What We Do to Keep Your Lights on and Your Community Safe

Pacific Gas and Electric Company’s vast electric system crosses some of the most diverse terrain in the country delivering electricity to approximately 15 million people in northern and central California. The PG&E service area includes:

- 5.1 million electric customer accounts
- 3.1 million natural gas customer accounts
- 70,800 square miles (nearly the size of North Dakota)
- 113,000 miles of distribution lines and 18,000 miles of transmission line (combined, that’s similar to traveling nearly five times around the world)
- 2.5 million wood poles and steel towers

To maintain the delivery of safe and reliable power we perform vegetation management, tree maintenance, and select tree removal along power lines and right-of-way corridors. These actions, required by state and federal law, also provide for public safety and reduce power outages.

Each year, under the leadership of local PG&E Vegetation Program Managers, specially trained and qualified contract tree care professionals inspect over 55 million trees, prune or remove approximately 1.6 million trees and clear vegetation from the base of 137,000 power poles. That means that each day nearly 7,000 trees are pruned or removed and vegetation is cleared from 450 power poles year-round in preparation for winter storms and summer fire seasons.

This Small Tree Planting Guide and your efforts in selecting and planting the “right tree in the right place” will further assist us in keeping your lights on and community safe. Thank you!

Pacific Gas and Electric Company is Here to Help You with Your Trees

We are one of the largest employers of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists in the nation. Our vegetation management staff includes Registered Professional Foresters and ISA Arborists. Additionally, we augment our staff with an additional 1,200 specially trained tree care professionals contracted from other tree companies that inspect and prune trees. Many of these contractors are also ISA Certified Arborists.

If you would like to schedule an appointment with one of our tree care professionals or have questions about power line-perfect trees, please contact our Customer Call Center at 1-800-743-5080.

National Recognition and Professionalism

PG&E has been recognized by the National Arbor Day Foundation as a Tree City USA utility every year since 1995. This prestigious award is presented to utilities across the nation that utilize arboriculture practices to protect and enhance America’s urban forests. Only three other utilities have achieved this award more frequently since its inception in 1994.

PG&E’s Vegetation Management staff continues to be involved as a leader in power line vegetation management and the tree industry through its involvement in the following organizations: National Arbor Day Foundation, International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Western Chapter of ISA, Utility Arborist Association, Society of Municipal Arborists, CA Urban Forest Council, California Retail Master Gardeners, CA Fire Safe Councils and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC).

References and Resources:
- California Tree Selections: www.selecttree.california.edu
- Planting the Right Tree in the Right Place: www.arborday.org/treeright/treeright.aspx
- Fire Safe Landscaping: www.thesafecouncil.org
- Home Fire Safety Tips: www.fire.gov/fire_prevention
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company or our Vegetation Management Program: www.pge.com or www.pge.com/RightTreeRightPlace

Credits

Climate Zone maps and information are courtesy of Sunset Western Garden Book, 2008. Brochure Concept and Design: Robert D'Iorio Design. Illustrations Copyright © 2008, Robert D'Iorio. The transmission planting guide email a request to RightTreeRightPlacePge.com or call 1-800-743-5080. Please indicate which guide, how many copies and include a mailing address.
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (PG&E) created this Small Tree Planting Guide to help you choose the right tree if you are thinking about landscaping or planting near distribution lines or in limited spaces. Planting the “right tree in the right place” will help increase public safety and reduce power outages while adding natural beauty to your home and neighborhood.

PG&E is required by law to prune and sometimes remove tall trees that grow into or threaten electric lines. That’s why it is important to choose small trees that are less than 25 feet at maturity when planting near distribution lines. To stay safe, keep the lights on and get the long-term benefits and beauty trees provide, refer to this guide before purchasing a tree.

Why Plant Small Trees

Tree size does matter when planting where space is limited—near power lines, in narrow side yards, or close to buildings. In these situations, small is the right choice.

The good news is there is a wide variety of beautiful, small trees from which to choose.

The tree listings and illustrations in this Small Tree Guide can help you plant a power line–perfect tree that is unlikely to need utility pruning or removal in the future.

Landscaping small spaces can also be challenging, and selecting small trees can enhance a modest area without overcrowding it.

Small trees provide beauty and enjoyment through their many forms, colors, flowers and fruits and may be the most important feature of a landscape. Additionally they:

- can block wind
- screen undesirable views, like A/C units
- shade benches and pool-side lounging areas
- produce edible fruit
- create wildlife habitat
- provide fragrance
- attract butterflies
- provide ornamental and seasonal color
- increase property value
- can lower utility bills

Small trees also enhance our environment by producing oxygen, storing carbon, cooling through shade, preventing erosion and filtering noise and pollutants.

Where to Plant Trees

There are many reasons to plant trees. Trees can beautify a landscape, provide shade and privacy, help with energy conservation, and honor an event or person. Knowing why you are planting a tree is just the first step in selecting the right type of tree and its best location.

To ensure there is room for the tree to grow to maturity, consider both the available root space and expansion of the overhead canopy before planting. Sunlight and soil conditions will also impact the tree’s health and size.

Making a sketch that indicates where sidewalks, driveways, buildings, overhead power lines and current trees and shrubs are located will help you achieve a landscape that is both beautiful and free of conflict with power lines.

Planting the “right tree in the right place” will help increase public safety and reduce power outages while adding natural beauty to your home and neighborhood. (See chart & poster inside.)

The west coast has a variety of small trees that produce fruit or nuts attract birds and other wildlife.

Many small tree species work well as street trees and can help improve your neighborhood.

Small trees can be planted to create hedges, screen or create privacy or to screen undesirable views.

Small flowering trees add interest and beauty to the landscape. Many species attract butterflies and hummingbirds.

What to Avoid in Planting:

- Blocking vision at street corners. Plant at least 10 feet from curb at corners.
- Planting closer than 8 feet to the front and two feet to the sides of pad-mounted transformers.
- Planting too close to sidewalks, streets or driveways.
- Planting closer than 10 feet to the base of utility poles and allowing vegetation up 8 feet from ground level. This area should be kept clear of vegetation.
How to Plant Your Tree

1. Prepare the planting area. Mark an area several times larger than the root ball diameter (the wider the better). Loosen this area to about the depth of the root ball. This will enable your tree to extend a dense mat of tiny roots out into the soil in the first several weeks in the ground.

2. Dig the hole in the center of the loosened area, 2-3 times the diameter of the root ball and no deeper than the depth of the root ball — shallow is better than deep! Make sure the sides of the hole are rough and uneven. In very hard soils, a rough edge to the hole may help new roots grow out into the surrounding soil.

3. If the tree is in a container, gently remove the container from root ball — don’t pull by the trunk. Loosen roots with finger tips and prune away damaged or circling roots.

4. For balled and burlapped trees, rest the root ball in the center of the hole, and replace the hole so the tree will be straight and at the proper level. After adjusting the tree, pull the burlap and any other material away from the sides and top of the root ball. Carefully remove the burlap material from the hole.

5. Loosen the soil near the trunk to find the “trunk flare.” This is the area where the trunk gets wider as the first roots join the trunk. This point should be visible at the top of the root ball. If the trunk flare is not visible, remove soil from the top of the root ball until it is visible.

6. Place the tree in the hole. The bottom of the ball should rest on solid undisturbed soil. When finished, the trunk flare should be at or just above the soil surface. Planting too deep is the most common mistake, since soil above the trunk flare causes the bark to rot.

7. Stand back and look at the tree before putting the soil back into the hole. You can make careful adjustments at this time to the planting height and the direction the branches face without seriously harming the root system.

8. Gently backfill with the original soil removed earlier. Do not add fertilizer, compost or other material. Use one-third of the soil at a time. Break up dirt clods and remove any grass, weeds or rocks. Lightly pack the soil with the shovel handle to remove air pockets. Do not stamp on or compress soil heavily. The best soil for root growth has spaces for both air and water, but not large air pockets, which causes problems. Water briefly. Refill and pack again until soil is even with top of root ball. The trunk flare should be slightly above the soil. Water thoroughly.

9. If your tree is not planted in a lawn, construct a small earthen embankment around 4 inches high, with excess soil just outside of the root ball. This will help hold water until it seeps into the soil, rather than letting it roll off across the surface. The berm is temporary while your tree becomes established and, in most cases should be removed two years after planting.

10. Cover the entire loosened area of soil with 6-8 inches of mulch (chipped wood or bark, compost, or dry leaves). Mulch will slow water loss, reduce competition from weeds and grasses, will moderate soil temperature and provide a small amount of nutrients. Keep mulch away from the trunk of the tree to prevent disease.

11. Staking [Optional]. Stakes only if tree stability is a problem. Staking is a temporary measure to allow the trunk to develop strength — remove as soon as possible. The sooner the stakes and ties are removed the stronger your tree will be. Stakes placed properly, typically this can take from 1 to 2 years and no longer than 3. Reddy stakes are the easiest to use and are available from your local nursery.

Avoiding Conflicts with Power Lines — Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place

Small Trees — With Using 3-wire or 4-wire power or light poles, plant smaller, faster-growing trees for away from power lines.

Large Shade Trees — Where planting near 3-wire or 4-wire power lines, plant only small trees that will grow no higher than 3 feet at maturity. See chart for recommended species of trees for near power lines.

Aeroponically grown vegetation is subject to removal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Native Ht.</th>
<th>Climate Zones</th>
<th>Soil Preference</th>
<th>Sun Exposure</th>
<th>Growth/Year</th>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>Fire Resistance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acerica, Sweet*</td>
<td>Acerica farreriense</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>13-24</td>
<td>Moist to Dry</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24-36 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Orange or Yellow</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Attracts birds and wildlife. Fragrant flowers. Good for screening and hedges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye, California**</td>
<td>Aesculus californica</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>4-10, 12-14, 26-30</td>
<td>Moist to Dry</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Attracts hummingbirds. Blooms in the spring. Good as a patio tree and for screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonbush**</td>
<td>Euphorbia occidentalis</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>2-9, 14</td>
<td>Wet to Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24-36 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Cream or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Provides wildlife habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe Tree*</td>
<td>Chamaecrista virgata</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>1 – 4, 15-17</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Green or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and wildlife. Good as free-standing ornamental tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia reticulata</td>
<td>Camellia reticulata</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>4-9, 13, 14-30</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Partial Shade to Full Shade</td>
<td>12-34 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Pink, Red or Blue</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Spectacular ornamental flowers. Good for screening. Susceptible to cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood, Kusa</td>
<td>Cornus kousa</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>3-9, 14-15-18</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Partial Shade to Full Shade</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Cream or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and wildlife. Good for streets and gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guer, Pineapple</td>
<td>Pygmaeum sellowianum</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>7-9, 12-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Purple, Red or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts butterflies and wildlife. Blooms in spring. Flower and fruit are both edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn, Washington*</td>
<td>Crataegus phlogiflora</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>1-12, 14-17</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>Showy, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit attracts wildlife. Makes a good screen or street tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly, Ruby Sinesis</td>
<td>Sargentii x rubra</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>4-9, 14-21</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24-35 inches</td>
<td>Inconspicuous</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts bees and butterflies. Good as a hedge in street tree. Highly drought tolerant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hul, Yellow Mountain*</td>
<td>Sorbus x rubra</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>2-9, 17-22</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>Inconspicuous</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and butterflies. Good as a hedge or screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Tree</td>
<td>Citrus limon</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>6-9, 12-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Edible Fruit. Good for shade or as a screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopet, Bronze</td>
<td>Eriobotrya deflexa</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>8-26</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and wildlife. Good for patios and decks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia, Little Dell</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora *</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>10 – 12 – 26</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Purple or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and butterflies. Good for accent tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia, Sucker</td>
<td>Magnolia soulangeana</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>4-12-16-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts wildlife. Provides a dense screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzanita**</td>
<td>Actinidia arguta</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>4-9, 12-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12-30 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Pink or White</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and wildlife. Colorful bark. California native.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Japanese</td>
<td>Acer palmatum</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>1-10, 12-14, 26-30</td>
<td>Moist, Well Drained</td>
<td>Partial Shade to Full Shade</td>
<td>12-35 inches</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, Purple</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brilliant fall color. Good as a single specimen or accent tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mescal Bean*</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>8-16, 19-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Blue, Lavender or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and butterflies. Good as a hedge in street tree. Highly drought tolerant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive, Sweet</td>
<td>Osmanthus fragrans</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>8-9, 12-26</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts birds and butterflies. Good as a hedge in street tree. Highly drought tolerant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perrenimen, Japanese</td>
<td>Syzygium kumai</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>7-9, 14-16-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Well Drained</td>
<td>12 to 36 inches</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts wildlife. Red fall leaf color. One of the best edible fruit trees for ornamental use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum, Purple Leaf</td>
<td>Prunus cerasifera 'napwort'</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>2-22</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, Pink or Red</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies, birds and wildlife. Good as a hedge or screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Punica granatum</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>20 Feet</td>
<td>5-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Fragrant, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts butterfly, hummingbirds and wildlife. Good as a hedge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke Tree, American*</td>
<td>Cercis lebeckii</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>1-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12-25 inches</td>
<td>Showy, Pink or White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds and wildlife. Good for screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepot**</td>
<td>Hevea brasiliensis</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>5-24</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12-30 inches</td>
<td>Showy, White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds and wildlife. Good for screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch Hazel, Common*</td>
<td>Hamamelis virginiana</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25 Feet</td>
<td>1-5, 14-16-21</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Full Sun to Partial Shade</td>
<td>12-35 inches</td>
<td>Fragrant, Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright fall foliage and flowers. Drought tolerant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Native to North America
** Native to California
Recommended Small Trees for Northern California

**Sweet Acacia**
_Acacia fremontiana_
Birds and wildlife are attracted to the seeds of this tree. The showy orange or deep-yellow puff ball flowers that appear in late winter and spring have been used for making perfume. Use as an accent or border well away from pedestrian traffic areas and children due to its thorny branches. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 13-24.

**Weeping Bottlebrush**
_Callicarpa prostrata_

**California Buckeye**
_Aesculus californica_
This tree, native to the dry slopes of the Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada foothills, makes an excellent choice for low water use areas. It is a striking sight in spring when fragrant, cream-colored flower plumes transform it into a giant candelabra. Following winter leaf drop its silvery bark creates an interesting silhouette. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 4b-10, 12 and 14-24.

**Red Buckeye**
_Aesculus parviflora_
This tree flowers at three years old with showy, red flowers in spring. It does best in full sun, but will flower in dense shade. The coarse open structure and the light brown, flaky bark are quite attractive offering great winter landscape interest. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 3-9 and 16-24.

**Buttonbush**
_Cephalanthus occidentalis_
Produces unusual flowers, which smell like honey, attracting butterflies and hummingbirds. The seeds provide wildlife food, especially for ducks, and the thick foliage provides habitat for many wetland birds. Useful for naturalizing wet areas. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 7-9 and 14.

**Fringe Tree**
_Chionanthus virginicus_
One of the most beautiful small trees when in full bloom. Purple-blue fruits on female plants attract many birds and other wildlife. Famous for its sweet, but not overpowering fragrance. Most commonly used as a free standing ornamental tree. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 1-6 and 15-17.

**Camellia Reticulata**
_Camellia reticulata_
The main ornamental feature is its spectacular flowers which bloom January through May. This species is very susceptible to cold. Develops better form and heavier foliage in open ground. Good for shrub borders and screens. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 4-9, 12 and 14-24.

**Cockspur Coral Tree**
_Erythrina cristagalli_
This beautiful showy tree, which boasts brilliant red and fragrant flowers in the spring, attracts hummingbirds. It is widely planted as a street or garden tree. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 7-9, 12-17 and 19-24.

**Cordia**
_Cordia boissieri_
Wild Olive is a native North American evergreen tree and is reportedly close to extinction in the wild. The white flowers appear year-round. The olive-like fruit attracts birds and other wildlife. Good near a deck or patio, in sidewalk cutouts and as a street tree. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 8-24.
Crape Myrtle
*Lagerstroemia indica*
This is among the longest blooming trees in existence, with striking summer color and attractive fall foliage. It is a favorite small tree for landscaping. It is drought tolerant and well suited for street tree planting, as a buffer or near a deck or patio.

Kousa Dogwood
*Corylus kousa*
This tree attracts birds to its round, red, raspberry-looking edible fruit. Also called "Milky Way," its fragrant, white blooms appear in the spring above the leaves along the topside of branches. Fall leaf color varies from red to maroon and the bark is attractive in winter.
Mature height: 25 Feet.
Zones 3-9; 14-15 and 18-19.

Golden Ball Lead Tree
*Leucocarya retusa*
Bright yellow powder-puff blossoms appear April through October, are prominent after heavy rain and attract butterflies and wildlife. It seeds itself, spreads rapidly and is drought tolerant. Good as an accent tree for the shrub border or backyard garden.

American Native

Pineapple Guava
*Ficus Ellowiana*
This is the hardest of the sub-tropics, which blooms in the spring and produces fruit in late summer and early fall. Both flowers and fruit are edible and attract birds and bees. The plants can be pruned into a small tree or a hedge.

North American Native

Washington Hawthorn
*Crataegus phaenopyrum*
The small, white, abundant flowers in the spring are followed by showy orange to red fruit that last until winter and attract birds. The fall leaf color is striking orange and red. Well suited for creating a showy and impenetrable barrier or as a street tree.
Mature height: 25 feet.
Zones 1-12 and 14-17.

Nellie Stevens Holly
*Ilex 'Nellie Stevens'*
One of the best hollies for warmer climates with lustrous, dark, evergreen leaves and vivid red berries. The leaves are among the darkest of any plant. It is very fast growing and once established is highly drought tolerant.

Yaupon Holly
*Ilex vomitoria*
The tiny white flowers, which appear in the spring, attract bees for several weeks. Bright red berries appear during fall through winter and attract wildlife. Commonly used as a trimmed hedge, screen or windbreak. Well suited for topiary.

Rocky Mountains Juniper
*Juniperus scopulorum*
This evergreen features striking foliage. The fragrant leaves range in color from scale like blue-green, medium green to gray. It has fleshy, blue fruit that attracts birds and is drought tolerant.

North American Native

Lemon Tree
*Citrus limon*
The dark green foliage and pure white, extremely fragrant blossoms make citrus a popular garden choice for frost-free locations. Juicy, fragrant edible fruit ripens in fall and winter. Well suited for shade or as a screen.
Bronze Loquat
Eriobotrya dulcis
The small white, fragrant flowers appear in spring followed by small, inedible fruits. Leaves are bright red-bronze or coppery-colored. Well-suited as an ornamental, shade for a patio or deck or as a street tree. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones B-26.

Little Gem Magnolia
Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'
Fragrant, white blossoms open to perfume the entire garden in late spring and turn into fuzzy brown cones with bright red seeds which are used by a variety of wildlife. Well-suited for a screen or hedge. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 4-12 and 14-24.

Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia soulangiana
The blooms open in late winter to early spring before the leaves, producing a spectacular display of large, white flowers shaded in pink. Can be used near a patio or deck. Best used as a stand alone specimen in a sunny spot. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 1-10 and 12-24.

Star Magnolia
Magnolia stellata
Hardest of the Magnolias, its shiny, white flowers bloom abundantly in spring before the leaves appear. Fall brings copper and yellow leaves, and winter brings an interesting branch silhouette of greyish-white bark. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 1-9 and 14-24.

Manzanita
Arctostaphylos manzanita
Popular for its shiny red or mahogany colored bark, it has pink to white flowers that provide nectar to butterflies and hummingbirds and attracts wildlife. It is very drought tolerant and looks green even in the hottest, driest part of the summer. Good for hillside covers, background plantings, screens, and single specimen plants. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 4-9 and 14-24.

Japanese Maple
Acer palmatum
Famous for its striking display of fall color when leaves turn brilliant shades of scarlet, yellow or orange, it is one of the most beautiful small trees for the ornamental landscape. Well-suited as a specimen or accent tree. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 1-18, 12 and 14-24.

Moscal Bean
Sophora secundifera
This tree exhibits a beautiful spring display of extremely sweet, fragrant violet-blue and sometimes white flowers. Later the flowers become hairy seed pods that contain poisonous but decorative red seeds that have been used to make necklaces. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones B-16 and 19-24.

Sweet Olive
Osmanthus fragrans
October through March this evergreen tree produces small, white blossoms that can perfume a large area of landscape with a pleasant apricot-like fragrance. The bloom is heaviest in spring and early summer, but flowers sporadically throughout the year. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 8-9 and 12-24.

Pindo Palm
Butia capitata
This palm has bright orange dates that can be eaten directly off the tree or made into pies or date jelly. The fronds of the Pindo Palm are graceful and brighten up the landscape on summer days. Attracts wildlife animals such as squirrels, birds, opossum and raccoons. Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 8-9, 12-24.

Seneran Pal Verde
Cercidium procer
Valued for its exploding yellow floral display in the spring, this plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and birds. It does well in arid climates and is tough and trouble-free. Well-suited for streetscape plantings, as an accent tree or single specimen. Mature height: 20 feet. Zones 18-14 and 18-20.
Japanese Persimmon
 Diospyros kaki
 This tree is known for its beautiful red fall color, followed by a stunning display of leafless branches sporting big, yellow-orange edible fruit, which also attracts wildlife. It is an excellent ornamental tree during the winter.
 Mature height: 25 feet. Zones 7-9, 14-16 and 18-23.

Pinon Pine
 Pinus edulis
 This rugged conifer is best known for its edible pine nuts. This pine grows slowly and does not overwhelm the surrounding area. It is more drought and wind tolerant than other pines. It provides good cover for wildlife. The tree works well in small, dry gardens and can be used to screen unwanted views, as a windbreak or a single specimen or accent tree.

Purple-Leaf Plum
 Prunus cerasifera "Newport"
 Very popular for its unusual changing leaf color which starts off ruby red, then turns reddish purple, and finally to greenish-brown. The small, white to light pink blossoms are followed by a crop of small, edible purple fruit. Often used as an ornamental landscape element and is good for patios and decks.
 Only plant the smaller 'Newport' or 'Thundercloud' varieties near power lines.

Pomegranate
 Punica granatum
 This tree has beautiful orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers in the spring and produces round, edible fruit that is used to make juice, jam and wine. It has beautiful fall color and mottled bark. It is good as a hedge or specimen tree, and is fire resistant.

Eastern Serviceberry
 Amelanchier canadensis
 This is one of the earliest trees to blossom in the spring. It produces white flowers that become a showy, blueberry-looking, edible fruit attracting birds and wildlife. Its showy fall colors are orange, red and yellow.

American Smoke Tree
 Cotinus coggygria
 The long flowers have a fluffy grayish-buff appearance resembling a cloud. One of the best plants for fall color with striking orange, purple, red and yellow leaves. Best used in a shrub border, or as a patio or accent tree.

Tyzon
 Heteromeles arbutifolia
 Also known as "Christmas Berry" or "California Holly", this evergreen is native to California Coast Ranges and is great in butterfly and bird gardens. It is drought-resistant and low maintenance. It blooms in summer and bears beautiful red berries in winter. It is well-suited for hedges, screens for unwanted views or as an accent tree.

Common Witch Hazel
 Hamamelis virginiana
 The bark of this slow growing and drought tolerant plant is the source of the linen-like Witch Hazel. It has bright foliage and yellow and red bloom clusters in the fall. It is well suited for borders and naturalistic and shady areas.

Irish Yew
 Taxus baccata
 This drought tolerant, dark evergreen tree is a conifer that doesn’t bear cones. Showy, red fruit nestled among spiraling dark, glossy needles attracts birds. Its fruit, seeds and foliage are poisonous to humans and livestock.