

PORTNEUF VALLEY TREE GUIDE

Tree Selection & Care



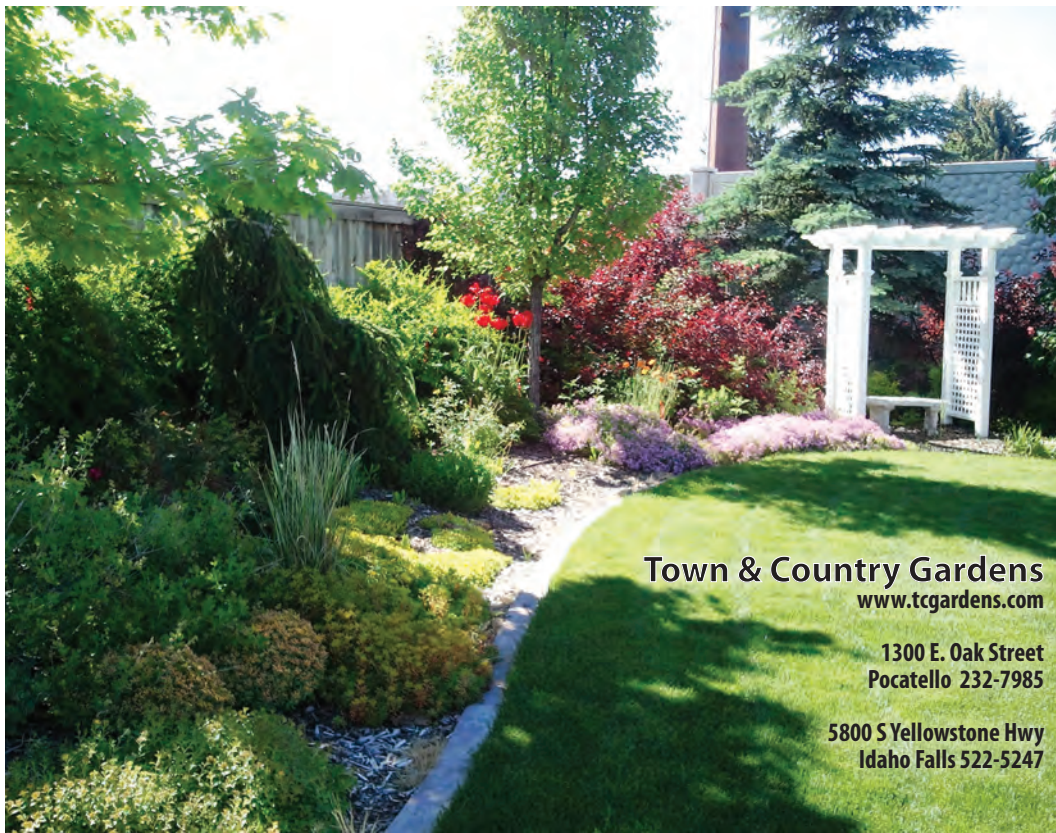
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CONTRIBUTORS

Thank you to the volunteer Tree Commission members and other contributors who donated their time and expertise to make this tree guide possible! Sandra Thorne-Brown and Robert Pitman deserve special thanks. Their decades of experience and generous gift of their time made this guide possible. Thank you to the City of Pocatello Parks & Recreation Department for helping to underwrite the printing of this publication.

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United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Idaho State
UNIVERSITY



INTRODUCTION

Our urban forest defines our community's landscape. It also provides aesthetic, health, and economic benefits. Trees offer protection from wind and sun; conserve water and soil; improve air quality; provide cover and food for wildlife; and increase property values. Our urban forest improves our quality of life.

One way to improve the health of our urban forest is to plant and maintain diverse tree species. To promote tree planting and maintenance, the Tree Commission offers this guide to present information about selecting, planting, and caring for trees. Arborists and urban foresters, nurserymen, landscape architects, gardeners and groundskeepers, and city planners—all experienced with the challenges of keeping trees healthy in Pocatello—have contributed to this guide.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT

The importance of matching the tree and its growth requirements to the planting site cannot be overemphasized. The best planting procedures and care will not save a tree that is poorly suited to the planting site. To produce a healthy, long-lived tree, make sure that the planting site's soil, sunlight/shade, climate, and space will meet the tree's needs.

Make a sketch of your property showing buildings, vegetation, utilities, sidewalks, and driveways. When planting more than one tree, or more than one group of trees, group those requiring similar conditions together, and consider the different space requirements of each.

To select a tree that meets your needs and matches the planting site, carefully consider:

Landscape Purpose: Do you want to provide shade, color, wildlife habitat? Do you want a privacy fence or windscreen? Consider tree form, texture, seasonal color, and mature height and width.

Planting Site: Are overhead or underground utilities present? How close are structures or driveways and sidewalks? How close are other trees? Envision the tree in 10 to 50 years. Will it still have enough room?

Soils: In urban areas soils can be highly variable. Soil type affects drainage; too much or too little drainage often causes trees to

decline and die. Be sure to select trees that are well adapted to our alkaline soils. Check with your county extension office for soil testing information (Bannock County 208-236-7310).

Maintenance: All trees need regular watering and periodic inspection for pests and disease. Broadleaf trees also need routine pruning. Carefully selecting a tree that is suited to the planting site will save time and money.

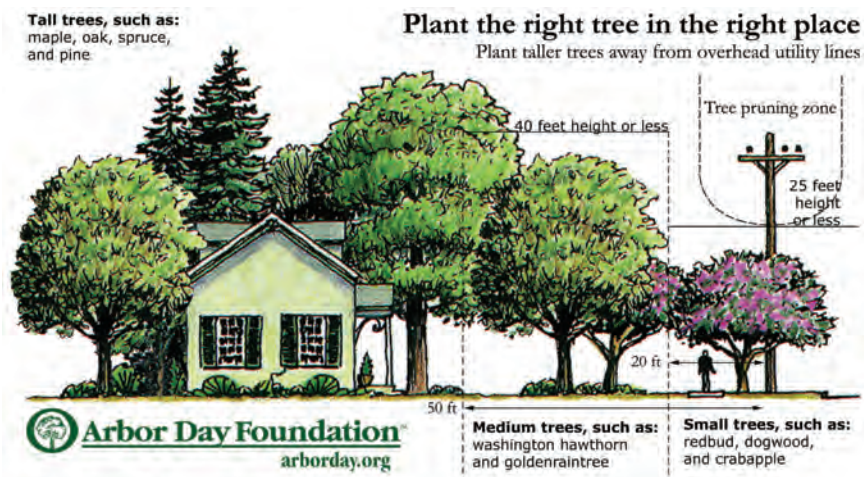
TREES AND UTILITIES

Tree limbs and power lines are not a good combination—especially when storms bring lightning, high winds, and ice. Utility companies trim tree limbs away from power lines to prevent power outages during severe weather. To prevent problems, choose utility-friendly trees from the “Small Trees” section, or contact cwestling@idahopower.com, 208-736-3213/208-221-3128.

Underground utility lines can easily be cut with a shovel, and you are legally and financially responsible if you damage them. **Idaho law requires that you call Digline, 1-800-342-1585, before digging.** Employees of utility companies will mark locations of underground lines at no charge.

STREET TREES

Street trees are planted in the area between sidewalk and curb. This area is called the parking strip, and it is under city jurisdiction.



Pocatello's tree ordinance requires that tree branches be kept 8' above sidewalks; 12' above streets; and 14½' above designated truck routes. The ordinance and Master List of Acceptable Trees explain requirements and prohibitions related to street trees. To see them, visit Pocatello City Hall or www.Pocatello.us/pr/documents/acceptable_trees.

BE FIREWISE

Firewise practices include removing dead wood and low tree branches; removing vegetation from roofs, gutters, and under decks; selecting fire-resistant plants; and keeping tree limbs 15' away from chimneys, buildings, and power lines. To learn more: www.firewise.org or Three Rivers RC&D at 208-241-4656.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The most common and serious planting error is planting too deep. Before planting, find the root flare—where roots spread at the base of the trunk. This flare should be partly visible at the top of the planting hole.

The most common planting stock found at local nurseries are in containers, bareroot, or balled and burlapped (B&B). Planting procedures vary depending on the kind of stock selected. For a sturdy tree, carefully follow these procedures:

1. Dig hole 2 to 3 times as wide as the root-ball and the same depth as the tree was planted in the nursery. The sides of the hole should be rough and uneven to help roots grow into the surrounding soil.

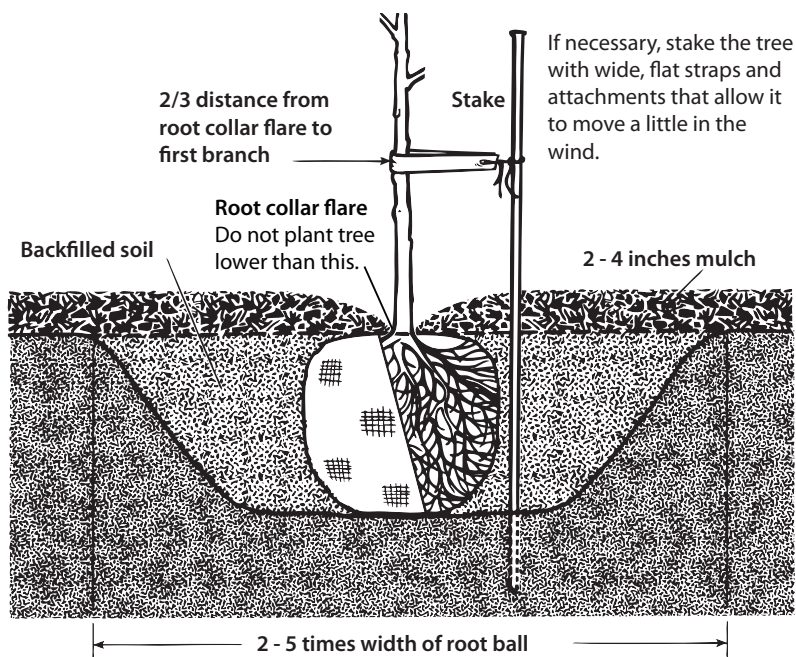
Container Stock: Gently remove container and inspect root-ball for circling roots. If you see only a few, gently separate and spread them outward. Eliminate masses of circling roots by making two to four half-inch deep vertical cuts in the sides of root-ball. Cut a shallow "X" on the bottom of the root-ball. If soil covers the root flare, brush it off. Place root-ball in planting hole. Make sure top of root flare is level with or slightly higher than surrounding ground.

Balled & Burlapped (B&B): If soil covers the root flare, brush it off. Carefully place tree in planting hole so top of root flare is level with or slightly higher than surrounding ground. If you need to adjust tree's position, shift the root-ball; do not twist tree trunk. Straighten tree and add just enough soil to stabilize it. Cut and remove all twine or wire. Remove as much burlap as possible, as some is not biodegradable.

Bareroot: Keep roots moist at all times! Remove damaged or broken roots. Place tree in planting hole at the same depth that it grew in the nursery. Do not let roots curl up or around hole. Hold tree straight while filling hole with soil. With your hands, gently push soil under and between roots to remove air pockets. If tree settles too deeply, 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 it is not, adjust it. Add soil around roots until hole is half full. Lightly water to settle soil and remove air pockets. Gently tamp soil to compress it around root-ball, taking care not to damage any roots. Add soil until hole is filled. Do not cover top of root flare with soil.
3. Make a shallow basin to hold water around the roots. Fill the basin with water several times, allowing it to soak into the root-ball between each filling. Add soil where excessive settling occurs.
4. Fill the basin with 2–3" of wood chips. Do not place wood chips directly against the tree trunk, as this may promote trunk rot.
5. Remove dead, broken, or crossing branches.
6. Unless the site is windy, it is not necessary to stake the tree. Do stake if the root-ball is fractured or the trunk is not stable. Remove stakes after one year.

HOW TO PLANT A TREE



MAINTAINING HEALTHY TREES

Once a tree is planted, several steps must be taken to help it survive. Most threats to the health and life of young trees can be avoided or reduced with a few simple precautions.

Watering the tree regularly during the first year is critical to its establishment. Begin watering in the spring when soils start drying out and continue until fall. Water more often during periods of drought or above-normal temperatures. Know the tree's water requirements—low, medium, or high—and keep in mind that new plantings may need extra water. Use this schedule to determine how much watering plants with low, medium, or high requirements need:



Low:

Apply 2" water 1 or 2X per month from June 1 to Sept. 30.



Medium:

Apply $\frac{3}{4}$ " water weekly from early May to early Oct.



High:

Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ " water weekly from mid-April to mid-Oct.; $\frac{3}{4}$ " weekly mid-May to mid-June; 1– $1\frac{1}{4}$ " weekly mid-June to mid-Sept.; $\frac{3}{4}$ " weekly mid-Sept. to mid-Oct.

To find out how much water your sprinklers apply in a typical run-time, place small empty cans among your sprinklers. Measure accumulation to calculate how long the system must run to apply enough water. To learn more about waterwise landscaping, visit City Hall or www.pocatello.us/water.

Mulching is a must! Wood chip mulch helps retain soil moisture and reduce weeds. It also protects trees from lawnmowers and weed whippers. Apply 2–3" of mulch at a 6' diameter. Keep mulch several inches away from the trunk to avoid trunk rot. As mulch decomposes, it enriches the soil by providing organic matter and beneficial microorganisms. Replace as needed.

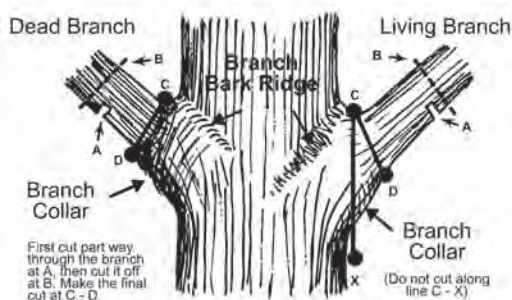
Fertilizing, with the exception of adding nitrogen, is usually not required unless a deficiency has been identified. Fertilizers are natural or synthetic elements applied to soil or plant foliage to supply nutrients necessary for growth. If trees have normal leaf size and color and are growing well, nutrients in the soil are probably adequate.

If a deficiency is suspected, have a soil analysis done to determine what nutrient or mineral is deficient. An agricultural soils lab or county extension service can usually test soils and will identify deficient nutrients. Only the nutrients known to be deficient should be applied, as overapplication of certain elements can be harmful to trees.

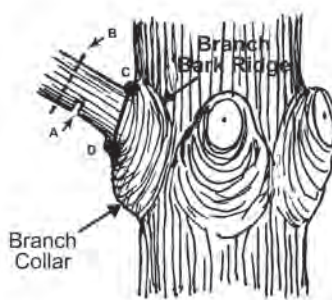
Overfertilization can also contaminate groundwater or pollute nearby bodies of water. When applying nitrogen, choose slow-release formulas to reduce the chance of root burning, which some quick-release, high-concentrate nitrogen fertilizers can cause. Natural organic forms of nitrogen are the best choices.

Pruning improves structure and enhances vigor of mature or aging trees. Dead, broken, or crossing branches should be pruned from trees of any age. Cut branches just outside the branch collar. Avoid making flush or stub cuts. Wound dressings are not necessary and may impede the tree's natural healing process. For more information, or for a list of certified arborists, contact the city forester at 234-1895.

PROPER PRUNING PRINCIPLES



Hardwoods



Conifers



Pests are insects, mites, bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Many organisms in the landscape are considered pests because of the damage they do or because their numbers are so large. Some of these organisms **do not** harm plants but are in fact beneficial to them and are a valuable part of the ecosystem.

Many pest problems result from improper watering, poor plant stock, or an inferior planting site. Trees that are poorly adapted to a site are usually most affected by pests. Choosing a tree that is well adapted to the site will significantly reduce many pest problems.

In selecting trees for this guide, we have chosen species that have adapted well to our local environment. We have identified pests associated with some of these trees, but with proper attention to correct planting procedures, growing conditions, and maintenance, you will promote a tree's best protection against pests: good health.

Weeds and Herbicides do not belong near trees. To keep areas around trees free of weeds and other competing plants, use wood chip mulch to suppress them, and remove them by hand when possible. Avoid using herbicides near trees as some formulations seriously injure or kill them. If you do use them, avoid getting any on leaves, branches, trunks, or near roots of any plants you wish to keep. Some fertilizers contain weed killers; these weed-and-feed fertilizers should not be used near tree roots. Remember that a tree's roots extend well beyond its outermost branches.

TREE GUIDE LEGEND

LIGHT REQUIREMENT



Full Sun



Part Sun



Shade

TREE SIZES AND FORMS

Height, width, and other characteristics are provided for specific trees in the Recommended Trees section of this guide. The tree forms pictured here are examples of crown shapes of mature trees. Seeing how a tree will look will help you plan its inclusion in your landscape. Tree descriptions in this guide refer to these forms.



spreading



columnar



vase



pyramidal



oval



rounded



irregular



multistem

HARDINESS ZONES

USDA Hardiness Zones are based on minimum winter temperature ranges throughout the U.S. A zone rating can help you select a tree that is cold hardy in your zone, but keep in mind that a cold-hardy tree may not tolerate other conditions (soil, wind, low rainfall) in our area. Other cautions: different growers may assign different hardiness zones to the same species; groups other than the USDA have created their own zone classifications, and their zone numbers do not mean the same thing as the USDA's.

Most of Pocatello falls into USDA Zone 5, with minimum temperature ranges of -20 to -20F. Contact your local extension office to find out your area's hardiness zone. A green 'Z' followed by the zone range is given for each tree in the tree selection section.

AVAILABILITY

Local nurseries sell some of the trees recommended in this guide, but some of the best trees for this area may have to be special ordered. When you place a special order, it may help you to know:

- Almost all trees sold here are grown fairly far away. It is usually necessary to get your special order tree placed with a shipment that is already coming in or shipping expenses would be very high.
- Just because growers have a certain tree in their catalogs does not mean that tree is always available. Tree availability is usually best in the fall and worst from April through July. The best time to order your special tree is in the fall for next spring.
- If you want a special order of a bareroot tree, be aware that most bareroot trees must be ordered in bundles. The nursery may not want to order a bundle of 5 or 10 trees if you only want one.
- When ordering special trees, don't give up if they are not instantly available. Give the retail nursery advance notice and plenty of time. If you want a special tree you probably already know it's a great tree, so don't settle for a lesser substitute too quickly.

Designations for availability of tree selections:

readily = commonly available

request = nursery can special order

mail order = rarely available from nursery but available online

seedling only = generally mail order as seedlings only

ORIGIN



Native to southeast Idaho and nearby regions

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES

Small trees can be planted under power lines and in smaller planting areas, including 3'-wide parking strips. Space 15'–20' apart.



© Alissa Salmore



© Bowpoint Nursery

Birch, Water

Betula occidentalis



Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Usually multistemmed but can be trained to single trunk. Coppery peeling bark. Light green summer leaves turn yellow in fall. Prefers moist sites but tolerant of somewhat dry conditions once established. Resistant to borers. Good substitute for aspen. Attracts birds.



© Deborah Jeppson

Where to see:
Banks of Mink
& City Creeks;
5120 Daisy.

Chaintree, Golden

Laburnum X watereri



Z 5-7

Mature size: 12'h x 10'w

Growth rate: medium

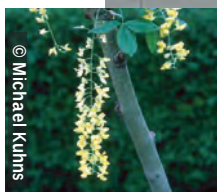
Availability: readily

Clusters of yellow pealike flowers in long, hanging clusters become hairy pods that persist through winter. Bright green leaves and olive green bark. Poisonous. Good planted in groups. Tolerant of our alkaline soils.

Where to see:

454 Yellowstone;

275 McKinley.



© Michael Kuhns

Chokecherry, Common

Prunus virginiana



Z 2-6

Mature size: 20'h x 15'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Small white spring flowers produce clusters of edible black fruits. This large shrub or small tree tends to sucker but can be pruned to maintain a tree form. Excellent choice for wildlife plantings and windbreaks. 'Canada Red' and 'Shubert' are common cultivars with purple-red leaves and treelike form.

Where to see: Hillside ravines and Mink Creek.



© Iowa State University



© Joseph LaForest

Crabapples

Malus spp.



Z 3-9

Mature Size: 15–25'h x 15–25'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

This popular small tree is generally chosen by flower color, fragrance, and fruit's color, size, and persistence (fruit clinging or falling in winter). Consider fruit size and persistence when planting as street tree. Most modern cultivars have persistent fruits; some have good fall color. Excellent accent for any area. Fruitless varieties are available. Becomes more drought tolerant at maturity. Fireblight and cedar-apple rust can be problems.

Recommended red-flowered cultivars include: 'Adams', 'Prairiefire', 'Profusion', 'Indian Summer', 'Strawberry Parfait', 'Radiant', 'Cardinal', 'Centurion'; 'Prairie Rose' has no fruit.

Recommended white-flowered cultivars include: 'Donald Wyman', 'Harvest Gold', 'White Angel', 'Jewelcole', 'Sargent', 'Snowdrift', 'Sugar Tyme', 'Narragansett'; 'Spring Snow' and 'Marilee' have no fruit.

Where to see: 'Spring Snow' (no fruit) and 'Jewelcole' (persistent fruit) on Main in Old Town; 'Spring Snow' at Bartz Field and Waterwise Garden by City Hall.



© City of Portsmouth

Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry

Cornus mas



Mature size: 15'h x 15'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Small yellow flowers cover bare twigs in early spring. Shiny green leaves turn yellow; some forms turn red in fall. Small edible cherry-red fruits by midsummer. Better in alkaline soils and poor conditions than other non-shrub dogwoods. Native to western Asia and south central Europe.



© Michael Dirr



© whatgrowsthere.com

Elm, Camperdown

Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'



Mature size: 6–15'h x 6–15'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

This grafted elm slowly develops a broad, flat head and has a contorted, weeping habit. Hardy; suffers more from drought than cold. Rough, sharply toothed dark green leaves are sharply serrated and asymmetrical. Significant problems with scale insects and elm leaf beetle.

Where to see: West side of The Grapevine, 455 S. 5th.



© Michael Kuhns



Goldenrain tree

Koelreuteria paniculata



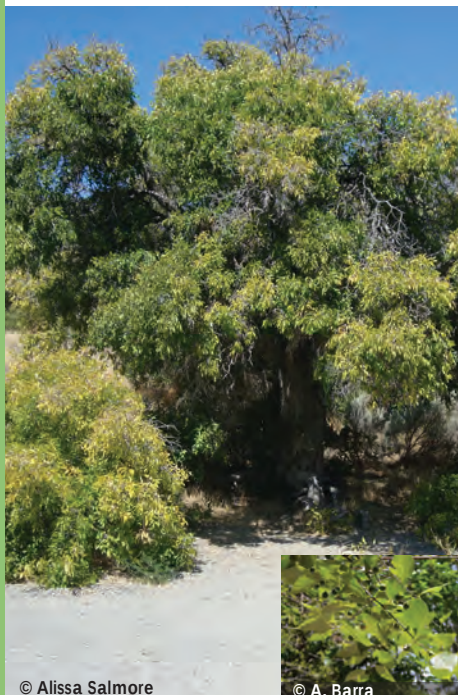
Mature size: 20' x 20'

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Develops a uniform and rounded crown with age. Rich green leaves may turn yellow in fall. Showy upright clusters of small yellow flowers cover the tree in summer and become papery green lanterns that turn yellow then brown. Withstands drought, heat, wind, and dry, alkaline soils. Has grown well in Pocatello for over 40 years.

Where to see: 1480 and 1450 Paramount.



Hackberry, Nettleaf

Celtis reticulata



Mature size: 20'h x 15'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: seedling only

Leaves are light green and rather rough, with netlike small veins. Found on dry, rocky foothills and canyons. Good choice for a small tree where water is limited. Birds eat its tiny red berries. Native in Bannock County.

Where to see: Portneuf Gap north of I-15 on Chinese Peak.

Hawthorns

Crataegus spp.



Mature Size: 15–25'h x 15–25'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Most hawthorns are small, dense trees with white or pink spring flowers and red clusters of berries that persist through the winter. Several are well adapted to our area; only River Hawthorn (*C. rivularis*) is native. Most have thorns, some more wicked than others. Good varieties for our area: Cockspur (*C. crusgalli* var. *inermis*); River (*C. rivularis*); Glossy (*C. nitida*); Winter King (*C. viridis* 'Winter King'); Lavalley (*C. X lavalleyi*); Crimson Cloud (*C. laevigata* 'Crimson Cloud'). Cockspur and 'Crimson Cloud' are thornless.

Where to see: Lavalley at corners of Main in Old Town; banks of Mink & City Creeks.



© Michael Kuhns



© BYU Grounds Staff



© Paul Wray

Hophornbeam, American

Ostrya virginiana

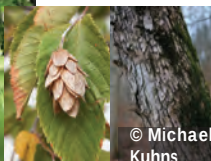


Mature size: 25'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Graceful, pyramidal when young, becomes rounded with age. Gray, flaking bark adds winter interest. Wormlike yellow-green catkins become pale yellow hop-like fruit. Dark green sharply serrated leaves turn yellow-brown in fall. Good street tree. Tolerates alkaline soils. Native to eastern U.S.



© Michael Kuhns



Lilac, Japanese Tree

Syringa reticulata



Mature size: 20'h x 15'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Excellent specimen and street tree. Clusters of creamy white flowers stand out against dark green leaves. Red-brown cherrylike bark. Tolerant of alkaline soils, drought, and pollution. Easily pruned to tree form. Cultivars 'Ivory Silk' and 'Summer Snow' have round, compact crowns; 'Regent' has an upright form.

Where to see: Pocatello H.S. parking lot on N. Arthur; 1455 Chokecherry Dr.

Lilac, Peking

Syringa pekinensis



Mature size: 20'h x 15'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Similar to Japanese tree lilac but more finely textured. Large honey-scented creamy white flower clusters. Tolerates wide range of conditions and soils. Fairly heat and drought tolerant once established. Useful as a small shade or street tree.

Where to see: Parking lot of Federal Courthouse.



© Powell Gardens

Maackia, Amur

Maackia amurensis



Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

White pealike flowers in upright clusters become flat pods. Leaves open with gray sheen then turn rich green. Shiny, amber bark peels with age. Lower branches tend to droop so early pruning is important if used as a street tree. An excellent, neat tree for streets, lawns, and patios. Seems to do better when planted from smaller sizes. Native to northeastern China.

Where to see: Barton & S. 5th.



© Michael Kuhns



© Michael Kuhns

Maple, Bigtooth/Canyon

Acer grandidentatum



Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Native, tolerant of drought and alkaline soils, few disease or insect problems, windfirm, and strong wooded. Poor choice for irrigated lawns. Great fall color often turns our hillsides orange, yellow, and red. Flaking gray bark adds winter interest. Plant singly or in a grove. Species has better color than cultivar 'Rocky Mt. Glow'. *Where to see:* Hillside ravines; City Creek; Humboldt & 4th; Waterwise Garden by City Hall.



© Willow

Maple, Hedge

Acer campestre



Mature size: 25'h x 25'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Dark green leaves usually cling late into fall with sporadic yellow color. Resembles a small, dense Norway maple. Tolerant of urban conditions including poor, dry, alkaline soils. Can be pruned into a hedge. A good street and yard tree that casts dense shade.



© Michael Dirr

Where to see: ISU between Admin. & Engineering Bldgs.; Goody's at 905 S. 5th.

Maple, Rocky Mtn.

Acer glabrum



Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request, mail order

Variable form with reddish spreading branches. At least two varieties are native to our mountains. Dark green leaves with paler undersides turn yellow to muted red in fall. Red twigs, buds, and reddish winged seeds provide winter interest. Very easy to train as single-stemmed tree.

Where to see: Shady slopes throughout our mountains; SW corner ISU Quad.



© Montana State University

Maple, Shantung

Acer truncatum

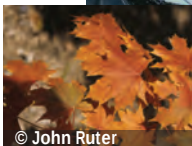


Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Glossy green leaves emerge reddish and turn yellow-orange to red in fall. Bright yellow flowers open before leaves in spring. Tolerates dry, alkaline soils. Pest and disease resistant. Its large leaves and regular branching make it an excellent shade and lawn tree for small spaces. Native to China.



© John Ruter



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Maple, Tatarian

Acer tataricum



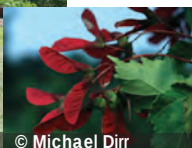
Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Bright green leaves with pale undersides turn yellow or red in fall. Showy red inch-long winged seeds in late summer. Similar to Amur maple but better adapted to our alkaline soils. Good for small spaces. 'Rugged Charm', 'Pattern Perfect', and 'Hot Wings' are superior varieties and more treelike than the species.

Where to see: 'Hot Wings' by ISU Rendezvous Bldg.



Mayday Tree

Prunus padus



Mature size: 25'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

One of the first trees to bloom in spring; fragrant clusters of white flowers emerge soon after the first leaves. Bright, bronzy green leaves mature to dark green then turn yellow to bronze in fall. Birds love its astringent black cherries. Related to chokecherry, but taller, more treelike, and does not sucker. Showy, adaptable tree for small spaces. 'Merlot' and 'Summer Glow' have red leaves.

Where to see: Clark & 5th at Kicks 66; Fredregill & 4th.



Mtn. Mahogany, Curleaf

Cercocarpus ledifolius



Z 4-9

Mature size: 20'h x 10'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

A native broadleaf evergreen! Shiny, narrow, deep green leathery leaves contrast with light gray bark. Feathery, twisting seeds resembling bent pipe cleaners add summer interest. Can be grown as a small multistemmed tree or as a medium clipped hedge. Sun and heat tolerant.

Where to see:

Gibson Jack trails; near ISU Natural History Museum.



© Michael Kuhns



© Alissa Salmore

Oak, Gambel

Quercus gambelii



Z 4-8

Mature size: 20'h x 15'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: request

Native as far north as Cache Valley, UT. Size and crown vary in response to growing conditions: some are treelike; others form thickets from root sprouts. Shiny green leathery leaves with paler undersides turn orange-yellow to brown in fall. Small acorns appear in late summer. Very useful in xeriscapes and native landscapes.

Where to see: Shrub at Waterwise Garden by City Hall; tree at entry of 1450 Juniper Hill Rd.



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© Tom DeGomez

Plum, Purpleleaf

Prunus cerasifera



Z 4/5-8

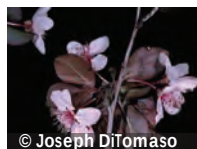
Mature size: 18'h x 18'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

The purple-leaved cultivar 'Newport' is common in Pocatello. Light pink flowers and purple-green to dark purple leaves. When mature, it develops an edible, dark purple fruit. A very popular and useful tree here.

Where to find: In front of City Hall.



© Joseph DiTomaso



© University of Minnesota

Plum, Princess Kay

Prunus nigra 'Princess Kay'



Z 2-6

Mature size: 15'h x 12'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: request

Selection of the native Canada plum. Fragrant double white flowers open before leaves and remain longer than other plums. Dark green leaves turn red-orange in early fall. Shiny black bark adds winter interest. Exceptionally cold hardy and adaptable but needs good drainage and consistent moisture. Excellent accent tree, particularly against a dark background.

Where to see: On N. 7th, north of Black Swan Inn.

Redbud, Eastern

Cercis canadensis



Mature size: 20'h x 25'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Magenta buds cover branches with rosy-pink pea-like blossoms before leaves appear; bronze to red-purple heart-shaped leaves turn dark blue-green and may turn yellowish in fall. In summer flat seedpods appear. Low-branching or multistemmed. Excellent small specimen tree. Adaptable, but susceptible to verticillium wilt in overwatered lawns. Native to eastern U.S.

Where to see: NE 10th & Carter, 344 S. 12th, 525 Washington.



Serviceberry

Amelanchier spp.



Mature size: 6–20'h x 4–10'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

May be shrub or tree. Delicate white blossoms. Red to deep purple berries attract wildlife. Leaves open hairy gray-green then turn medium green. Most have good yellow, orange, or red fall color. Adaptable and tolerates a wide range of conditions. Shrubby *A. alnifolia* and *A. utahensis* native to Idaho; nonnative tree forms sometimes chlorotic in local alkaline soils.

Where to see: Area hillsides; ISU Natural History Museum.





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Smoketree, American

Cotinus obovatus



Z 4-8

Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Billowy hairs cling to flower clusters and turn purplish pink in summer, covering the tree with smokelike puffs. Blue-green leaves offer excellent yellow, orange, red, or purple fall color. Gray-black flaky bark resembles fish scales. Excellent planted singly or in masses. Native to Missouri. Tree-form 'Grace' hybrid often available.



© Ladislav Micek

Sumac, Staghorn

Rhus typhina



Z 3-8

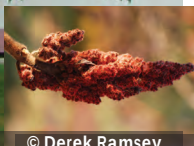
Mature size: 15'h x 15'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: readily

A large shrub or small tree that suckers to form colonies. Large leaves turn brilliant red in fall. Pyramidal clusters of fuzzy red-brown fruit (staghorns) attract wildlife. Staghorns and picturesque branching add winter interest. Good for massing and naturalized areas.

Where to see: Pocatello H.S. parking lot on N. Arthur; 19th & Bonneville; 4940 Johnny Creek Rd.; Waterwise Garden by City Hall.



© Derek Ramsey

MEDIUM DECIDUOUS TREES

Medium trees are mainly planted for shade and general landscape uses, including in 4–6'-wide parking strips. Space 20–30' apart.



© Alissa Salmore

Alder, European

Alnus glutinosa



Z 3-7

Mature size: 40'h x 20'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: request

Small, plump catkins in spring turn to cones by summer and remain through winter. Dark green round leaves with prominent veins. Tolerant of fairly dry, infertile soils; can endure some standing water. May sucker from roots to form thickets; used to control erosion on unstable sites. Cultivars include cut-leaved and compact forms. Smaller *A. tenuifolia* is native.

Where to see: SE corner of OMNI Bldg. at 275 S. 5th; *A. tenuifolia* Mink & City Creeks.



© Jean-Pol Grandmont



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Beech, European Columnar

Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyckii' or 'Fastigiata'



Z 4-7

Mature size: 30'h x 8–10' w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Narrow, dense, rigidly upright crown can branch to the ground. Lustrous dark green leaves with light green undersides may turn yellow in fall. Distinctive long, pointed buds. Smooth gray bark. Seeds borne in bristled husks. Gold- and purple-leaved varieties available. Very effective in rows and narrow planting areas. Does not like wet or compacted soils.

Where to see: ISU Holt Arena.



Birches, White-barked

Betula spp.



Z 4-7

Mature size: 25–40'h x 20–30' w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily or request

Weeping white birch is popular but very susceptible to borer insects that can quickly kill trees. Varieties with attractive white bark and resistance to borer insects include: 'Avalanche', 'Dakota Pinnacle', 'Prairie Vision', 'Prairie Dream', 'Renaissance', 'Rocky Mountain Splendor', and 'Whitespire Senior'. Good replacements for aspen, which have their own serious problems.

Where to see: Stanford & Yale.



© Joseph O'Brian

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Boxelder, Sensation

Acer negundo 'Sensation'



Mature size: 35'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

A cultivar of our native boxelder, 'Sensation' has a more controlled growth, improved branch structure, and more uniform crown. Medium green leaves turn red in fall. Green to red-brown stems. 'Sensation' doesn't produce fruit. Very tolerant of harsh conditions. The species is not recommended; it has weak wood and poor branch structure.

Where to see: Taysom Park; Holt Arena south parking lot behind ISU Education Bldg.



© Michael Kuhns

Buckeye, Ohio

Aesculus glabra



Mature size: 30'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

One of the first trees to leaf out in spring. Leaves emerge light green and deepen to dark green then orange to red-brown in fall. Upright pyramidal clusters of yellow-green flowers become prickly, leathery husks that open to reveal shiny brown seeds (buckeyes). Branches begin low on the trunk, swooping down and then upward. Hardy and drought tolerant.

Where to see: ISU west of Educ. Bldg.; 1642 Monte Vista.



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Cherry, Sargent

Prunus sargentii



Z 4-7

Mature size: 30'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Clusters of rich pink flowers open before leaves and are followed by very small purple-black fruit in June. Dark green leaves turn bronze in autumn. Glossy red-brown bark. Excellent specimen tree. Many cultivars, including columnar forms, are available. One of the most reliable trees for fall color.

Where to see: On corners of Main in Old Town.



Chokecherry, Amur

Prunus maackii



Z 2-6

Mature size: 25'h x 25'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Fragrant white flower clusters in spring. Small red fruits mature to black in late summer, attracting birds. Medium green leaves turn yellow-green in fall. Glossy amber to reddish-brown, peeling, shaggy bark for winter interest. Prune to single or multistem tree; remove interior branches to open crown. Best in cold climates. Does not like excessive heat. Good as patio, street, and specimen tree.

Where to see: Marshall Library; NE corner of Holt Arena.

Corktree, Amur

Phellodendron amurense



Mature size: 35'h x 35'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Excellent, picturesque tree for this area. Boldly branched, spreading. Corky, gray-brown bark. Dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Yellow-green flower clusters from May into June. Females produce copious, messy pea-sized black fruit that animals love. Fruitless male cultivars are 'His Majesty', 'Macho', 'RNI 4551'. Tolerant of urban conditions and poor, dry, alkaline soils. Plant in large open spaces that can accommodate the low, wide branches.



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Elm, Lacebark

Ulmus parvifolia



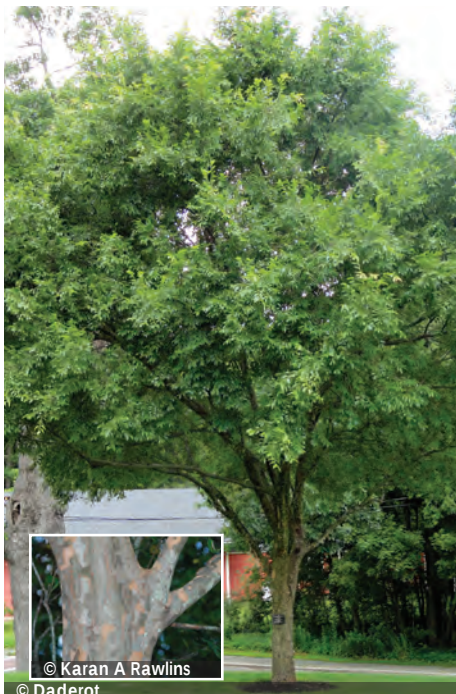
Mature size: 40'h x 40'w

Growth rate: fast to medium

Availability: request

A superior shade and street tree. Highly resistant to Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle. Upright, spreading crown and uniform branching. Dark green leaves may turn yellow to deep red in fall. Exfoliating multicolor bark. Very adaptable to soil and climate extremes. Seedlings of the species vary in size, so choose cultivars. 'Frontier' has good fall color and no fruit.

Where to see: 1552 S. 4th; ISU Engineering Complex at S. 2nd.



© Karan A Rawlins

© Daderot



Filbert, Turkish

Corylus colurna



Mature size: 40'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Excellent for this area. Strong central trunk, symmetrical branching, pyramidal form. Yellow male catkins emerge in spring and hang in clusters. Softly hairy leaves may turn yellow to purplish-red in fall. Nuts grow in clusters within thick, spiny husks. Flaky buff and pale gray bark. Does not sucker like other filberts. Very tolerant of urban sites and dry, alkaline soils. Plant singly or in groups.

Where to see: ISU Liberal Arts Bldg.



Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba



Mature size: 40'h x 30'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Unique fan-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in fall. Gaunt, open form when young but later full and picturesque. Fruit from female trees is messy and smelly, so plant male clones 'Autumn Gold' or 'Princeton Sentry'. Practically pest free, tolerant of poor, dry soils, air pollution, heat, drought, and cold. Excellent park or lawn tree. Casts light shade.

Where to see: 'Autumn Gold' on Main; 'Princeton Sentry' on Arthur Ave.; Prehistory Park.

© Jan Samanek

© Jan Samanek

Hornbeam, European

Carpinus betulus



Mature size: 40'h x 40'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: readily

A neat, uniform tree. Good as a single specimen, a screen, a hedge, or in groups. Catkins appear in spring. Deep green, strongly ribbed leaves hold late into the fall when they may turn yellow. Small nutlets with leaflike projections hang in chainlike clusters. Smooth gray bark is a bonus in winter. Cultivars include 'Fastigiata' (narrow), 'Globosa' (oval), and 'Pendula' (weeping).

Where to see: ISU Rendezvous Bldg.



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Horsechestnut, Red

Aesculus X carnea



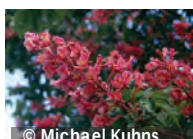
Mature size: 35'h x 35'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

A superior hybrid of horsechestnut and red buckeye. Rounded crown has stout, close-knit branches that make a dense canopy. Dark green leaves. In May, large pyramidal clusters of rose-red flowers cover the tree. Prone to leaf scorch in late summer. Adaptable to dry soils but best on moist, well-drained sites.

Where to see: See from Benton in 488 S. 7th backyard.



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Linden, Crimean

Tilia X euchlora



Mature size: 40'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Softly pyramidal when young, oval with age. Graceful, with symmetrical branching. Shiny green leaves may turn yellow in fall. Small yellow flowers in midsummer become small hard nutlets with leafy bracts. Tolerant of urban conditions including poor, alkaline soils. Suckers should be removed. A fine, graceful park tree where branches are allowed to touch the ground.

Where to see: Near Ross Park baseball fields.



Linden, Littleleaf

Tilia cordata



Mature size: 40'h x 25'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Excellent lawn or street tree. Heart-shaped dark green leaves may turn yellow in fall. Small fragrant yellow flowers attract bees. Sensitive to road salts; prone to girdling roots and sunscald. Thin-barked young trees need extra water until very well established. Perhaps overplanted here. Good cultivars are 'Glenleven', 'Greenspire', and 'Chancellor'.

Where to see: Satterfield Dr.; Simplot Square at Arthur & Center.

Maple, Norway

Acer platanoides



Mature size: 30'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

The most well-known maple. Dark green leaves cast dense summer shade and may turn bright yellow in autumn. Tolerant of climate and soil extremes. A few of the many cultivars are 'Crimson King' (dark red leaves), 'Deborah' (upright crown, red spring leaves turn green), 'Emerald Queen' (oval crown, yellow fall color), 'Columnare' (~15' wide, smaller leaves), 'Schwedler' (red spring leaves turn green). *Where to see:* 'Schwedlers' on Carter by ISU.



Maple, Norwegian Sunset

Acer platanoides X *truncatum* 'Keithsform'

Maple, Pacific Sunset

A. platanoides X *truncatum* 'Warrenred'



Mature size: 30–35'h x 25'w

Growth rate: fast to medium

Availability: readily

Hybrids of Norway and Shantung maples. Upright, symmetrical branches. Glossy dark green leaves turn red, orange, yellow when fall is long or dry. More heat and drought tolerant than parents. 'Pacific' smaller and more delicate than 'Norwegian'.

Where to see: Holt Arena north parking lots; ISU Rendezvous Bldg.



© City of Coeur d'Alene

© Michael Dirr



Maple, Sycamore

Acer pseudoplatanus



Mature size: 40'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Patchy outer bark flakes to expose orange-brown inner bark. Coarse dark green leaves with whitish undersides. Small, yellow sweet-smelling flowers turn into winged seeds. Adaptable, tolerant of air pollution, heat, alkaline soils, and fairly drought tolerant. Good shady street tree where planting strips are at least 6' w.

Where to see: ISU Liberal Arts Bldg.; 233 S. Lincoln; 211 S. 2nd.



Oak, Columnar English

Quercus robur 'Fastigiata' or 'Skyrocket'



Mature size: 40'h x 10-15'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Tall slender tree with deep greenish-blue leaves. Acorns. Tolerant of fairly dry, alkaline soils. Bronze fall leaves may cling into winter. Strong limbed and long lived. Excellent replacement for short-lived Lombardy or Bolleana poplars. 'Skymaster' may retain a narrower crown than 'Fastigiata'.

Where to see: 341 S. 7th; ISU on Cesar Chavez.

Pagodatree, Japanese

Sophora japonica



Z 5-9

Mature size: 35'h x 30'w

Growth rate: fast to medium

Availability: request

A wide, spreading tree that casts light shade. Lustrous green leaves. Creamy-white pealike flowers bloom in clusters. Green seedpods turn brown and cling to the tree into winter. Tolerant of urban conditions and poor, dry soils. Excellent specimen or shade tree for parks and large yards. 'Regent' is the cultivar of choice.

Where to see: ISU Education Bldg.; 13th & Bonneville.



© Michael Kuhns

Pear, Callery

Pyrus calleryana



Z 4-9

Mature size: 30'h x 20'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: readily

Popular ornamental. Profuse white blossoms in spring followed by glossy green leaves that turn brilliant shades of red and purple in fall. Inconspicuous hard, pea-sized fruit. Very tolerant of heat, drought, and compacted soils. May turn chlorotic in heavily irrigated lawns. Some common varieties in Pocatello: somewhat narrow 'Chanticleer', very narrow 'Capitol', broader 'Aristocrat.'

Where to see: Main & Arthur in Old Town; Fred Meyer parking lot.



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Yellowwood

Cladrastis lutea/kentukea



Mature size: 30'h x 35'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Broad, low-branching crown is covered with drooping, pyramidal clusters of fragrant white flowers in early summer. Silky hairs cover new leaves, which mature to pea-green then turn yellow in fall. Brown seedpods. Smooth gray bark is a plus in winter. Tolerates alkaline and dry soil. Excellent specimen tree. 'Rosea' has pink flowers.

Where to see: Taysom Park.



© Richard Webb

Zelkova, Japanese

Zelkova serrata



Mature size: 35'h x 30'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: readily

Upright and spreading crown is distinctly vaseshaped. Dark green leaves turn yellow, bronze, and red-purple in fall. Lightly flaking gray-brown bark and orange inner bark. Tolerant of heat and drought. Good cultivars are 'Green Vase' and 'Village Green'. An excellent street and park tree for its relative neatness, light shade, and quick growth. Good substitute for American elm.

Where to see: 620 S. 8th; Main & Arthur in Old Town.

LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES

Large trees can be long lived. When selecting a tree from this group, be sure that the site has ample room to accommodate it at maturity. Plant in open areas or in planting strips wider than 6'. Space 30–50' apart.



Ash, Green

Fraxinus pennsylvanica



Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

An extremely hardy tree that grows under many conditions. Shiny green leaves turn yellow in autumn. Seed can be a nuisance. Subject to several insect and disease problems; borers are the most serious. Overplanted but tough. Choose male cultivars. Some recommended varieties: 'Bergeson', 'Marshall', 'Patmore', and 'Urbanite'.

Where to see: Common in town; SE corner of Terry & Princeton.



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Ash, White

Fraxinus americana



Mature size: 60'h x 40–60'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Upright oval crown becomes rounded at maturity. Leaves turn yellow to reddish purple in fall. Gray-brown bark is tightly ridged in diamond shapes. Superior to more commonly planted green ash. 'Autumn Purple' is an excellent cultivar with dependable red-purple fall color. Native of eastern North America. Subject to borer insects.

Where to see: ISU parking lot south of Holt Arena.



Beech, European

Fagus sylvatica



Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium to slow

Availability: readily

Long-lived. Wide, stately canopy. Leaves cast dense shade and turn reddish bronze in fall. Smooth gray bark. Nuts form in a prickly shell. Good on alkaline soils but needs adequate water. 'Riversii' (coppery-green leaves); 'Atropunicea' or 'Purpurea' (dark purple leaves); smaller 'Tricolor' and 'Roseomarginata' (leaves edged in pink and cream); 'Pendula' (weeping form).

Where to see: 'Riversii' at Taysom Park; 'Pendula' at ISU College of Business; 'Purpurea' 551 S. Duke.

Buckeye, Yellow

Aesculus flava



Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Medium green leaves turn orange-red in fall. One of our best trees for fall color. Yellow flower spikes appear in spring. Fruit is a smooth, rounded capsule holding brown seeds (buckeyes). Gray and brown bark has large flat plates and scales on old trunks. Less troubled by leaf diseases than other buckeyes and horsechestnuts.

Where to see: 242 S. 7th by Presbyterian church, next to horsechestnuts for comparison.



Catalpa, Northern

Catalpa speciosa



Mature size: 60'h x 30'w

Growth rate: moderately fast

Availability: readily

Perhaps the last tree to leaf out in spring. Large heart-shaped leaves, snowy white flower clusters, and dangling winter seedpods offer year-round interest. Very hardy and adaptable. Can get chlorotic in overwatered lawns. Native in small area of Midwest; naturalized throughout eastern and midwestern U.S.

Where to see: 1352 E. Center.





Coffeetree, Kentucky

Gymnocladus dioica



Z 3-8

Mature size: 60'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

A very fine shade tree for our area. Leaves emerge reddish, turn blue-green in summer, then pale yellow in fall. Inconspicuous but fragrant male and female flowers on separate trees. Thick seed pods cling to coarse branches through winter. Extremely hardy. Excellent fruitless male cultivars are 'Espresso' and 'Stately Manor'.

Where to see: On Bonneville between Garfield & Arthur; Ross Park near horseshoe courts.



Elm, Hybrid

Ulmus X hybrida



Z 4-7

Mature size: 45–70'h x 30–50'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: request

Some of the best large trees for this area. These are NOT poor quality Chinese/Siberian elms. Resistant to Dutch elm disease, drought tolerant, vigorous, and good shade trees. 'Pioneer', 'Vanguard', 'Homestead', 'Sapporo Autumn Gold', 'Accolade', 'Regal', and 'Discovery'.

Where to see: Bannock County Fairgrounds; 'Homestead' at Bonneville Community Center, 426 N. 6th.

Hackberry, Common

Celtis occidentalis



Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Tough; should be planted here more often. A bit hard to establish but tolerates low temperatures and wind. Pyramidal in youth but develops a broad arching crown with ascending branches. Corky ridged gray bark and sweet orange-red, pea-sized fruits. Light to medium green leaves can be covered with nipple gall; witches brooms may develop.

Where to see: ISU SE of Holt Arena; south side ISU Quad by Pharmacy Bldg.; 356 S. 8th.



Honeylocust, Thornless

Gleditsia triacanthos var. *inermis*



Mature size: 30–60'h x 30–50'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: readily

A hardy, finely textured tree that lets sunlight filter through. Good yellow fall color but leaves drop early. Flat brown seedpods can be messy, but are rare on seedless varieties. Drought resistant and tolerates diverse soil conditions; diseases and insects can be problems. Cultivars 'Majestic', 'Moraine', 'Shademaster', 'Imperial', and 'Skyline' are superior to thorny species.

Where to see: Common in town; 208 S. 19th; ISU Biology Bldg.





Horsechestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum



Z 3-8

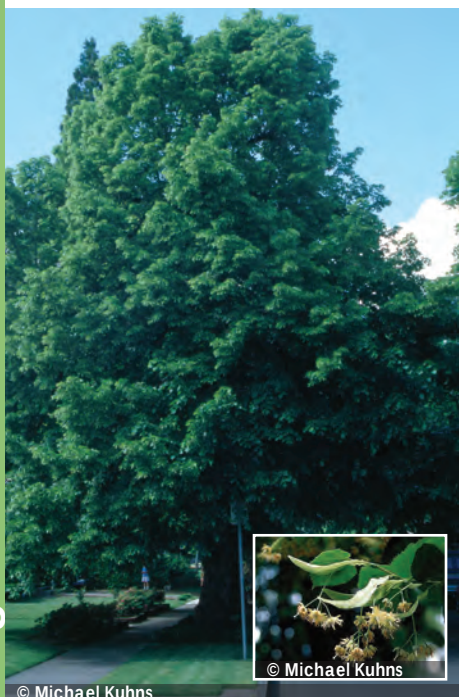
Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Upright clusters of white flowers with blotches of yellow to red in spring. Flowers become green spiny balls that split open to expose brown nuts with pale eyes. Large deep green leaves. Best reserved for parks and large yards. Leaf scorch is a problem. Native to southeastern Europe but well adapted to our climate and soils. Cultivar 'Baumannii' is double-flowered and seedless.

Where to see: 242 S. 7th; ISU Alumni House at 554 S. 7th.



Linden, American

Tilia americana



Z 2-8

Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

A sturdy and imposing tree with dark green leaves. Gray to brown bark is smooth and shiny on young trees then develops flat, scaly ridges with age. Small, fragrant cream-yellow flowers become small, hard nutlets with winged bracts. Native to eastern and midwestern U.S.

Where to see: 'Redmond' on Martin Luther King Blvd. in front of ISU Technical Arts.

Linden, Silver

Tilia tomentosa



Z 4-9

Mature size: 50'h x 40'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Silver, shimmering leaves. Smooth gray bark. Fragrant pale yellow flowers attract bees. Requires extra water in youth but quite drought tolerant once established. Tolerates heat and drought better than other lindens. Good cultivars include the taller 'Sterling' and 'Green Mountain'. Excellent lawn or specimen tree. Native to Europe and Asia.

Where to see: Potelco Credit Union on Oak & 8th; 296 N. 9th.



Mulberry, White

Morus alba



Z 4-8

Mature size: 30-50'h x 35'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: request

Purple-black fruit can be used for pies or to feed birds. Adaptable to any soil. The species is rounded, twiggy, and irregular. Lustrous dark green leaves. Cultivars 'Mapleleaf' and 'Stribling' are fruitless. 'Chaparral' and 'Urbana' are fruitless with weeping crowns. Grafted fruitless varieties are medium sized; fruited varieties tend to be larger.

Where to see: ISU by Frazier Hall; ISU between Health Center and Dental Hygiene Bldg.





Oak, Bur

Quercus macrocarpa



Mature size: 60'h x 60'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Everything is large: acorns, leaves, trunk, and branches. Dark green leathery leaves turn yellow brown in fall. Acorns have fringed cups. Stout, corky ridged stems and thick barked trunks. Columnar crown of young trees becomes wide and massive with age. Well adapted to our soils and climate of cold, heat, drought, and strong winds. No serious pest problems. Native to midwest, WY, MT.

Where to see: Far SW corner of ISU Quad; Naval Ordnance Plant.



Oak, English

Quercus robur



Mature size: 50'h x 50'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Sturdy and imposing with wide-spreading limbs. Blue-green leaves cling late into the fall. Quite adaptable and tolerates dry and alkaline soils. Great for large areas. Good cultivars include the narrow upright forms 'Skyrocket' and 'Rose Hill'. Native to Europe.

Where to see: North side of ISU Liberal Arts Bldg.; small tree in Waterwise Garden by City Hall; upright forms at ISU; 4th & Humboldt by apartments.

Planetree, London

Platanus X acerifolia



Mature size: 70'h x 60'w

Growth rate: fast

Availability: readily

This excellent lawn or street tree has a massive, spreading crown. Flaking cream and olive bark and clusters of prickly fruit add interest. Adapts to variety of soils and conditions. Diseases can be a problem. 'Bloodgood', 'Columbia', 'Liberty', 'Exclamation', 'Ovation', and 'Encore' are slightly hardier than 'Bloodgood'.

Where to see: Arthur at Pocatello H.S. on N. Arthur; ISU Reed Gym.



© Jim Xerogeanes

Walnut, Black

Juglans nigra



Mature size: 60'h x 50'w

Growth rate: fast then medium

Availability: request

Pocatello has many mature specimens of this stately tree. Hard-shelled nuts. Large aromatic leaves provide excellent fall color. Bark ridges form dark diamond pattern. Well adapted to our climate and alkaline soils. Insects and disease can be problems. Native to eastern U.S.

Where to see: Riverside Golf Course parking lot on Bannock Hwy.; ISU at Fine Arts parking lot.





Walnut, English

Juglans regia



Z 4-9

Mature size: 60'h x 50'w

Growth rate: fast then medium

Availability: request

Heavy horizontal or upward angled branches similar to black walnut. But bark is smooth and silver-gray; nuts are thin-shelled. Only some seed sources or cultivars are hardy here; 'Carpathian' and 'Hansen' are two of the more hardy cultivars.

Where to see: ISU north side of Student Health Center; 655 S. Grant just north of LDS church.



CONIFERS

Conifers, or evergreens, provide year-round greenery, screening, and wildlife habitat. They generally shouldn't be pruned, so need large growing areas away from buildings, sidewalks, and driveways. The city ordinance prohibits planting conifers as street trees. Spacing varies with species.



© Jonathan Zundel

SMALL CONIFERS

Juniper, Chinese

Juniperus chinensis



Mature size: 10–30'h x 3–15'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

One of the most commonly planted junipers. Cultivars range from groundcovers to trees. Drought, heat, and alkaline soil tolerant; only upright juniper not susceptible to cedar-apple rust. 'Spartan' (20' x 3') and 'Hetzii' (15' x 10') are good choices.

Where to see: 211 S. 17th.



© Robert Videki

Pine, Bristlecone

Pinus aristata



Mature size: 6–20'h x variable w

Growth rate: very slow

Availability: readily

Picturesque, with irregular upright branching. Needles are dark blue-green, short, stiff, curved, grow in bundles of 5, and are often flecked with white resin. Native on dry, tough sites at high elevations of western U.S. Trees in California have been documented at 4000–5000 years old. Should be planted more often. Does not do well in irrigated lawns.

Where to see: ISU in front of Biology Bldg.; 744 S. 19th; 144 S. 8th.





© Michael Kuhns

Pine, Pinyon

Pinus edulis & *Pinus monophylla*



Z 4-8



Mature size: 10–30'h x 8–20'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Open, airy texture, but can grow upright or crooked. Needles grow paired (*P. edulis*) or singly (*P. monophylla*). Dark, furrowed bark has small scales and abundant resin. Cones cluster at ends of branches. Pine nuts mature in two years. Idaho native *P. monophylla* has larger pine nuts. *P. edulis* is native in UT, WY, AZ, NM. Good for low water and wildlife plantings.

Where to see: Waterwise Garden by City Hall; ISU Student Union.



© Vanessa Richins

Pine, Mugo

Pinus mugo



Z 2-8

Mature size: 20'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Form varies from prostrate to dwarf to pyramidal and spreading trees. Dark green needles persist for five or more years, giving upright branches a full, tufted appearance. Good small tree varieties that do well in our area include 'Tannenbaum' (12' x 6' pyramidal), 'Gnome' (15'h x 3'w), 'Mugus' (20'h).

Where to see: ISU Education Bldg.; at corner of Oak & Yellowstone.

MEDIUM CONIFERS

Arborvitae, American

Thuja occidentalis



Z 2-8

Mature size: 35'h x 10'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: readily

Dense broad pyramidal crown with a stiff appearance. Green foliage takes on a yellow-green hue in winter. Useful for hedges and screens because it takes pruning well. Many cultivars available. Cold-hardy cultivars include 'Emerald', 'Nigra', and 'Techny'.

Where to see: 219 S. 10th; 427 N. 6th; 67 Colgate.



© Richard Webb

Fir, Subalpine

Abies lasiocarpa



Z 3-6

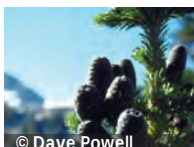
Mature size: 30'h x 10'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Flexible, blunt, and aromatic dark blue-green needles and dark blue-purple cones on horizontal branches of narrow pyramidal tree. Neat, manicured appearance. Native to our mountains but does quite well in our valley's alkaline soils and hot dry air.

Where to see:
Omni Bldg. at 275
S. 5th.



© Dave Powell





Juniper, Rocky Mtn.

Juniperus scopulorum



Z 3-7



Mature size: 25' h x 12' w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: readily

This reliable, tough native makes a useful screen or high hedge. Birds love its fleshy berries. This reliable, tough native makes a useful screen or high hedge. Birds love its fleshy berries. Drought and heat tolerant. Good columnar varieties include 'Moonglow', 'Skyrocket', 'Wichita Blue', and 'Gray Glean'.

Where to see: 917 Eldredge; 1111 E. Center; 525 N. Johnson; south Kirkham Trail has Rocky Mtn. and Utah junipers.



Pine, Bosnian

Pinus heldreichii or *P. leucodermis*



Z 4-8

Mature size: 30-40' h x 10-20' w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Similar to Austrian pine but smaller, narrower, more pyramidal. Glossy dark green needles form dense foliage on upright branches. Dark blue-purple cones. Slow but steady growth on a wide range of soils. Tolerant of severe winter cold and wind. Its neat, conical crown is well suited to small yards and formal gardens.

Where to see: ISU Facilities Services on Humboldt; near Holt Arena digital sign.

Pine, Limber

Pinus flexilis



Mature size: 40'h x 15–35'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: readily
(only for cultivar 'Vanderwolf')

Picturesque and well adapted; should be planted more often. In youth, a dense pyramid of rich blue-green needles, but opens up with age. Drought tolerant once established. Does poorly in overwatered lawns. Species is hard to find, but the faster growing and more densely pyramidal 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid' is not.

Where to see: Alta Animal Hospital berm on Bannock Hwy.; Pebble Creek Ski Area; Costco.



Pine, Swiss Stone

Pinus cembra



Mature size: 30'h x 15'w

Growth rate: slow

Availability: request

Maintains neat, thick, and dense appearance most of its life. Narrow pyramidal form becomes more open and flat-topped with age. Blue-green, stiff needles. New stems are covered with orange-brown hairs. Violet-brown cones stay closed. Good specimen tree. In irrigated lawns it does poorly and soon dies. Native to Eurasian mountains.

Where to see: Okay Ward Park; 180 Mesa.



© Michael Kuhns



Redcedar, Eastern

Juniperus virginiana



Mature size: 30'h x 15'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Similar to our native junipers. Pyramidal but may become irregular with age. Small blue, waxy, berrylike cones. Scalelike green leaves have a strong cedar scent. Red-brown bark exfoliates in strips. Resistant to extremes of drought, heat, and cold. Native of eastern North America. Many cultivars are available, including the bright green 'Hillspire'.

Where to see: 'Hillspire' at Center & 7th; 150 S. Arthur.



Spruce, White/Black Hills

Picea glauca



Mature size: 30'h x 15'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: readily

Densely pyramidal, compact, and symmetrical with ascending branches. Short pale green needles are softer than those of other spruces. Tolerates wind, heat, cold, drought, and crowding. Excellent for windbreaks. Better in small yards than Colorado spruce. 'Densata' (Black Hills) is denser and more ornamental than the species.

Where to see: 300 N. Johnson at Veterans' Memorial Bldg.; 110 N. 18th; 201 S. 19th.



LARGE CONIFERS

Douglas-Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *glauca*



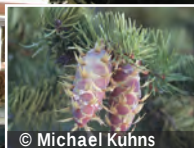
Mature size: 80'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium

Availability: request

Tall, pyramidal, soft textured. Native to our mountains. With age it drops its lower branches, exposing a clear sturdy trunk with thick furrowed bark. Blunt-tipped needles grow singly. Tan woody cones have forked bracts beneath each scale. Grows at high elevations on deep, moist soils but is tolerant of drier sites. Needs plenty of room.

Where to see: Scout Mountain; West Fork of Mink Creek; 807 S. Arthur.



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Pine, Austrian

Pinus nigra



Z 4-7

Mature size: 50'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Hardy; tolerates city conditions better than many other pines. Very tolerant of dry, alkaline, and clay soils. Needles are dark green, long, stiff, sharp-pointed and grow in bundles of two. Develops character with age: crown flattens and dark bark becomes ridged and furrowed. One of the most popular landscape pines locally. Problems with *Ips* beetles and redband needle cast.

Where to see: Common; 204 Hyde; 255 S. 10th.



Pine, Ponderosa

Pinus ponderosa



Z 3-7



Mature size: 80'h x 35'w

Growth rate: fast to medium

Availability: request

Stately native pine boasts long, dark green needles. Cinnamon brown bark of mature trees is broken into long orange or russet plates made up of thin scales. Orange-brown twigs smell of orange rind. Large cones. Drought tolerant at maturity. Will not tolerate wet feet; its most serious problem locally is overwatering. A favorite with wildlife. One of the largest pines in the world.

Where to see: 741 N. Arthur; 444 S. Arthur; West Fork of Mink Creek.

Pine, Scotch/Scots

Pinus sylvestris



Z 2-8

Mature size: 40'h x 20'w

Growth rate: medium to slow

Availability: readily

Picturesque form. Green or blue-green needles. Bark on upper part of tree flakes off, revealing brilliant orange skin. Develops an open, wide-spreading, flat- or round-topped crown with age. Drought tolerant at maturity. Does poorly in wet soils. Fewer insect and disease problems here than Austrian pine. Excellent species for Idaho and a fine addition to many sites.

Where to see: 255 S. 10th; 358 N. 14th.



Spruce, Colorado/Blue

Picea pungens



Z 2-6

Mature size: 70'h x 35'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: readily

Very stiff, formal appearance. Needle color ranges from dark green to a silvery blue depending on the variety selected. Sharp, stiff needles. Steady growing and tolerant of adverse conditions. Overplanted and has significant problems with *Ips* beetles and disease. Often planted in sites too small for its mature size.

Where to see: Nearly everywhere you look in Pocatello; Yellowstone & Oak.





Spruce, Engelmann

Picea engelmannii



Z 2-6

Mature size: 70'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: request

Common native spruce at high elevations of SE Idaho, but only occasionally planted in Pocatello. Blue-green needles have a rank odor when crushed. Cones cluster at branch ends and are similar to small Colorado spruce cones. Red-brown bark has thin, loose scales. It grows as tall as Colorado spruce, but its narrower crown makes it better suited to smaller yards.

Where to see: 803 N. 8th; 555 N. 12th; 172 Warren.



Spruce, Norway

Picea abies



Z 2-7

Mature size: 70'h x 30'w

Growth rate: medium to fast

Availability: request

Fast growth and pendulous branches distinguish this species from other spruces. Dark green needles maintain their color throughout the winter better than most spruces. Cones are long, narrow, shiny green-purple and turn brown with age. Hardy and wind resistant, but appreciates a deep watering during long droughts.

Where to see: 619 N. Arthur; 430 Pearl; 715 W. Cedar.

Spruce, Serbian

Picea omorika



Mature size: 50'h x 20'w

Growth rate: slow to medium

Availability: request

Excellent foliage, slender trunk, and short ascending or drooping branches that form a very narrow crown. Shiny cinnamon brown cones. Needles are dark green underneath and whitish on top. Formal so best reserved for specimen use, but also quite good in groups of threes or fives. Thrives in alkaline soils. Adaptable and deserving of wider use.

Where to see: SE of Holt Arena; south of Juniper Hills Country Club tennis bldg.; Omni Bldg. at 275 S. 5th (weeping form).



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A FEW MORE TREES

Space prevents us from featuring as many trees as we'd like. The trees we list here are also good choices for our area.

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES

Alder, Thinleaf, *Alnus tenuifolia*: Multistemmed. Light brown to gray bark; catkins in early spring; yellow fall color. Fruit resembles a small pinecone. Medium to high water. Part shade. Native.

Buckthorn, Tallhedge, *Rhamnus frangula* or *R. alnus* 'Tall Hedge' or 'Columnaris': Tall, narrow, dense form. Twisting stems; glossy green leaves. Useful as a miniature Lombardy poplar. Full to part sun.

Buffaloberry, *Shepherdia argentea*: Native tree/shrub easily trained to tree form. Silver-green leaves; orange-red fruits; thorns. Tolerant of dry alkaline soils but grows more rapidly with a little extra water.

Cherry, Kwanzan, *Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan': Vase-shaped spreading crown. Deep pink, double blossoms in early spring; no fruit; bronze-colored new leaves turn green in summer. Full sun and regular water. 'Royal Burgundy' keeps reddish-purple leaves all season. See at Lewis & 7th.

Cherry, Weeping Higan, *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula': Upright trunk. Graceful, weeping branches; pale pink showy flowers before leaves. Many are thriving here.

Euonymus, Winterberry, *Euonymus bungeana*: Tree forms are rounded and fine-textured with pendulous branches. In fall pink pods open to expose showy orange seeds. Tolerant of most soils and wind.

Maple, Korean, *Acer pseudosieboldianum*: Resembles Japanese Maple; reddish-purple stems; good fall color. Plant in filtered shade out of wind.

Maple, Paperbark, *Acer griseum*: Oval to rounded crown. Reddish, peeling bark. Medium water; well-drained soil; part sun with afternoon shade. Slow growth rate. See by Greenacres School on Franklin.

Mountainash, Singleleaf, *Sorbus latifolia* (Korean) and *S. aria* (Whitebeam): Broad pyramidal crown. Leathery green leaves are downy white underneath; white flower clusters; red-orange berries. Better adapted to our soils and not as susceptible to insects and disease as the commonly planted European mountainash. Seldom available but worth the effort.

Pear, Korean, *Pyrus fauriei*: Round, dense crown. White flowers; small black fruits; red-purple fall leaves. Full sun and medium water. Good as screen or individual specimen.

Pear, Willowleaf, *Pyrus salicifolia*: Semi-weeping. Narrow leaves; white flowers in spring; fruit is a hard nutlet. Very drought tolerant.

Peashrub, Siberian, *Caragana arborescens*: Small tree or large shrub. Upright columnar or arching. Small green leaves; small yellow flowers. Full sun; very hardy. 'Southerland' is a narrow upright form.

Plum, American, *Prunus americana*: Shrubby, readily suckers from roots to form colonies. Spiny branches; edible fruits; white flower clusters. Very hardy. Good windbreak, wildlife plant. Medium water; part to full sun.

Privet, New Mexico, *Forestiera neomexicana*: Multistemmed shrub can be trained to a 12–15' tree. White bark; smooth bright green leaves turn yellow in fall. Fast growing; tolerant of dry alkaline soils; full sun. Good aspen substitute.

Sand Cherry, Purpleleaf, *Prunus X cistena* 'Big Cis': Tree-sized form of common cistena sand cherry. Deep red-purple leaves; fragrant pink flowers. Very hardy. Full sun.

Sea-buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides*: Very narrow silvery leaves. Edible orange fruits are used in health food products. Prune to tree form. Suckers. Tough and drought tolerant. Thriving in Hailey and Sun Valley.

Smoketree, Common, *Cotinus coggygia*: Rounded, irregular form. Blue-green leaves; pink, smokelike plumes in early summer. Red-purple leaved cultivars are available.

Yellowhorn, *Xanthoceras sorbifolium*: Rounded crown. Lustrous green leaves; tubular clusters of white flowers with red or yellow centers. Medium to dry soils. Very adaptable, but best in full sun.

MEDIUM DECIDUOUS TREES

Ash, Manchurian, *Fraxinus mandshurica* 'Mancana': Oval crown. May be more drought tolerant than other ash species. 'Mancana' is a particularly hardy cultivar.

Cherry, Black, *Prunus serotina*: Dense oval crown with pendulous branches. Dark green leaves; clusters of white flowers in late spring; small edible fruits. Native to eastern U.S.

Maple, Miyabe, *Acer miyabei*: Neat compact crown. Yellow in fall; corky bark. 'State Street' is good cultivar.

Osage-Orange, *Maclura pomifera*: Rounded crown on short trunk. Glossy dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Fruit resembles a large yellow-green orange. Select thornless and fruitless varieties such as 'White Shield'.

Parrotia, Persian, *Parrotia persica*: Variable form, often wider than tall. Colorful in fall; exfoliating bark. Appears insect and disease proof. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. See at 855 N. Garfield.

Pear, Dancer, *Pyrus betulifolia* 'Southworth': Leaves open gray-green and shimmer in breeze; prolific white flowers in spring before leaves; small tan fruits. More tolerant of alkaline soils than most pears.

Rubber Tree, Hardy, *Eucommia ulmoides*: Broad rounded crown. Lustrous dark green leaves; no fall color. Native to China.

Willow, Navaho, *Salix matsudana* 'Navaho': Fast-growing short-lived willow with wide, round crown. Requires moist soils. Not quite as weak wooded as most willows. Other cultivars: 'Tortuosa' or corkscrew with very curly leaves and 'Scarlet Curls' with curly leaves and red winter stems. Native to China.

LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES

Ash, Blue, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*: Narrow round crown. Bark broken into scaly plates; inner bark turns blue when exposed.

Cottonwood, Lanceleaf, *Populus x acuminata*: Narrow pyramidal crown. Cream-colored bark. Does not grow as fast or as large as most cottonwoods. Hybrid of narrowleaf and plains cottonwoods. 'Highland' is a common cultivar.

Cottonwood, Narrowleaf, *Populus angustifolia*: Narrow crowned cottonwood. Narrow leaves turn yellow in fall. Native along our waterways.

Elm, Prospector, *Ulmus wilsoniana* 'Prospector': Vase-shaped. Yellow in fall. Vigorous; Dutch elm disease resistant.

Oak, Chinkapin, *Quercus muehlenbergii*: Open round/oval crown. Native to upland areas of eastern U.S.

Oak, Hybrid, *Quercus* hybrids: Hybrid oaks that do especially well here include Bur Oak X English Oak and Bur Oak X Gambel Oak.

Pecan, Northern, *Carya illinoensis*: Grown for nuts. Warm sites are best but hardiness varies with the source of the seed. For reliable hardiness get from a northern seed source.

GRAFTED CONIFER VARIETIES

Grafted trees are more uniform and predictable than seed-grown trees, which can differ in size, shape, and growth rate even among trees from the same seed batch. Yet most conifers are seed grown because grafting them is difficult, time consuming, and expensive.

Grafted conifers cost two to three times more than seed-grown trees, but the advantages of grafted conifers may be worth their extra cost. Buying the right variety of a grafted conifer allows you to reliably select specific traits. You can choose a blue spruce that is deep blue and tall but narrow in form. Or you can pick one that only grows to 15'—not the 70' that a seed-grown spruce might reach. Consider this scenario: you buy a \$50 seed-grown blue spruce instead of a smaller \$100 grafted spruce. In 20 years, paying for removal of the overgrown tree can cost up to \$1,000.

Hundreds of varieties of grafted conifers will grow well here. They grow in every imaginable shape, size, and sometimes color, and many can be ordered through local nurseries. You may find a grafted evergreen to be better suited to your particular needs than a seed-grown tree.

MEDIUM CONIFERS

Cedar of Lebanon, Hardy, *Cedrus libani* var. *stenocoma*: Pyramidal-columnar crown with stiff horizontal branching. Only the variety *stenocoma* and the cultivar 'Purdue' are cold hardy here.

Falsecypress, Nootka, *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*: Conical crown; drooping branches. Best with some shelter from winds.

Pine, Lacebark, *Pinus bungeana*: Usually multistemmed with branches to ground; distinctive exfoliating bark. See at south end of Okay Ward Park.

Pine, Lodgepole, *Pinus contorta*: Relatively narrow, upright crown, open branching. Prickly oval cones.

Pine, Southwestern White, *Pinus strobiformis*: Similar to limber pine but with more regular and predictable shape. Plant from cold-hardy sources.

Pine, Swiss Mountain, *Pinus rostrata* or *P. uncinata*: A perfect tree form of Mugo pine. Resembles Lodgepole pine but better.

Spruce, Meyer, *Picea meyeri*: Similar to Colorado spruce; dense blue-green needles but smaller at maturity. Appears to be more disease resistant than Colorado spruce. Native of China. See on west side of LDS church by Caldwell Park.

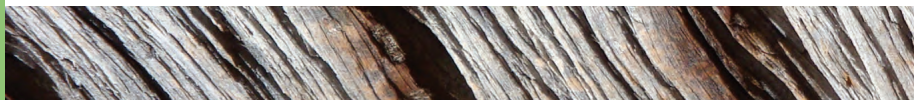
LARGE CONIFERS

Fir, White, *Abies concolor*: Pyramidal, soft-textured fir native to our mountains. Alkaline soils can be problematic. Protect from drying winds. Best example is in front of Frazier Hall at ISU.

Larch, European, *Larix decidua*: Pyramidal crown with horizontal branches. Bright green needles turn yellow and drop in fall. Tolerant of wind and both moist and dry soils.

Larch, Siberian, *Larix russica*: Open pyramidal crown becomes irregular at maturity. Soft light green needles turn yellow and drop in fall. Full sun; perhaps more tolerant of poor soils than European larch. Native to northeastern Russia and Siberia.

Redwood, Dawn, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*: Pyramidal. Feathery needles turn red and drop in fall; reddish brown bark. Native to China.



PROHIBITED AS STREET TREES

*May be planted anywhere **except** as street trees.*

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WEEPING *Betula pendula*

Poses clearance/visibility problems; borer prone.

ELM, SIBERIAN *Ulmus pumila*

Noxious invasive weed; messy seeds; weak wood.

LOCUST, BLACK *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Borer prone; weak wood.

MAPLE, RED *Acer rubrum*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

MAPLE, SILVER *Acer saccharinum*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

CONIFERS *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*, *Juniperus* spp.

Conifers pose visibility, ice/snow clearing problems.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN *Elaeagnus angustifolia*

Invasive weed, subject to toppling.

POPLARS & COTTONWOODS (incl. Quaking Aspen) *Populus* spp.

Borers and disease; weak wood; outgrows space.

WILLOWS *Salix* spp.

Borers and disease; weak wood; outgrows space.

TREES WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO

ASH, GREEN *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

Overplanted; several pest problems.

ASPEN, QUAKING *Populus tremuloides*

Disease/insect problems; borers a problem in our area.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN *Betula pendula*

Borer infestations.

BIRCH, RIVER *Betula nigra*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

BOXELDER *Acer negundo*

Weak wood, prone to heartrot. Females associated with boxelder bug infestations; some male cultivars satisfactory.

COTTONWOOD/POPLAR *Populus* spp.

Insect/disease problems; relatively short lived; weak wood. Use sparingly only in open, natural areas. Suckers/colonizes.

ELM, SIBERIAN *Ulmus pumila*

Weedy; messy, prolific seeder; weak wood.

ELM, AMERICAN *Ulmus americana*

Choose only varieties resistant to Dutch elm disease.

LOCUST, BLACK *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Borer and disease problems.

MAPLE, AMUR *Acer ginnala*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

MAPLE, AUTUMN BLAZE *Acer* X 'Autumn Blaze'

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

MAPLE, RED *Acer rubrum*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

MAPLE, SILVER *Acer saccharinum*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils; weak wood.

MOUNTAIN ASH *Sorbus* spp.

Fireblight, canker, and borer problems.

OAK, PIN *Quercus palustris*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

OAK, RED *Quercus rubra*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN *Elaeagnus angustifolia*

Invasive weed; subject to windthrow.

PINE, WHITE *Pinus strobes* & *Pinus monticola*

Intolerant of our alkaline soils; blister rust fungus.

SPRUCE, COLORADO *Picea pungens*

Declines readily from drought stress/spruce bark beetle.

Overplanted; outgrows space.

WILLOW *Salix* spp.

Shortlived; weak wood; insect/disease problems.

RECOMMENDED SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS

BLUE SPIREA

Caryopteris X clandonensis

BUCKTHORN, FERNLEAF

Rhamnus frangula 'Asplenifolia'

BUCKTHORN, TALL HEDGE

Rhamnus frangula 'Columnaris'

BUFFALOBERRY, SILVER

Shepherdia argentea

CHERRY, NANKING

Prunus tomentosa

CHERRY, WESTERN SAND

Prunus besseyi

CINQUEFOIL

Potentilla fruticosa

COTONEASTER, CRANBERRY

Cotoneaster apiculatus

COTONEASTER, PEKING

Cotoneaster acutifolius

CURRENT, GOLDEN

Ribes aureum

DOGWOOD, REDTWIG

Cornus sericea

ELDERBERRY, COMMON

Sambucus canadensis

FORSYTHIA

Forsythia X intermedia

MOCKORANGE / WESTERN

SYRINGA

Philadelphus lewisii

NINEBARK

Physocarpus opulifolius

OREGON GRAPE, CREEPING

Mahonia repens

PEASHRUB, SIBERIAN

Caragana arborescens

ROSE, AUSTRIAN COPPER

Rosa foetida 'Bicolor'

ROSE, RUGOSA

Rosa rugosa

SNOWBERRY

Symphoricarpos albus

SPIREA, BRIDALWREATH

Spirea vanhouttei

SUMAC, SMOOTH

Rhus glabra

SUMAC, THREE-LEAF

Rhus trilobata

VIBURNUM, AMERICAN

CRANBERRYBUSH

Viburnum trilobum

VIBURNUM, NANNYBERRY

Viburnum lentago

VIBURNUM, SNOWBALL BUSH

Viburnum opulus sterile

SHRUBS, CONT'D.

VIBURNUM WAYFARING TREE
Viburnum lantana

WILLOW, ARCTIC BLUE
Salix purpurea

CONIFEROUS/EVERGREEN

ARBORVITAE, ORIENTAL
Thuja orientalis

PINE, DWARF MUGO
Pinus mugo 'Pumillo'

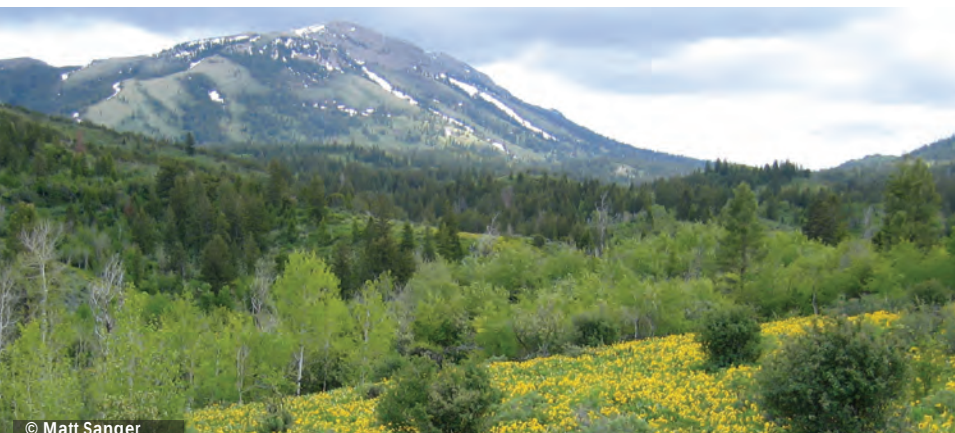
CREeping JUNIPER
Juniperus horizontalis spp.

JUNIPER, CHINESE
Juniperus chinensis

JUNIPER, TAM
Juniperus X media

YEW, DARK GREEN SPREADING
Taxus cuspidate

YEW, HICKS
Taxus X media 'Hicksii'



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CONTACTS

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Bannock County Extension

www.uidaho.edu/extension/bannock

City of Chubbuck

City of Pocatello - Urban Forestry

City of Pocatello

Storm Water StreetwiseRiverwise.pocatello.us

Water Department www.pocatello.us/water

Urban Forestry Division

208-236-7310

208-237-2400

208-234-1895

208-234-6518

208-234-6174

208-234-1985

UTILITY LINES

Dig Line - Call before you dig! www.digline.com

Idaho Power - Urban Forestry www.idahopower.com

Idaho Power - Utility Arborist cwestling@idahopower.com

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It's Not Easy "BEING GREEN"

Services Offered:

Integrated Pest Management - Lawn & Tree Care

Includes Spring and Fall "time release" lawn fertilization, weed and grub control, Plus frequent inspection and treatment for most common problems in trees and shrubs.

Staycation: Let us create a serene backyard vacation retreat for you. combine a water feature with a rock garden/wall, patio, arbor/pergola and a "green screen" of trees, shrubs and perennials. We'll design & build.

Landscape Restoration We can rebuild all or part of your present landscape, and blend it seamlessly with what remains.

3-year "Bumper to Bumper" sprinkler system: Warranted spray and drip systems - includes all 3 years winterization and spring turn on!

Additional Services: Spring clean-up, aeration, power rake, professional pruning, hourly rates for "personal gardener" service!

Water Features:

Ponds for Hobbyists. No Maintenance "Pondless Streams"

Water Feature Rebuilds: Clean out and consulting for those with a home-built or contractor installed pond that you can't handle anymore.

We're a different kind of Lawn, Tree and Landscape Management Company and here's why:

We take a "Green" sustainable approach to Landscape Management.

We rely on regular inspections and "slow release" granular fertilizers (to reduce run-off to rivers and streams!). We employ integrated pest management in our urban landscape management.

Green Thumb Horticultural

www.placidpond.com

42 years experience - Visa/MC accepted

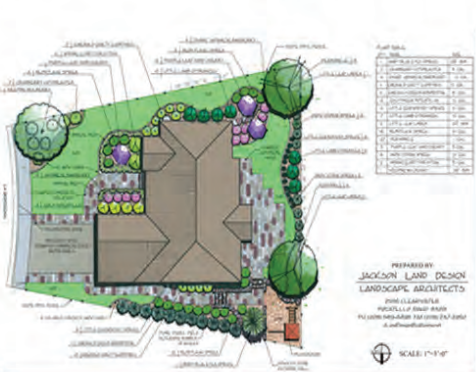
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Landscape Architects

- Landscape Architecture
- Planting Design
- Urban Planning
- Irrigation Design



2556 Clearwater, Pocatello, Idaho 83201, Ph. (208) 589-4498 JLandDesign@cableone.net



Plan Before You Plant

Planting the right tree in the right place enhances property value, provides shade and prevents power outages. When planting trees near power lines, please choose varieties with a mature height of no more than 25 feet. Check this Tree Guide to find out how tall trees will be when mature.



www.idahopower.com

Looking Good

If the trees in your yard are out of shape, we can help.

Services We Provide

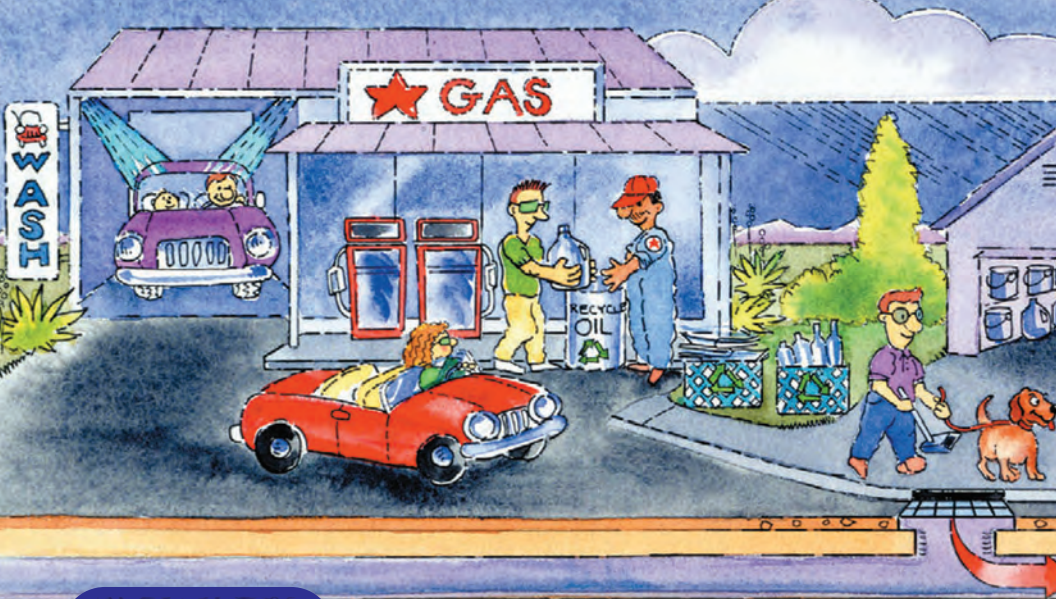
-  Professional Pruning
-  Weed & Vegetation Control
-  Premium Lawn Programs
-  Pest-control Services

ISA Certified
Arborists On Staff



Contact us today, we'll send one of our certified arborists to your home for a tree and shrub evaluation.





Pollution

Lawn and Garden Care

- Excess fertilizer can get washed off your lawn and flow into storm drains and then into the Portneuf River, turning it green downstream.
- Rain washes bare dirt off your property and into storm drains which carry this dirty water to the Portneuf River.
- Grass clippings and leaves left on sidewalks and streets contribute excess nutrients to the Portneuf River, turning it green downstream.

Household Cleaning & Pest Removal

- Common household pesticides can be washed off your yard into the Portneuf at levels that may be harmful to fish. Pesticides and cleaners poured onto the ground can be absorbed into our drinking water.

Water Infiltration

- When water leaves your property and flows onto the street, it picks up all the dirt and debris on the street as it travels to the Portneuf River.

Vehicle Travel and Care

- Cars leak fluids and deposit heavy metals and oils onto our streets through everyday use. These fluids are a major cause of pollution in the Portneuf River.
- Soapy wash water is harmful to the Portneuf River. As water flows off your driveway it picks up dirt and other debris, carrying it to the Portneuf River.

Pet Care

- Pet waste contains bacteria that can end up in the Portneuf.



Pollution Prevention

- Avoid overwatering your lawn.
 - Test your soil for nitrogen and phosphorous and avoid overfertilizing.
 - Seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible
 - Keep your sidewalk and street gutters free of debris such as trash, soil, grass clippings and leaves. Instead of hosing off your driveway, use a broom. Place debris in the trash.
-
- Choose less toxic pest controls for your home and garden.
 - Dispose of pesticides, paint, and cleaning materials at the FREE household hazardous waste days. Never pour them down a storm drain or onto the ground.
-
- Keep water from your roof and driveway on your property - direct this water into rain barrels, permeable pavement, raingardens or vegetated swales. **Plant a tree.**
-
- Take alternative transportation modes (bus, walk, bike) when possible. Keep your vehicle maintained to reduce pollution and increase fuel economy.
 - Recycle your oil & other vehicle fluids at the Landfill or a service station (FREE).
 - Use a commercial car wash when possible. If you wash your car at home, do so on your lawn. Pour soapy water down the sink, not on the street.
-
- Whether in your backyard or on a walk, remember to always pick up after your pet. Place waste in the trash.

Trees give the biggest return on your investment of all landscaping.



Need help with choosing the right tree or the right place to plant? The nursery specialists at Pinehurst would be glad to help you. We have a good selection of great trees for our climate and soil conditions.

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