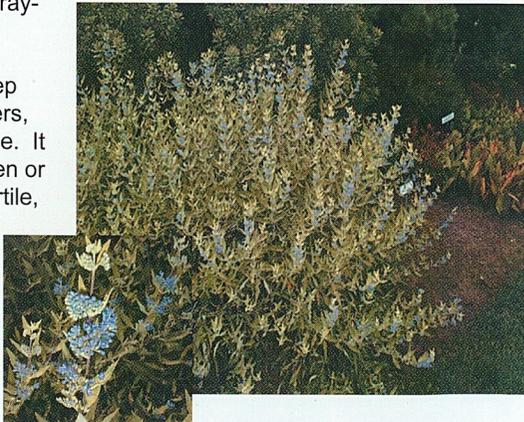
Hardiness Zone: 5-9

Spread: 3'

Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A beautiful shrub with soft gray-green foliage and light blue summer flowers. Varieties available with light blue, deep blue-purple, and violet flowers, and yellow variegated foliage. It makes an excellent specimen or border shrub that prefers fertile, well-drained soil.

Flowers occur on the new growth of the season, so prune in late winter to promote vigorous growth.



Silver Buffaloberry

Height: 8'-10'
 Shape: Upright, Multi-trunked
 Spread: 8'-10'

Shepherdia argentea

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 2-6
 Light: Full Sun

This plant is typically an open shrub, with leafy branches terminating in 1 to 2 inch spines. The grayish leaves are covered with silvery scales on both surfaces. Small, yellowish flowers are followed by orange to red fruit. Grows in infertile, dry, alkaline soils and prefers sunny, open areas. The fruits have been used for jellies.



Burning Bush

Height: 4'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 4'-5'

Euonomus alatus 'Compacta'

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A favorite of gardeners because of its brilliant red fall color. This species has a dull green leaf on a square stem in the spring time. Its flat topped, globe shape is useful in the landscape as a medium sized plant that doesn't outgrow the space allowed for it. The flowers are an insignificant yellow color with a reddish seed that's a favorite of birds.



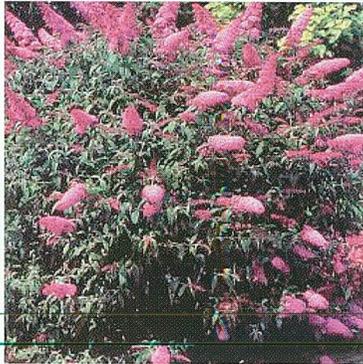
Butterfly Bush

Height: 3'-5'
 Shape: Rounded/Arching
 Spread: 3'-5'

Buddleia davidii

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 5-9
 Light: Full Sun

This beautiful flowering shrub is culturally adapted to virtually any landscape site. The 4-6 inch long leaves stay green through the fall and flowers range in color from white, pink, lavender and purple to near red. Prefers well-drained, moist, loamy soils. Once established, the plant will tolerate heat and drought. If overgrown the plant can be cut back to near ground level and it comes back to a handsome, blooming plant by mid-summer.

Nanking Cherry

Height: 6'-8'
 Shape: Broad Spreading
 Spread: 8'-10'

Prunus tomentosa

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

One of the first plants to flower in the spring and it is worth planting for that reason alone. Becoming more open and picturesque with age, this shrub produces fragrant white flowers that appear on leafless branches in early to mid-April. The fruits ripen in June and July and are cherished by birds. The 2 to 3 inch long dark green leaves are extremely hairy on the underside. Very adaptable to soil conditions, requires moist, well-drained soils.



Western Sand Cherry

Prunus besseyi

Height: 4'-6'
 Shape: Spreading
 Spread: 6'

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This Cherry is a suckering, spreading plant with gray/green leaves and pure white blossoms that appear the same time as the leaves. The fruit is blackish and is used for pies and jellies. It will tolerate hot, dry, inhospitable conditions and prefers well drained soil.



Chokecherry

Prunus virginiana

Height: 20'-30'
 Shape: Oval/Rounded
 Spread: 18'-25'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 2-6
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

A small, suckering tree or large shrub, this Idaho native can be found in every county in the state. A cousin to the Canada Red Cherry, this green leaved tree produces a cluster of white, single petal blossoms followed by groups of blackish cherry. The cherries are an important food to all types of wildlife and with enough sugar, can be made into jams, jellies, and wine. Yellow fall color.



Cranberry Cotoneaster

Height: 3'
 Shape: Spreading
 Spread: 6'

Cotoneaster apiculatus

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

The Cotoneaster family is one of the most versatile plants with many uses in the landscape. An ornamental shrub with arching branches, the leaves are glossy dark green and fall color can be yellow, orange or red with small black fruit eaten by birds. Low spreading and red-fruited varieties and other species are available; tall varieties can be pruned to

shape. Tolerates shade or full sun. Other Cotoneasters: Rockspray, Peking, Creeping.

American Cranberry Bush

Height: 8'-12'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 8'-12'

Viburnum trilobum

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

An excellent plant for screening and informal hedging, this viburnum offers an attractive blossom and outstanding fall color. The white flowers are 3 to 4 1/2 inches in diameter and are similar to the Snowball blossom, except they're flat-topped. In fall, the extremely bright red color will be admired by everyone. Give this plant room to grow, it will reward you with its character.

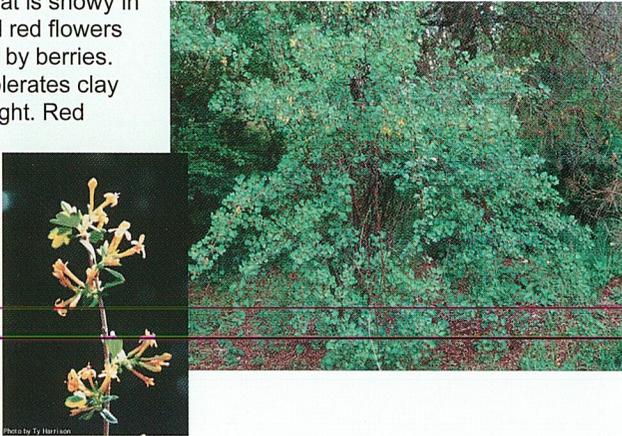


Golden Currant

Ribes aureum

Height:	8'	Growth Rate:	Moderate
Shape:	Irregular	Hardiness Zone:	2-7
Spread:	6'-10'	Light:	Full Sun

An Idaho native that is showy in bloom. Yellow and red flowers in spring, followed by berries. Great for birds. Tolerates clay soil, water or drought. Red berries are tasty and tart, high in Vitamin C. Likes moderate summer watering, but drought tolerant when established.



Winter Currant

Ribes sanguineum

Height:	6'-8'	Growth Rate:	Moderate
Shape:	Upright/Arching	Hardiness Zone:	5-7
Spread:	8'-10'	Light:	Full Sun/Partial Shade

Multi-stemmed shrub that can be pruned into a small tree. In the early spring it produces red flower clusters that develop into blue-black berries. Maple-like green leaves, yellow in autumn. Native to western North America. Good shrub for the border or where early spring color is desired. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, will tolerate some drought.



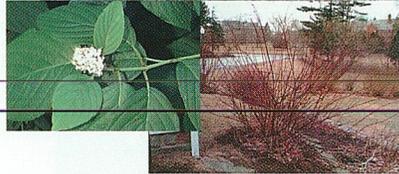
Deciduous Shrubs

Red Twig Dogwood*Cornus sericea*

Height: 10'-15'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 8'-12'

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun/Shade

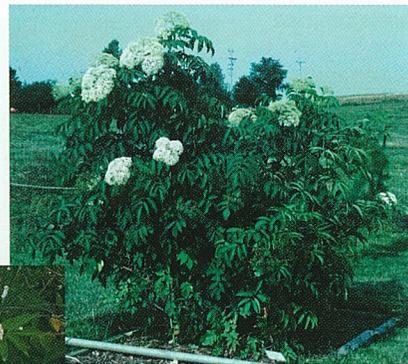
Red Twig Dogwood is native to Idaho. The foliage is green, turning to a bright red fall color. Variegated leaf varieties are also available. Attractive red or yellow stems give winter color. White berries are ornamental and eaten by birds and small animals. While it prefers moister soils, it is adaptable to various soil types. Tolerates sun to heavy shade. Multi-stemmed; periodic pruning restores stem color. Kelsey Dogwood is a dwarf variety available that performs very well. Fire resistant.

American Elderberry*Sambucus canadensis*

Height: 12'
 Shape: Broad/Rounded
 Spread: 12'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-9
 Light: Full Sun

Large and scruffy, American Elderberry is only suitable for the rough areas of your garden. The bright green leaves appear early in the spring and fall color is an insignificant yellow-green. The perfect, white blossoms usually cover the entire plant when in bloom. Fruit is purple-black and is quite attractive in the late summer. Transplants well, does best in moist soils. May be susceptible to canker.



Forsythia

Height: 6'-10'
 Shape: Broad/Rounded
 Spread: 8'-10'

Forsythia intermedia

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun

This large shrub is covered with yellow bell shaped flowers at the first sign of spring. While spectacular in flower, it is an unremarkable green bush the rest of the season. It offers ironclad adaptability to soils and climates. Best used as a border planting where it will have room to grow. Prune after flowering, removing the older stems first.



Recommended Cultivars:

- Spring Glory
- Lynwood Gold

Mockorange/Western Syringa

Height: 6'-8'
 Shape: Broadly Upright
 Spread: 8'

Philadelphus lewisii

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This is the Idaho State Flower. A multi-stemmed, handsome shrub with numerous fragrant white flowers in early summer. Prune after flowering to encourage bushiness; prune lower branches to the ground to shape the shrub. Will tolerate many soils and conditions and withstands neglect once established.



Ninebark

Height: 7'
 Shape: Upright/Spreading
 Spread: 8'-10'

Physocarpus malvaceus

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 5-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Glossy trusses of white flowers set against dark shiny green leaves. This beauty can take drier and hotter sites than other Ninebarks. Prefers full sun to part shade in well drained soil and is quite drought tolerant. This species has the added bonus of turning a bright russet red color in autumn. Reaches 6 feet but will be taller in moist sites. Cinnamon colored bark peels off into many flaky layers.

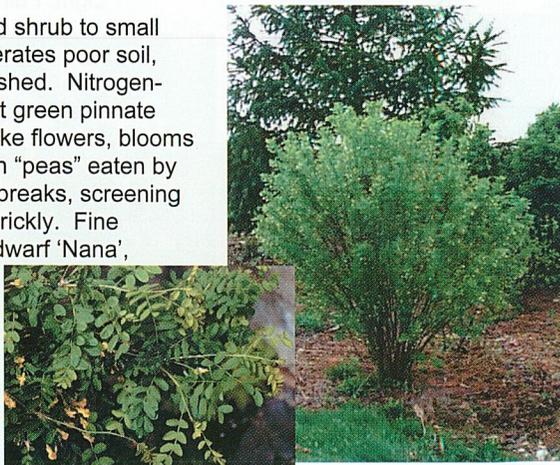
**Siberian Peashrub**

Height: 8'-15'
 Shape: Upright, erect to spreading
 Spread: 12'

Caragana arborescens

Growth Rate: Rapid
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun

Dense multi-stemmed shrub to small tree. Very hardy, tolerates poor soil, drought when established. Nitrogen-fixing. Attractive bright green pinnate leaves. Yellow pea-like flowers, blooms early to mid-May, with "peas" eaten by birds. Good for windbreaks, screening hedges. Somewhat prickly. Fine textured. 'Lorbergii', dwarf 'Nana', and weeping 'Pendula' forms available.



Purple Leaf Sand Cherry

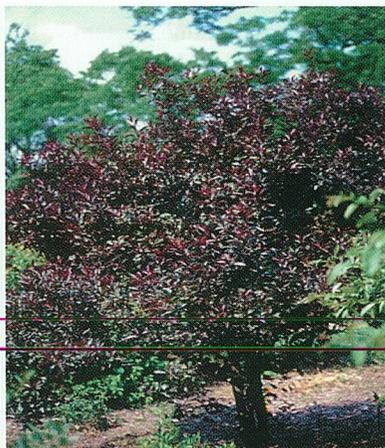
Height: 8'-10'
 Shape: Upright
 Spread: 10'

Prunus x cistena

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

The foliage on the Purple Leaf Sand Cherry is intensely reddish purple and stays effective throughout the summer. The flowers are single, pinkish, fragrant, and come after the leaves have developed in April or early May. This is one of the hardiest of the purple leaved plants.

Likes moist, well drained soils, is tolerant of alkalinity. Will be most purple in full sun.



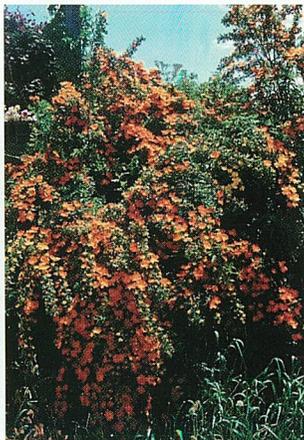
Austrian Copper Rose

Height: 7'
 Shape: Spreading
 Spread: 10'

Rosa foetida 'bicolor'

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 4-7
 Light: Full Sun

A magnificent rose with copper-red petals, yellow on the back side; often yellow or combination colored flowers occur on some branches; it is a tremendous experience to see it in full flower, there is perhaps no more handsome rose. Another plant that gets quite large, plant it in an area with room to spread.



Sagebrush

Height: 4'-5'
 Shape: Upright/Irregular
 Spread: 5'

Artemesia tridentata

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun

Native to dry areas of the western US. Needs full sun. It is very drought tolerant, needs good drainage. Its seeds are edible. Chewed leaves said to aid digestion (each to their own). It is nitrogen fixing. The color of this plant is a very beautiful bluish-grey. Its form is stately and it really stands out in a landscaping situation. It is a very important wildlife plant.

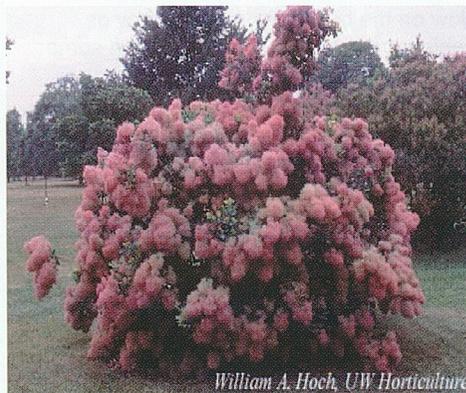
**Smokebush**

Height: 10'-15'
 Shape: Upright, spreading
 Spread: 10'-15'

Cotinus coggygria

Growth Rate: Medium
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun

This large shrub has tremendous visual appeal in May and June when the plummy, pink, smoke-like panicles are at their peak. It requires moderate water, and needs good drainage. Multi-stemmed but can be pruned to small tree. Tiny greenish flowers send out long fuzzy lavender-pink hairs to give a light smoky haze over the shrub. Several cultivars also have purple to burgundy leaves. Fall color yellow to orange red.



William A. Hoch, UW Horticulture

Snowball Bush

Viburnum opulus sterile

Height: 10'-12'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 10'

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun

An old garden favorite, the Snowball is known for the large white blossoms it develops in the spring. The lustrous dark green leaves change to a yellow-red in the fall. It will grow in many soil types and prefers a semi-moist location in the landscape. Provide full sun for maximum flowering effect. Much of the time, it is infested with aphids, but they are easily controlled.



Snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus

Height: 6'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 6'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-7
 Light: Full Sun/Heavy Shade

An Idaho native that will tolerate full shade! Snowberry is a rounded to broad rounded shrub that produces an attractive white fruit in autumn. The blue-green leaves remain into fall and blossoms are pinkish and not showy. It will sucker profusely, be prepared to keep it in bounds.



Bridal Wreath Spirea

Height: 8'
 Shape: Spreading/Arching
 Spread: 10'-12'

Spirea vanhouttei

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-8
 Light: Full Sun

This fountain like plant is stunning when in bloom. Covered with white blossoms, it makes quite an appearance in late April or early May. The leaves are a dull green color and don't significantly change color in the fall. Bridal Wreath is a tough plant and will tolerate many soil types and growing conditions.

Japanese Spirea

Height: 3'-4'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 4'

Spirea japonica

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 4-8
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

There are a great many Japanese Spireas that will grow in Southeastern Idaho. They vary in leaf color, blossom color and size, but all offer an outstanding accent to your garden. Because of their smaller mature size, they are good color accent plants. Little Princess and Anthony Waterer are favorite varieties, but consult your local nursery for availability of all the small spireas.



Fragrant Sumac*Rhus aromatica*

Height: 2'-6'
 Shape: Irregular/Spreading
 Spread: 4'-6'

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-9
 Light: Sun or Shade

Useful for either groundcover or massing situations, the Fragrant Sumac is adapted to the hottest, driest conditions and has proven a great plant for Western landscapes. Produces suckers and will create an almost impenetrable tangles mass of stems and leaves. The blue-green leaves are often glossy on the upper



surface and change to orange to red to reddish purple in the fall. Extremely adaptable to varied soils.

Smooth Sumac*Rhus glabra*

Height: 10'
 Shape: Spreading
 Spread: 15'

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 2-9
 Light: Full Sun

An amazing plant in the fall when the leaves create huge displays of yellow to red color. The Smooth Sumac is considered by some to be weed-like because of its suckering, spreading habit in the garden. Flowers are greenish-yellow and appear in June and July. The fruit are small hairy red drupes arranged in a conical 6 to 10 inch long panicle. The best use for the plant is for naturalizing, on steep slopes, or in large areas.



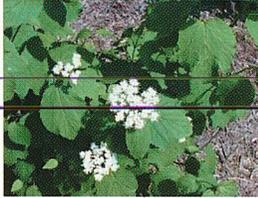
Mapleleaf Viburnum

Height: 6'
 Shape: Irregular
 Spread: 6'-8'

Viburnum acerifolium

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 3-5
 Light: Shade Tolerant

Mapleleaf Viburnum makes an excellent addition to the backyard wildlife habitat. In late spring airy, creamy flower clusters provide nectar for butterflies, and in fall and winter small juicy drupes feed bluebirds, cardinals, cedar waxwings, great crested flycatchers, and brown thrashers. Flowers, leaves, and immature fruits nourish the larvae of spring azure butterflies.

Arctic Blue Willow

Height: 8'-10'
 Shape: Mounded
 Spread: 10'-12'

Salix purpurea

Growth Rate: Fast
 Hardiness Zone: 3-6
 Light: Full Sun

Very attractive, fine textured, dense shrub. Slender leaves are dark blue-green above, light underneath. Thin purplish stems, turning light gray when mature. Requires additional watering and partial to full sun. Variety 'Nana' is smaller, 6' x 5'. Spreads by suckering and is somewhat short lived. Good for wet sites and bank stabilization. In the wind, the foliage produces a wavy effect that is pleasing.



Evergreen Shrubs

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Pussy Willow

Height: 15'-20'
Shape: Upright/Oval
Spread: 12'-15'

Salix caprea

Growth Rate: Fast
Hardiness Zone: 4-8
Light: Full Sun

This is an upright, multi-stemmed large shrub that produces a 1 – 2 inch catkin in March or early April. It likes moist soil and is quite pH adaptable. Pussy Willow gets quite large, plant in an area with adequate space for it to develop. It has a yellow fall color, with dark brown branches. There is a weeping variety "Pendula" available that is also quite attractive.



Evergreen Shrubs



American Arborvitae

Height: 5'-25'
 Shape: Upright
 Spread: 5'-15'

Thuja occidentalis

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

In northern landscapes, this is one of the most commonly used plants. An evergreen with a soft, dark green foliage, the plants can be used as screens, hedges, corner accents, or free standing specimens. An amazingly durable plant, it will withstand many soil conditions, has various light requirements and will grow in either rocky or marshy soils. Many cultivars are available, from a pyramidal form to perfect globes.

Chinese Juniper

Height: 2'-5'
 Shape: Open/Spreading
 Spread: 8'-15'

Juniperus chinensis spp.

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 4-9
 Light: Full Sun

This species has a huge variation in cultivars. Some only grow 2 feet in height, others get as tall as 5 feet. The one thing they have in common is the large spreading habit they achieve. There are blue, green, gray and gold colored cultivars. An excellent foundation plant, this evergreen is tough and drought tolerant when established. There are also upright varieties available.



Creeping Juniper

Juniperus horizontalis spp.

Height: 6"-2'

Growth Rate: Slow

Shape: Horizontal

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Spread: 8'-15'

Light: Full Sun

Here is another extremely large Juniper species. The Creeping Junipers truly do stay low and spread along the ground as an effective, evergreen groundcover. As with other Junipers, there is a wide variety of foliage color available, as well as a differing degree of height among the cultivars. Many horizontalis junipers develop a mauve or purplish color when the weather turns cold.



Evergreen Shrubs

Utah Juniper

Juniperus osteosperma

Height: 25'

Growth Rate: Slow

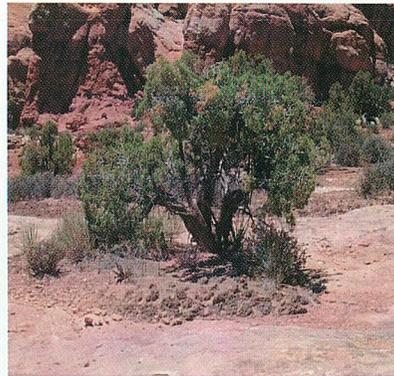
Shape: Rounded

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Spread: 25'

Light: Full Sun

This is a small, shrubby tree or large bush up to 25 feet tall; typically branches low and develops a rounded crown. The bark is ashy gray with very irregular furrows and scaly ridges; stays rather thin. Berry-like cones are round and bluish when young but turning reddish brown and dry when mature. The foliage is evergreen, scale-like, most are tight to the twig in opposite pairs resulting in a slightly square twig. Drought resistant and tolerant of high pH soils.



Dwarf Mugo Pine

Height: 5'
 Shape: Rounded
 Spread: 6'

Pinus mugo 'Pumilio'

Growth Rate: Moderate
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

Popular dwarf conifer displaying dark green needles on its shrubby habit of broadly spreading branches. Useful for rock gardens, mass plantings, and in groupings with broadleaf plants. Also makes a great container plant. Will adapt to most soil conditions, can be kept smaller with pruning.

Bird's Nest Spruce

Height: 3'
 Shape: Spreading/Nest-like
 Spread: 4'-5'

Picea aibes nidiformis

Growth Rate: Slow
 Hardiness Zone: 2-7
 Light: Full Sun/Partial Shade

This plant is appropriately named because of the depression in the middle of its tight, compact, mounded habit. A great rock garden or foundation plant, this evergreen stays small and compact, offering a green accent to any garden. It is tolerant of many soil types and likes a moist, well-drained location.



Evergreen Shrubs

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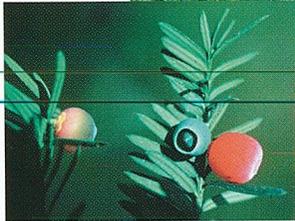
Dark Green Spreading Yew

Taxus cuspidata

Height: 4'-5'
Shape: Compact/Spreading
Spread: 6'-8'

Growth Rate: Slow
Hardiness Zone: 4-7
Light: Partial Sun/Shade

This is a very popular yew and is often used as a hedge or foundation plant. Do not plant in hot areas of the landscape. It will grow in a wide range of conditions full sun to shade, and in soils with poor fertility. Unlike many plants, *Taxus cuspidata* will grow in dry and compacted sites. They are tolerant of heavy pruning and can be sheared for a formal appearance or lightly pruned for a more natural effect.



Evergreen Shrubs

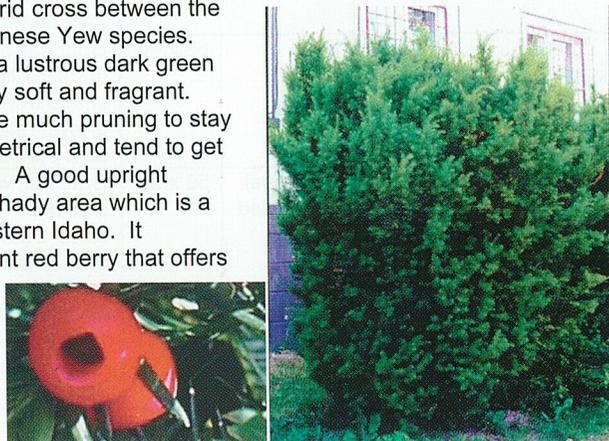
Hicks Yew

Taxus x media 'Hicksii'

Height: 15'
Shape: Columnar
Spread: 6'-8'

Growth Rate: Slow
Hardiness Zone: 4-9
Light: Partial Sun/Shade

This yew is a hybrid cross between the English and Japanese Yew species. The needles are a lustrous dark green and are extremely soft and fragrant. They don't require much pruning to stay dense and symmetrical and tend to get broader with age. A good upright evergreen for a shady area which is a rarity in Southeastern Idaho. It produces a brilliant red berry that offers a nice color accent.



Supplemental List. These trees and shrubs are also recommended for our area, but may be more challenging to grow. The City Forestry Office encourages the planting of other tree species to enhance the diversity of our urban forest and guard against major loss of common species to increasing disease and insect infestations.

Common and Scientific Name	Shape	Size	Features
Alder, Mountain <u>Alnus tenuifolia</u>	Rounded	25 x 20	Shrubby, or prune to small tree. Native. Attractive leaves, small cone-like seed capsules. Sun to part shade. Requires extra water. Fast to medium growth rate.
Amur Cork Tree <u>Phellodendron amurense</u>	Spreading	30 x 40	Pinnately compound leaves, dark green above, paler below; yellow – bronze fall color. Attractive form and shape, with handsome furrowed corky bark when mature. Medium growth rate. Alkaline soil and drought tolerant; pest and disease resistant. May suffer leaf scorch in summer.
Ash, Green <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	Oval	60 x 40	Fall color yellow. Hardy; good shade tree. Medium-fast growth rate. Ash borers may be a serious problem.
Ash, White <u>Fraxinus americana</u>	Oval	60 x 40	Good fall color - purple/yellow. Hardy; good shade tree. Medium-fast growth rate. Ash borers may be a serious problem.
Birch, European White <u>Betula pendula</u>	Pyramidal to rounded	50 x 20	Graceful, weeping branches. White to whitish bark. Sun. Yellow fall color. Bronze birch borer a serious problem. Whitespire birch (<u>Betula populifolia</u> 'Whitespire') is sold in this area and said to be borer resistant.

Supplemental

Supplemental

Birch, Whitebarked Himalayan <u>Betula utilis</u> 'Jacquemonti'	Upright, pyramidal to oval crown	50 x 25	Dark green leaves; yellow-gold fall color. Very white, peeling bark. Medium to fast growth rate. Requires extra water. Somewhat susceptible to birch borer. May be short-lived, but worth trying as substitute for cutleaf weeping birch (<i>Betula pendula gracilis</i>); or try <i>B. nigra</i> or <i>B. 'Heritage'</i>
Elm, Siberian <u>Ulmus pumila</u>	Open	60 x 30	Handsome tree, dark green leaves, slightly pendulous branches, but can be weedy in habit and growth. Sun. Very hardy and adaptable. Dutch elm resistant. Fast to medium growth rate. Can be messy, with weak branches.
Filbert, Turkish <u>Corylus colurna</u>	Oval, broad pyramidal	40 x 15	Attractive dark green leaves. Good winter form, specimen tree. Edible nuts. Sun. Medium-slow growth rate. Moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates alkaline soil and drought.
Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree <u>Ginkgo biloba</u>	Pyramidal	30 x 15	Very handsome tree form. Distinctive fan-shaped leaves; bright yellow fall color. Sun. Choose male cultivars as fruit is messy and foul smelling. Hardy when established (protect seedlings from extreme freeze). Slow growing.
Goldenraintree <u>Koelreuteria paniculata</u>	Rounded	30 x 15	A good medium-size ornamental tree. Sun. Alternate pinnately compound leaves; yellow to orange fall color. Attractive yellow flowers mid-summer. Fairly slow growth rate.

Hawthorne, English <u>Crataegus laevigata</u>	Rounded	20 x 20	Dense, shrubby, attractive tree. Dark green foliage. Small white or red flowers, depending on variety; red fruit. Thorns. Slow to medium growth rate. Susceptible to fire blight.
Hornbeam, American <u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	Spreading, fat globe	25'x20'	Handsome small tree with spreading zig-zag branches. Thin slate gray bark, irregularly fluted. Yellow, orange, red and purplish fall color.
Larch, European <u>Larix decidua</u> Larch, Western <u>Larix occidentalis</u>	Pyramidal	60 x 40	Deciduous conifer. Nice form. Sun. Needles may turn rich yellow in fall. Moderate growth rate. Needs extra water, but well-drained soil. Chlorosis possible. Western larch can grow rapidly to large size so consider planting location. A pendulous form of the European arch is available.
Locust, Idaho Flowering <u>Robinia x ambigua</u> 'Idahoensis'	Oval, open	35 x 20	Open growth habit, fine texture, small leaves, create light shade. Early season fragrant pink flower clusters. Sun. Moderate to fast growth rate. Can spread by suckering. Drought tolerant. <u>Robinia</u> 'Purple Robe' is being grown in Idaho Falls.

<p>Redbud <u>Cercis canadensis</u></p>	<p>Rounded, spreading</p>	<p>To 30 x 15</p>	<p>Nicely shaped small tree with heart shaped leaves (yellow to golden fall color) and attractive yellow or purplish pea-like flowers in early summer. Medium-slow growth rate. Does best in partial shade; difficult to establish but drought tolerant when mature. The cultivar 'Forest Pansy' has red-purple new leaves, later maroon to purple-green. Marginally hardy in this area but worth trying as specimen tree. Leaf scorch may be a problem.</p>
<p>Maple, Box Elder <u>Acer negundo</u> 'Sensation'</p>	<p>Rounded</p>	<p>60 x 60</p>	<p>Can grow large. Cultivars available that produce fewer seeds. The Idaho Champion Box Elder can be seen on 3rd St., Idaho Falls. Fast to medium growth rate. Box elder bugs, and "messiness" can be a problem.</p>
<p>Maple, Red <u>Acer rubrum</u></p>	<p>Rounded, Oval</p>	<p>50 x 30</p>	<p>Foliage develops yellow and reds in fall. Attractive smooth gray bark. Full sun, partial shade. Slow growth rate. Fine tree for parks, lawns, or streetsides. Recommended cultivars: 'Red Sunset', 'Autumn Blaze', 'October Glory'</p>
<p>Maple, Rocky Mountain <u>Acer glabrum</u></p>	<p>Upright, spreading</p>	<p>30 x 15</p>	<p>Multi-stemmed shrub or small tree. Native. Yellow-red fall color. Sun to part shade. Moderate growth rate. Needs additional moisture.</p>

Supplemental

Maple, Tartarian <u>Acer tartaricum</u>	Rounded, spreading	20 x 15	Handsome, often multi-stemmed. Yellow, red, red-brown fall color. Sun to part shade. Hardy. Soil and drought tolerant, but prefers moist well drained soil.
Pagoda Tree, Japanese <u>Sophora japonica</u>	Rounded	45 x 35	Bright yellow fall color. Showy white flowers July-August. Provides light shade. Medium-fast growth rate.
Planetree, London <u>Platanus x acerifolia</u>	Pyramidal	60 x 40	Handsome larger tree. Sun to light shade. Bark exfoliates to cream, olive, light brown patches. Moderate growth rate. Prefers rich well-drained soil. May be susceptible to anthracnose and powdery mildew.
Pine, Pinyon <u>Pinus edulis</u>	Erect, rounded	20 x 15	Attractive, slow growing, dense, shrubby tree. Thick, blue-green needles. Sun. Native to western U.S.
Privet <u>Ligustrum vulgare</u> 'Cheyenne'	Upright	8 x 4	Attractive dark green broadleaf semi-evergreen shrub, small tree. Sun – part shade. Often planted as privacy or pruned to formal hedge. Black fruit eaten by birds. Marginally hardy in our area.
Redwood, Dawn <u>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</u>	Pyramidal to flat-topped	30 x 30	Attractive conifer. Deciduous. Can grow (slowly) very large, but probably not in southeastern Idaho. Needs moist, slightly acidic soil. Marginal in this area, but try as specimen tree in protected area.

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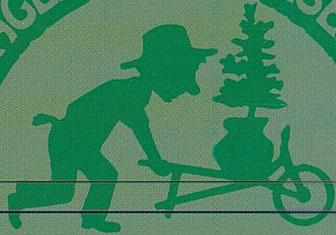
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