

Approved Plant List



Facts to Know

INTRODUCTION:

The Approved Tree and Plant List has been compiled by highly-qualified experts in the field of horticulture and High Plains native plants, and it includes hundreds of species of plants and trees that are suited to the city's environment. The list is to be used by property owners, developers, and the city as a standard for selecting native and adapted plant species to minimize maintenance costs, conserve water, and improve longevity.

The following pages contain city-approved street tree species, prohibited species, and information regarding invasive species. This information should be used when preparing or updating a landscape plan.

If you have any specific questions about this document, please contact the Community Development Department at 303-289-3683.

Emerald Ash Borer

Please be advised that Ash Borer (*Pdodsesia syringae Harris*) infestation concerns have been raised by the U.S. Forest Service and by Colorado State University for Ash trees along the Front Range and within Commerce City. The Ash Borer is an exotic insect from Asia that has been found feeding on Ash trees in the area. This insect feeds on all Ash species and can kill trees in one to three years. Therefore, in 2010 Commerce City's Planning and Parks Planning Divisions issued a temporary, but indefinite, restriction on the use of Ash trees for developments within the city. The city's policy regarding Ash trees is as follows:

1. Ash trees will not be approved for use in:
 - Any tree lawn or other right-of-way plantings that are associated with Site Plans, Development Plans, or Improvement Plans.
 - Any public park within the city.
 - Any new private park, commercial development, or industrial development.
2. Other recommendations:
 - The replacement of dead or diseased Ash trees with new Ash trees is discouraged.
 - The city discourages homeowners from installing Ash trees on their private property.

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Approved Street Tree List

The City of Commerce City, Department of Community Development, has identified specific deciduous tree species for planting within tree lawns. These species have been chosen for their drought tolerant or low- to moderate-water usage and rooting characteristics. Several species should be incorporated into the landscape plan for tree lawn areas. Please see Section 21-7550 of the Land Development Code for additional information regarding the landscaping standards for tree lawns.

Deciduous Shade Trees (Drought Tolerant)

The trees contained in this list are identified as drought tolerant, but will require low to moderate watering frequency to grow and flourish:

Columnar Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* "Columnar")

Prairie Pride Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis* "Prairie Pride")

Shademaster Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* "PNI 2835")

Skyline Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* "Skycole")

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)

English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Deciduous Shade Trees (Additional)

The tree species included in this list are suitable for street trees but are not identified as drought tolerant. These species will require a moderate watering frequency to grow and flourish:

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Glenleven Linden (*Tilia cordata* "Glenleven")

Greenspire Linden (*Tilia cordata* "PNI 6025")

Turkish Filbert (*Corylus colurna* Tree Form)

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Ornamental Trees

Ornamental trees shall be planted in substitution of the canopy shade trees where overhead lines and fixtures prevent normal growth and maturity:

Tatarian Maple (*Acer tataricum*- Tree Form)

Spring Snow Crabapple (*Malus* "Spring Snow" - Tree Form)

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

Chanticleer Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* "Chanticleer")

Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata*)

Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli inermis* Tree Form)

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Discouraged Tree Species

The following species will not be approved for use on a landscape plan. Installation of any of these tree species is done at the owner's risk:

Boxelder (*Acer negundo*)
Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Birch (*Betula species*)
Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
Ash, American or Green cvs. (*Fraxinus species*)
Honey Locust, Thorny (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
Crabapple, Hopa (*Malus 'Hopa'*)
Crabapple, Bechtel (*Malus ioensis 'Plena'*)
White Poplar (*Populus alba*)
Cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*)
Cottonwood, cottonless (*Populus species*)
Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)
European Mountainash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
Willow, including Austrees (*Salix species*)
Tamarisk (*Tamarix species*)
Siberian (Chinese) Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)
All Ash species

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Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that disrupt native vegetation because they have no natural controls and are able to adapt to varied climate conditions. To prevent the spread of these invasive species, please consult the list below for visually similar alternatives:

Table 1: Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species	
Please do not plant these invasive non-native species:	Instead, try a visually similar native plant:
Purple Loosestrife <i>(Lythrum salicaria)</i>	Fireweed (<i>Chamerion (Epilobium) daniesii</i>), Spotted Gayfeather (<i>Liatris punctata</i>) Beebalm (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>), Lewis Flax (<i>Linum perenne var. lewisii</i>)
Myrtle Spurge or Mercer’s Spurge <i>(Euphorbia myrsinites)</i>	Sulfur flower (<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>), Bearberry or Kinnikinnick (<i>Artocostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)
Russian Olive <i>(Elaeagnus angustifolia)</i>	Peachleaf Willow (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>)
Tamarisk <i>(Tamarix spp.)</i>	Rabbitbush (<i>Chrysothamnus spp.</i>), Leadplant (<i>Armorpha canescens</i>), Thimbleberry (<i>Rubus deliciosus</i>), Wax Currant (<i>Ribes cereum</i>)
Bouncing Bet or Soapwort <i>(Saponaria officinalis)</i>	Native Penstemon (<i>Penstemon spp.</i>), Native White Yarrow (<i>Achillea Lanulosa</i>) Rocky Mountain Beeplant (<i>Cleome serrulata</i>)
Dame’s Rocket or Sweet Rocket <i>(Hesperis matronalis)</i>	Native Blue Columbine (<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>) Harebell (<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>)
Perennial Sweet Pea <i>(Lathyrus latifolius)</i>	Western Virgin’s Bower (<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>)
Dalmatian Toadflax, Butter & Eggs or Yellow Toadflax <i>(Linaria genistifolia ssp. Dalmatica L. vulgari)</i>	Golden Banner (<i>Thermopsis spp.</i>), Wallflower (<i>Erysimum asperum</i>), Scarlet Gilia (<i>Gilia aggregata</i>)
Mediterranean Sage <i>(Salvia aethiopsis)</i>	Pussy Toes (<i>Antennaria spp.</i>), Native Sage (<i>Artemisia spp.</i>)
Ox-Eye Daisy <i>(Leucanthemum vulgare, chrysanthemum leitcanthemum)</i>	Native Daisies (<i>Erigeron spp.</i>), Black-Eyed Susan (<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>), Blanket Flower (<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>)

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Xeriscaping

Xeriscaping (Zer-i-skaping) is a word coined originally by a special task force of the Denver Water Department, Associated Landscape Contractors of Colorado and Colorado State University to describe landscaping with water conservation as a major objective. The derivation of the word is from the Greek “xeros” meaning dry, combined with landscaping, thus, xeriscaping.

Unfortunately, many homeowners have cut back on turfgrass areas by substituting vast “seas of gravel and plastic” as their answer to water conservation. This practice is not only self-defeating as far as water conservation is concerned, but also produces damaging effects to trees and shrubs. It is not xeriscaping.

Colorado landscapes are characterized by plants that adapt to a drier climate than many cultivated landscape plants. Xeriscaping offers an opportunity to select plants that are more compatible with local conditions and able to thrive when other landscape plants cannot. In recognition of our local environment, it often is more practical to select plants with an ability to tolerate or resist drought and to enjoy the advantages of a landscape that reflects its surroundings better than the New England landscapes we too often try to establish and maintain at great effort. Many people consider it a challenge to use locally adapted plants to develop a creative landscape that represents a unique Colorado style.

Regardless of how drought-enduring a plant may be, relatively frequent watering is needed until the plant is established. Most woody plants take at least two growing seasons to establish, depending much on how well the soil has been prepared. Once established, gradually reduce watering. Avoid frequent, shallow watering because this tends to encourage shallow roots and thus defeats the goal of xeriscaping.

While not a complete list, the following are trees, shrubs and groundcovers that are suited to a xeriscape and available at several nurseries. A few are listed that may be uncommon in many nurseries, but available from wholesale suppliers. These can be ordered through your local nursery.

Table 2: Trees for Xeriscapes.

Plant Name	Height/spread (in feet)	Comments
Bigtooth maple (Wasatch maple) <i>Acer grandiidentatum</i>	25-30 20-25	Slow growth rate; red-yellow fall color.
Bristlecone pine <i>Pinus longaeva</i> (formerly <i>P. aristata</i>)	15-40 15-25	Dark green, dense foliage; must have good drainage.
Burr oak <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	70-80 50-80	Stately, long-lived; adapts to alkaline soil.
Gambel oak <i>Quercus gambeli</i>	5-15 10-15	Spreads by root sprouts; often shrubby.
Goldenrain tree <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	20-35 10-25	Yellow flowers in July; lantern-like pods in late summer; salt tolerant. (May not be hardy north of Fort Collins.)

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Plant Name	Height/spread (in feet)	Comments
Common hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	25-45 30-40	Normally an upright, vase-shaped tree; attractive corky bark.
Japanese pagoda tree <i>Sophora japonica</i>	40-60 45-70	Does well in alkaline, saline soils; cream-colored flowers in early summer.
Kentucky coffeetree <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	50-70 35-50	Slow growth; thick pods on female tree; flowers of male are fragrant.
New Mexican locust <i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	10-20 10-20	Fragrant pink flowers in June; often shrubby and spread from root sprouts.
Oneseed juniper <i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	20-25 15-20	Among the most drought-enduring evergreens.
Pinyon pine <i>Pinus cembroides edulis</i>	15-25 15-20	Must have good drainage.
Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	45-50 35-40	Must have good drainage.
Rocky Mountain juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	25-30 15-20	Numerous varieties available
Thornless honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	30-60 25-50	Several varieties available; avoid “sunburst” variety in non-irrigated sites.
Western catalpa <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	40-50 20-30	Showy white flowers in early summer, cigar-like pods into fall.

Table 3: Shrubs for Xeriscapes.

Plant Name	Height/spread (in feet)	Comments
Apache plume <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	3-5 5-6	Graceful arching stems; large showy flowers; plummy seed heads.
Barberry (Japanese) <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	3-6 3-5	Purple-leaved and dwarf forms available; shade tolerant.
Bladder-senna <i>Colutea arborescens</i>	4-6 4-6	Yellow sweet pea-like flowers in early summer; bladdery pods into fall and winter.
Buffaloberry (silver) <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	10-15 8-10	Silvery leaves; scarlet fruit.
Ceanothus (fendler) <i>Ceanothus fendleri</i>	1-2 3-5	Gray-green foliage; spiny, low-growing; well drained soils only.
Cinquefoil (Potentilla) <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	1-4	Showy white to yellow flowers in summer. Needs full sun for best flowers.
Cliff fendlerbush <i>Fendlera rupicola</i>	5-6 5-6	White to rose-pink followers; arching shrub.

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Plant Name	Height/spread (in feet)	Comments
Cliff rose <i>Cowania mexicana</i>	10-15 5-10	Stiffly upright shrub or small tree; fragrant white flowers; semi-evergreen; well-drained soils only.
Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	0.5-10	A highly variable group; most have shiny, small leaves; berries are red or black; <i>C. acutifolia</i> is common.
Juniper <i>Juniperus sp.</i>	0.5-10	Available in various heights, foliage colors and foliage textures. Requires good drainage. Pfitzers, "Tammy" and Buffalo varieties are commonly used.
Leadplant <i>A. Amorpha canescens</i>	2-3 3-4	Silvery-gray foliage; purple flowers in summer; fruticosa has greener foliage and up to 10 feet tall.
Mountain-mahogany <i>Cercocarpus sp.</i>	10-1 8-20	Two types – <i>C. montanus</i> is deciduous; <i>C. ledifolius</i> is evergreen; both are stiffly upright shrubs.
New Mexican privet	10-15	Male shrub has showy yellow flowers in spring.
Peashrub <i>Caragana sp.</i>	3-15 5-10	Several forms available; dwarf – <i>C. microphyllus</i> and <i>C. pygmaea</i> ; tall – <i>C. arborescens</i> .
Rabbitbrush <i>Chrysothamnus sp.</i>	2-5 3-4	Greenish to white stems; yellow flowers in summer; tolerates salty soils.
Rock spirea <i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	3-8 8-10	Graceful arching shrub; creamy white flowers; well-drained soils only.
Saltbrush <i>Atriplex canescens</i>	2-6 4-5	Gray-green leaves; doubtfully hardy in N.E. Colorado; tolerates very high salts.
Sand cherry <i>Prunus besseyi</i>	3-4 4-5	Fragrant, white flowers; edible black fruit; well-drained soils only.
Sage <i>Artemisia sp.</i>	variable	Many hardy forms; gray-green to silvery foliage; some are evergreen.
Sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	3-5 6-8	Grayish foliage; female plants have attractive red-orange fruit.
Sumac (smooth) <i>Rhus glabra cismontane</i>	4-6	Spreads by root suckers; red velvety fruit; scarlet fall color.
Sumac (threeleaf) <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	3-6 8-10	Glossy dark green leaves; showy red velvety fruit.
Yucca <i>Yucca sp.</i>	0.5-3 1-3	Sword-like foliage; showy spikes of creamy-white tinged pink flowers. <i>Y. baccata</i> has large broad, green leaves.

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Plant Selection Guides

The following plant selection guides are separated into three types of plants: large deciduous trees, small deciduous (ornamental) trees, and evergreen trees. These guides contain important considerations which should be taken into account when selecting plants for landscape areas, including the available space, the soil conditions, and the water requirements, among other factors. The tables on the following pages list species which have been identified for planting in landscape areas other than tree lawns, and include important information about each species to determine which best meets the needs of the proposed location.

Considerations for Selecting Large Deciduous Trees:

1. Available space. The location you chose for each tree should have enough space to allow for growth without severe pruning. Check for obstructions of buildings, overhead utility lines, and tall fences. If lateral space is limited, select a tree that has a narrow, upright growth habit. Refer to height, branch spread, and shape in the tree list show in the table on the next page. If overhead lines are near, you may want to choose small trees.
2. Soil conditions. Most trees perform best in well-drained soil. If you have compacted soil that is hard to work, loosen the soil and mix in organic material to at least 12 inches depth before planting your tree.
3. Irrigation lines. If you have an underground irrigation system, plant trees to allow for the tree trunk and basal root flare to expand without encroaching an irrigation pipe. If not, tree roots may eventually compress the pipe and shut off the irrigation line.
4. Growth rates vs. brittleness. As a general rule, fast growing trees tend to be brittle and can be damaged by limb-breakage in storms. Plant these trees away from buildings, sidewalks, driveways, and utility lines.
5. Water requirements. Trees vary in water requirements. Do not plant trees that have low water needs in heavily irrigated lawn areas or at the bottom of slopes. Plant trees with high water requirements in locations where supplemental watering is possible and desired.

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Table 4: Large deciduous trees for shade.

Plant Name	Height (ft)	Branch Spread (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Buckeye, Ohio <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	35	20	broad, columnar	m	M	Reddish-orange fall color. Light yellow flowers in terminal clusters in late spring. Nut-like fruit.
Catalpa, Northern <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	50	25	narrow, columnar	s	M	Showy, white orchid-like flowers in early summer. Bean-like pods often remain on trees all winter.
Hackberry, Common <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	65	50	broad, spreading	s-m	L	Adapts to most soils. Yellow fall color. Corky bark. Street tree.
Honeylocust, Thornless <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	65	40	variable	m	M	Seeding selection. Not always thornless.
'Imperial'	40	40	rounded	m	M	Foliage is fern-like and bright green. Thornless. May produce pods.
'Shademaster'	70	50	broad, spreading	m	M	Dark green ferny foliage. Podless and thornless. Street tree.
'Skyline'	45	40	broad, conical	m	M	Compact, dark green foliage. Street tree.
'Sunburst'	35	45	variable	m	M	Yellow-tipped foliage. May be more prone to diseases.
Hornbeam, columnar <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	35	15	narrow, columnar	s	H	Dark green, glossy foliage much like elm. Plant where soil stays cool. Avoid south or west exposures.
Horsechestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	60	45	broad, conical	s	M	Large clusters of white flowers in late spring. Best used in large open lawn areas.
Japanese Pagodatree <i>Sophora japonica</i>	50	40	rounded	m	M	Creamy flowers in mid-summer. Bead like pods in late fall. Street tree.
Kentucky Coffeetree <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	45	25	variable	s	L	May be male or female. Female has leathery pods, interesting winter form.
Linden, American <i>Tilia americana</i>	60	50	broad, conical to columnar	m	M	Heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant flowers in early summer.
Linden, Littleleaf <i>Tilia cordata</i>	45	30	conical	m	M	Dense foliage. May sucker near base. Street tree.
'Greenspire'	45	25	conical	m	M	Near formal appearance. Glossy, dark green leaves. Street tree.

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Plant Name	Height (ft)	Branch Spread (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Linden, Redmond <i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	45	40	broad, conical	m-f	M	Striking reddish bark/twigs. Narrow crotch branch habit may result in storm breakage.
Maple, Norway <i>Acer plantanoides</i>	50	40	rounded	m	M	Dark green, dense foliage. Yellow fall color.
'Columnar'	50	20	narrow	m-f	M	Good for tight, narrow locations. Street tree.
'Emerald Queen'	50	40	rounded	m	M	Dark green foliage with dense branching habit.
'Jade Glen'	50	40	rounded	m	M	Good yellow fall color.
'Royal Red'	40	30	rounded	m	M	Dark, glossy red foliage all summer. Similar to Crimson King, but more cold hardy.
'Schwedler'	50	40	rounded columnar	m	M	Red foliage in spring changing to bronze and dark green in summer. Street tree.
Maple, Red <i>Acer rubrum</i>	45	40	conical	f	H	Red flowers in early spring. Red fall color. Avoid very alkaline soils.
'Armstrong'	50	30	narrow, columnar	m	M	Red fall color. Street tree. Avoid very alkaline soils.
'Red Sunset'	45	40	broad, conical	f	H	Red flowers in early spring. Red fall color. Avoid very alkaline soils.
Oak, Bur <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	60	50	broad, spreading	s	L	Tolerates alkaline soils and drought.
Oak, English <i>Quercus robur</i>	50	50	rounded	m	M	Broad, stout spreading branches. Glossy dark green, thick-textured leaves. Street tree.
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	40	50	broad, spreading	m	M	Often broader than tall. Fall color usually red. Avoid very alkaline soils. Street tree.
Oak, Swamp White <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	50	45	upright, spreading	m-f	M	Adapts best of all oaks to clay soils and irrigated lawns. Fall color usually yellow. Street tree.

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Considerations for Selecting Small Deciduous Trees:

1. Soil. It is important to prepare soil before planting. Loosen the soil several feet in all directions from the spot you wish to plant. If the soil is a heavy, clay texture and hard to work, add aged manure or compost and work into the soil at least 12 inches deep.
2. Color and texture. For landscape variety, plant several different kinds of trees if space allows. Through careful selection, you can have flowers, colorful and interesting fruits, varied foliage texture and fall colors.
3. Water. The following table indicates the general soil moisture needs of each small tree. Try to match the plant with the moisture conditions of the site. Trees tend to grow too rank if they are low-moisture trees planted in an irrigated lawn. On the other hand, trees that require moderate to heavy moisture will do poorly if placed in an area where little or no supplemental irrigation can be applied.

Table 5: Small deciduous trees for privacy and color.

Plant Name	Height (ft)	Branch Spread (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Cherry, Canadian Red <i>Prunus virginiana 'Shubert'</i>	30	20	upright, clump	f	M	Leaves both red and green on same plant. Tends to root sucker like aspen.
Cherry, European Bird <i>Prunus padus</i>	30	15	upright, spreading	m	M	Fragrant chains of white flowers in spring. Fruit good for jellies.
Chokeberry, Amur <i>Prunus maackii</i>	25	20	upright, vase	m	M	Striking, shiny orange-red bark. White flowers.
Crabapple <i>Malus spp.</i>	Sizes and shapes vary as indicated below:			m-f	M	Many varieties available. Below are listed some for various aesthetic uses.
'Red Splendor'	25	15	upright			Single rose-red flowers. Purple fruit.
'Radiant'	25	15	upright			Single pink or rosy red flowers; red to purple fruit.
'Royalty'	15	15	rounded			Dark red flowers. Purple foliage.
'Snowdrift'	15	15	upright			White flowers; red fruit.
'Spring Snow'	20	15	spreading			Usually fruitless. Dense foliage.
'Dolgo'	30	25	upright			White flowers. Fruit good for jelly.
'Centurion, Red Baron'	20	10	upright			Rosy-red flowers. Red fruit. Street tree.

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Plant Name	Height (ft)	Branch Spread (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Hawthorn, Cockspur <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	20	15	stiffly upright	m	L	Snowy white flowers and red fruit. Glossy.
Hawthorn, Downy <i>Crataegus mollis</i>	25	20	broad globe	m	M	Snowy white flowers in spring. Red fruit late summer. Bronze fall color.
Hawthorn, Toba <i>Crataegus x mordenensis 'Toba'</i>	15	15	rounded	m	M	Fragrant, double, white flowers. Red fruit.
Hawthorn, Russian <i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	20	15	upright spreading	m	L	Finely cut glossy leaves. White flowers, persistent red fruit.
Hawthorn, Washington <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	20	15	upright spreading	m	M	White flowers; showy orange-red fruit. Red-orange fall color. Prominent thorns.
Lilac, Japanese tree <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20	20	stiffly upright	m	M	Creamy panicles of flowers in late spring.
Maple, Amur <i>Acer ginnala</i>	25	15	broad, spreading	m	H	Sometimes shrubby. Scarlet fall color. Avoid in alkaline soils.
Maple, Wasatch <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	25	15	broad, spreading	m	L	Survives in very dry sites once established. Orange-red fall color.
Oak, Gambel's <i>Quercus gambelii</i>						Forms groves by creeping root stocks. Often more shrubby than tree-like. Needs acid, well-drained soils to do well.
Pear, Callery <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>						
'Aristocrat'	25	20	upright, open broad, oval	m	M	White flowers in early spring. Red to bronze fall color.
'Bradford'	25	15	narrow	m	M	Subject to freeze injury some years.
'Redspire'	25	10	upright	m	M	Tight, conical tree for accent and possibly subject to freeze injury in some years.
Plum, Double-Flowering <i>Prunus triloba multiplex</i>	15	10	upright	m	M	Often shrubby. Double, deep pink flowers in spring. Moist soils best.
Plum, Newport <i>Prunus cerasifera 'Newport'</i>	25	15	upright, vase	m-f	M	Pinkish-white flowers followed by maroon-red foliage. Avoid wet sites.
Redbud, Eastern <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	30	20	upright, vase	m	M	Pink flowers along twig before foliage. Plant in part shade.
Serviceberry, Shadblow <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	25	15	upright	m	L	Snowy white flowers in spring. Crabapple-like red fruits make good jelly.
Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i>	2	20	broad, spreading	f	L	Showy orange to red fall color. Spreads by suckers. Cut –leaf form, Laciniata, has fernlike foliage.

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Considerations for Selecting Evergreen Trees:

1. Placement. Examine the intended planting space for good soil drainage, adequate sunlight and sufficient space to accommodate the desired evergreen tree at its mature size. Allow for clear access to driveways, sidewalks and entryways. Determine whether the tree’s growth will affect any overhead utility lines. In smaller sites, consider smaller trees or shrubs.
2. Planting. Prepare soil before planting by adding organic materials (such as sphagnum peat moss, aged manure, shredded leaves or compost) in a 1 to 3-inch thick layer over the planting area. Extend the planting area for several feet in all directions from the actual planting spot. Spade or rototill the organic materials into the soil and mix well before planting, 10 to 12 inches deep. If there is sufficient space, use several kinds of evergreens to add variety to the landscape.
3. Watering and Maintenance. The following list indicates the relative moisture needs of evergreens. Plant species with similar water needs in the same general area; do not mix trees with widely different water needs. Evergreens that need less moisture may work well on slopes. All evergreens usable in Colorado prefer well-drained soils; therefore, avoid planting them in swales or poorly drained, soggy areas. Evergreens that need less moisture do not do well in lawn areas because of the amount of water needed to sustain the lawn. Even for those trees that need more moisture and are compatible with lawn watering, leave the planting area free of sod (lawn) to allow for good root development. Sod roots will compete with tree roots for soil air, nutrients and water. An organic mulch is recommended over the entire planting area.

Most evergreens growing in Colorado landscapes, whether recently transplanted or well established, will benefit from supplemental water given during winter dry spells. Often such spells are characterized by drying winds or unseasonably warm temperatures, further emphasizing the need for watering.

Table 6: Evergreen Trees.

Plant Name	Approx. Mature Size (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Fir, White* <i>Abies concolor</i>	60'x20'	conical	m	H	Flat blue-green needles, may winterburn in windy sites. May perform poorly in clay soils.
Fir, Subalpine or Rocky Mountain <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	60'x15'	conical	m	H	Very spire-like, best above 7000', shorter, blue-green needles.
Douglas, Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesli glauca</i>	60'x20'	conical	m-f	M	Unique cones with “mouse-tail” bracts. More wind tolerant and soil adaptable than true firs.

Key: f = fast
 *Native to Colorado
 Growth Rate: m = moderate
 s = slow
 Soil moisture: L = low-water needs. Can withstand drought.
 M = moderate-water needs. Normal lawn watering
 H = heavy-water needs. More than normal lawn watering

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Plant Name	Approx. Mature Size (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Juniper, Chinese <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>					
'Hentzi Columnaris'	10'x5'	columnar	m	L	Bright green needles, abundant blue-green fruit producer.
'Keteleeri'	15'x10'	broadly columnar	m	L	Abundant fruit, good screening plant.
'Robusta Green' columnar	12'x12'	broadly	m	L	Abundant fruit, can be irregular.
'Spartan'	12'x5'	conical	m-f	L	Dense green foliage.
Juniper, Rocky Mountain <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>					
'Blue Heaven'	12'x6'	columnar	s-m	L	Dense, blue foliage.
'Cologreen'	12'x10'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Dense, medium to dark green foliage, abundant fruit.
'Grey Gleam'	12'x6'	conical	s	L	No fruit; dense gray foliage.
'Moonglow'	15'x10'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Dense silver-blue foliage.
'Pathfinder'	12'x6'	conical	s-m	L	Sparse fruit, blue-green foliage.
'Skyrocket'	12'x3'	narrowly columnar	s-m	L	Very narrow & spruce-like, subject to snow damage, formerly listed a <i>J. virginiana</i> .'
'Sutherland'	12'x3'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Dense, blue-green foliage, abundant fruit.
'Welchli'	8'x6'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Blue-green to medium green foliage.
'Wichita Blue'	12'x8'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Good blue foliage color.
Juniper, Eastern Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>					
'Canaertii'	20'x10'	conical	s-m	L	Abundant whitish blue fruit contrasts with green foliage.
'Hillspire' Cupressifoila	15'x6'	conical	s-m	L	Columnar, with bright green foliage.

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Plant Name	Approx. Mature Size (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
'Manhattan Blue'	20'x15'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Foliage blue-green becoming med. green in winter, open growth habit.
Pine, Austrian <i>Pinus Nigra</i>	50'x25'	broadly columnar	m	M	3-5", dark green needles, tolerates many soil types and urban pollution.
Pine, Bristlecone <i>Pinus aristata</i>	20+'x10+'	irregular	s	L-M	Shorter dark green needles, with white resin dots, specimen plant.
Pine, Eastern white <i>Pinus strobus</i>	50'x20'	broadly	m-f	M	Horizontal branching; fine-textured blue-green needles, best in protected sites.
Pine, Limber* <i>Pinus flexilis</i>	40'x20'	broadly	M	L-M	Wind-tolerant and adaptable to dry soils, very flexible branches, needles about 3"
Pine, Southwestern white* <i>Pinus flexilis reflexa</i>	40'x20'	broadly	m-f	L-M	Blue-green needles, very similar to Limber Pine, not readily available, should be used more.
Pine, Lodgepole* <i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>	50'x20'	conical	m	L-M	Shorter, yellowish-green needles. Best above 7000'.
Pine, Mugo <i>Pinus mugo</i>	variable	irregular	m	L-M	Extremely variable growth habit. Some tree-like to shrubby; dwarf forms sold commonly.
Pine, Pinyon* <i>Pinus Edulis</i>	20'x10'	broadly columnar	s-m	L	Not suited for frequently watered lawn areas, edible seeds may not develop dependably in urban landscapes.
Pine, Ponderosa* <i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>	60'x25'	broadly columnar	m	L	Longer yellow-green needles. Older trees develop cinnamon brown bark.
Pine, Scotch <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	40'x25'	broadly columnar	m	M	Sharp, blue-green twisted needles. Mature bark is orange-brown.
Spruce, Colorado <i>Picea pungens</i>	60'x25'	broadly columnar	m	H	Needles short, sharp, green to blue-green. Colorado State Tree.
Spruce, Colorado Blue* <i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	60'x'25'	broadly columnar	m	H	Needles short, sharp, blue. Several varieties selected for blue-color needles.
'Hoopsli'	45'x15'	broadly columnar	m	H	Intense silver-blue needles.
'Koster'	45'x'15'	broadly columnar	m	H	Silver-blue needles, less dense.
'Moorheim'	35'x15'	broadly columnar	m	H	More compact, with blue needles.

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Plant Name	Approx. Mature Size (ft)	Shape	Growth Rate	Soil Moisture	Aesthetic Value/Cultural Hints
Spruce, Engelmann* <i>Picea engelmanni</i>	50'x20'	broadly	m	M-H	Needles blue-green, shorter and not as sharp as <i>P. pungens</i> , best above 7000'
Spruce, Norway <i>Picea abies</i>	50'x'25'	broadly columnar	m-f	M-H	Needles green, short; branches droop with age.
Spruce, White <i>Picea glauca</i>	40'x15'	broadly columnar	m	M	Short greenish-white needles, tree is adaptable.
Spruce, Black Hills <i>Picea glauca densata</i>	30'x15'	conical	s	M	Dense shorter foliage.
Dwarf Alberta Spruce <i>Picea glauca 'Conica'</i>	10'x4'	conical	s	H	Subject to winterburn in windy sites; maintains dense, formal growth habit, best in protected sites.
Arborvitae, Eastern or American <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	20'x10'	conical	s	H	Prefers higher humidity; subject to winterburn and snow damage.
'Pyramidalis'	15'x5'	columnar	s	H	More formal appearance: subject to winterburn and snow damage.
'Smaragd' (Emerald)	12'x4'	columnar	s	H	Dense, medium green foliage; subject to winterburn and snow damage.
'Techny'	12'x8'	broadly columnar	s	H	Better cold tolerance, dark green foliage; subject to winterburn and snow damage.

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Considerations for Selecting Evergreen Shrubs:

1. Placement. Broadleaved evergreens do best if located on an east or north exposure. As a general rule, broadleaved evergreens require constant soil moisture. The general soil moisture conditions for good plant performance are shown in the following tables.
2. Spacing. Consider mature growth and proper spacing before planting. If evergreens are planted too close together or too close to a structure, the natural shape and beauty of the plants can be ruined. To determine spacing between plants or distance from structures, divide by one-half the height given in the following tables.
3. Drainage and Soil Conditions. In all cases, good drainage and soil aeration are essential for optimum growth. Where soils tend to be heavy clay, amend them with a coarse organic material, such as compost, peat or aged barnyard manure to a minimum depth of 9 inches. It takes about 3 cubic yards of organic material for 1,000 square feet to improve a heavy soil. Thoroughly mix the organic material and soil to avoid layering. If soil tends to be too sandy, improve its water-holding capacity by adding the amounts of an organic amendment mentioned above.

Table 7: Evergreen Shrubs – Narrow leaved

Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil Moisture	Exposure	Remarks
Arbor-vitae, Globe <i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	3-4	M	E	Protect from winter sun and wind.
Juniper, Armstrong Globe <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Armstrong'</i>	3-4	D	S	Popular globe form for formal effect.
Juniper, Pfitzer <i>J. chinensis pfitzeriana</i>	8-10	DT, D	S	Available in blue and gold-tipped foliage varieties.
Juniper, Sabin <i>Juniperus Sabina</i>	12-15	D	S	Upright, vase-shape. Green foliage.
'Broadmoor'	2			Foliage bluish-green.
'Buffalo'	1-2	M		"Feathery," green foliage
'Tamarix'	3-4			
Pine, Mugo <i>Pinus mugo</i>	3-8	D	S	Quite variable in size. Dwarf forms available.
Spruce, Maxwell <i>Picea abies 'Maxwell'</i>	2-3	M	E	Slow-growing. Forms mound twice as broad as high.

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Yew, Hick <i>Taxus media 'Hicks'</i>	8-10	M	S	Soil must be well drained. Protect from winter sun and wind.
Yew, Japanese Spreading <i>Taxus cuspidate densiformis</i>	4-5	M		Other varieties may be available.

Table 8: Evergreens – Broad leaved

Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil Moisture	Exposure	Remarks
Barberry, Mentor* <i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	6 – 7	M	E	Spiny. Dark red fruit in fall.
Barberry, Wintergreen <i>B. julianae</i>	5 – 6	M	E	Yellow flowers in May. Bluish fruit in fall.
Barberry, Warty <i>B. verruculosa</i>	3 – 4	M	E	Yellow flowers in May. Makes a good ground cover.
Boxwood, Korean <i>Buxus koreana</i>	3 – 4	M	E, Sh	Protect from winter sun and wind.
Cotoneaster, Cranberry* <i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>	2 – 3	M	E	Large showy red fruit hold on through winter.
Cotoneaster, Rock Spray* <i>C. horizontalis</i>	3 – 4	M	E	Showy red fruit. Attractive “herringbone” branch pattern.
Cotoneaster, Small-leaved <i>C. microphylla cochleata</i>	2 – 3	M	E	Showy white flowers in May. Red fruit in fall. Tiny foliage.
Euonymus, Manhattan <i>Euonymus kiautschovica (patens)</i>	4 – 5	M	E, Sh	Needs extra protection from sun and wind in winter.
Euonymus, Sarcoxie <i>E. fortunei 'Sarcoxie'</i>	5 – 6	M	E, Sh	Needs extra protection from sun and wind in winter.
Oregon grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	6	M	E	Yellow flowers in May. Bluish, grape-like fruit in late summer. Foliage, holly-like.
Oregon grape, Compact <i>M. aquifolium 'Compacta'</i>	3	M	E	Yellow flowers in May. Bluish, grape-like fruit in late summer. Foliage, holly-like.
Pyracantha (Firethorn)* <i>Pyracantha coccinea 'Wyatt'</i>	5 – 6	M	E	Orange-red fruit in fall.

* Semi evergreen. Leaves may drop off some winters.

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Table 9: Deciduous shrubs for home grounds

Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil moisture	Exposure	Flower Color/ Month	Remarks
Althea (Rose-of-Sharon) <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	10	M	Sh, E	White, red, purple August	Large, showy, hollyhock-like flowers.
Apache Plume <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	6	D	S	White May-June	Plummy seed heads in late summer.
Barberry, Japanese <i>Berberis thunbergi</i>	4	D	Sh, E	Not showy	Red-leaf varieties available.
Barbery, Crimson Pygmy <i>B. thunbergi</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'	1 ½	D	Sh, E	Not showy	Compact, reddish-purple foliage.
Beautybush <i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	9 – 10	M	Sh, S	Lavender-pink May-June	Graceful, arching plant
Buckthorn, Columnar <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> 'Tallhedge'	12 – 15	M	Sh, S	Not showy	Useful as a screen planting.
Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	15 – 18	M	S	Not showy	Silvery foliage, scarlet fruit on female only.
Butterflybush, Orangeeye <i>Buddleia davidi</i>	10 – 12	D	S	White, pink, purple; August	Lilac-like flowers in late summer.
Caragana, Pygmy <i>Caragana pygmaea</i>	3	D	S	Yellow May	Useful as a low hedge.
Caragana, Siberian <i>Caragana arborescens</i>	15 – 18	D	S	Yellow May	Makes a good screen or windbreak
Caryopteris (Blue mist) <i>Caropteris clandonensis</i>	4	M	S	Blue July-August	Contrasting grayish foliage.
Coralberry, Indian Currant <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	4	M	Sh, S	Not showy	Hancock variety has shown purplish-red fruit
Cotoneaster, Cranberry <i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>	3	M	S, E	Pink, May	Large, red persistent fruit.
Cotoneaster, Peking <i>C. acutifolia</i>	6 – 7	D	S	Pink May	Black fruit in fall.
Cotoneaster, Small-leaved <i>C. microphylla</i>	2	M	E	White June	Tiny leaves, red fruit.
Cotoneaster, Spreading <i>C. divaricata</i>	5 – 6	M	S	Pink May	Red fruit.

Key: DT = exceptionally drought-enduring once established (natural rainfall)
 D = dry, well-drained soils (2 or 3 waterings per year)
 M = moist, well-drained soils (4 to 6 waterings per year)
 W = Tolerates wet, poorly-drained sites
 S = full sun (open, south or west exposure)
 Sh = shade (north exposure)
 E = east exposure

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Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil moisture	Exposure	Flower Color/ Month	Remarks
Currant, Alpine <i>Ribes alpinum</i>	5	M	Sh, S	Not showy	Edible red fruit.
Currant, Golden <i>R. aureum</i>	6	M	S	Yellow May	Edible purple fruit.
Dogwood, Redstem <i>Cornus sericea</i>	6 – 8	M	Sh, S	White June	Bluish fruit in summer. Showy red stems in winter. Var. 'Kelsey's Dwarf' is a compact form to 3'. Var. flaviramea has yellow twigs.
Elder, American <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	12 – 15	M	Sh, E	White June	Edible black fruit. Var. aurea has yellow foliage.
Euonymus, European <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	12 – 15	M	E	Yellow May	Red fall color, red fruit.
Euonymus, Winged <i>E. alatus</i>	6 – 8	M	E	Yellow May	Twigs with corky ridges. Scarlet fall color. Var. compacta to 5'
Forsythia <i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	6 – 8	M	S, E	Yellow April	Vars. 'Farrand' and 'Lynwood Gold' are most showy.
Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	4 – 5	M	Sh, E	Not showy	Brilliant red fall color.
Honeysuckle, Blueleaf <i>Lonicera korolkowi 'Zabels'</i>	8 – 10	M	Sh, S	Rose, Pink May	"Twin" red berries in summer.
Lilac, Common <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10 – 12	D	S	White, lilac, purple May	Many varieties available.
Lilac, MacFarlane <i>Syringa reflexa</i>	8 – 10	D	S	Pink Late May	Blooms later than common lilac.
Lilac, Persian <i>Syringa persica</i>	6 – 8	D	S	Lilac May	Flowers in long panicles.
Mockorange <i>Philadelphus sp.</i>	6 – 8	M	Sh, S	White May-July	Fragrant white flowers.
Mountain Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	6 – 8	D DT	S	Not showy	Silky seed heads in fall.
Nanking Cherry <i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	6 – 8	M	S, E	White May	Edible fruit.
Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	4 – 6	M	S	White May-June	Avoid highly alkaline soils.
Plum, Cistena <i>Prunus cistena</i>	10	M	Sh, E	Pink May	Leaves reddish-purple.
Potentilla (Cinquefoil) <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	3	MDT	S	Yellow June-frost	Several showy varieties available.

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Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil moisture	Exposure	Flower Color/ Month	Remarks
Privet, Regel <i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	6	M	Sh, S	Not showy	Black fruit. Other types available for hedges
Quince, Flowering <i>Chaenomeles lagenaria</i>	4 – 6	M	S	Red, red-orange June	Flowers before leaves.
Rabbitbrush <i>Chrysothamnus sp.</i>	Variable (3-15)	D DT	S	Yellow	Dwarf and blue-foliaged types available.
Rose, Austrian Copper <i>Rosa foetida bicolor</i>	6	D	S	Coppery orange-yellow June	Tends to be rambling, vine like.
Rose, Harrison's Yellow <i>Rosa harrisoni</i>	4	D	S	Yellow May-June	Profuse flowers.
Rose, Persian Yellow <i>Rosa foetida persica</i>	3 – 4	D	S	Yellow May-June	Graceful arching shrub. Double-flowered.
Sage <i>Artemisia sp.</i>	Variable (1-4)	D DT	S	Not showy	Dwarf-to-tall varieties available. Striking silvery foliage.
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	4 – 5	M	Sh, S	Pink June-July	Showy, white fruit.
Spirea, Bridal Wreath <i>Spiraea prunifolia plena</i>	4 – 6	M	Sh, S	White May-	Flowers are double and profuse.
Spirea, Froebel <i>S. bumalda 'Froebel'</i>	3 – 4	M	S	Lavender June	Avoid highly-alkaline soils.
Spirea, Snowmound <i>S. nipponica</i>	3 – 4	M	Sh, E	White May	Graceful, arching. Profusely-flowered.
Spirea, Vanhoutte <i>S. vanhouttei</i>	6 – 7	M	Sh, S	White May	An old-fashioned favorite. Arching.
Sumac, Dwarf Smooth <i>Rhus cismontane</i>	3	DDT	S	Greenish May	Brilliant scarlet fall color. Red cone-like fruit.
Sumac, Threeleaf <i>R. trilobata</i>	3 – 4	DDT	S	Yellow May	Particularly useful for steep slopes.
Sumac, Staghorn (Cutleaf) <i>R. typhina laciniata</i>	8 – 10	M	S	Greenish May	Ferny foliage. Velvety stems. Scarlet fall color.
Viburnum, Burkwood <i>Viburnum burkwood</i>	5 – 6	M	E	Pinkish to white May	Shiny foliage.
Viburnum, Cranberrybush <i>V. opulus</i>	10 – 12	M	Sh, S	White May	Sterile form is the common Snowball bush.
Viburnum, Korean-spice <i>V. carlesii</i>	5	M	E	Pinkish-white May	Spicy, fragrant flowers.

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Plant Name	Height (in feet)	Soil moisture	Exposure	Flower Color/ Month	Remarks
Viburnum, Wayfaring <i>V. lantana</i>	15	D	S	White May	Foliage with grayish cast.
Willow, Bluestem <i>Salix irrorata</i>	10 – 12	w	Sh, S	Not showy	Stems, grayish, showy in winter.
Willow, Purpleosier <i>S. purpurea</i>	6 – 8	w	Sh, S	Not showy	Stems purplish in winter. Dwarf form available.

Table 10: Ground Cover Plants for Use in Full Sun.

Plant Name	Height (inches)	Remarks
Border jewel (Himalayan) <i>Polygonum affine</i>	12-18	Red showy flowers late in season; excellent ground cover for dry areas.
Creeping broom <i>Cytisus decumbens</i>	4-8	Green stems with tiny leaves; yellow pea-like flowers in May.
Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>	1-2	Showy yellow flowers on creeping runners up to 2 feet long.
Cushion spurge <i>Euphorbia epithymoides</i>	12-18	Mounds of foliage that change from reddish to green in spring, then scarlet in fall.
Fescue (blue) <i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	6-8	Tufts of grayish, grassy foliage.
Ham and chicks <i>Sempervivum sp.</i>	2-4	Forms dense, evergreen mats; grows in very poor soils.
Ice plant (hardy) <i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	1-2	Succulent light-green foliage; yellow flowers.
Juniper (creeping) <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	4-10	Perhaps the best year-round cover; many clones and foliage hues available.
‘Bar Harbor’	10	Blue-green; purplish winter color.
‘Blue Chip’	10	Bluish foliage year-round.
‘Hughes’	10	Silvery-blue; distinct radial branching.
‘Webberi’	4	Very low mat; fine texture.
‘Wiltoni (Blue Rug)’	4	Very low silver-blue; purplish tinge in winter.
Lavender-cotton <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	10-12	Blue-gray persistent foliage in dense mats.

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Plant Name	Height (inches)	Remarks
Mat saltbush <i>Atriplex corrugata</i>	4-6	Evergreen; foliage greenish-white; for salty soils.
Mock Strawberry <i>Duchesnea indica</i>	4-6	Aggressive creeper looking much like strawberry; flowers yellow; non-edible red fruit.
Mountain bluet (perennial bachelor button) <i>Centaurea Montana</i>	15-18	Grayish foliage; blue flowers/
Penstemon (red) <i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	6-10	Has needle-like leaves and orange-red flowers. Takes heat well.
Phlox (creeping) <i>Phlox subulata</i>	6-8	Reddish, white or lavender-flowers; moss-like foliage.
Potentilla (creeping) <i>Potentilla verna</i>	½-1	Very low mat with showy yellow flowers; aggressive.
Pussytoes <i>Antennaria sp.</i>	1-2	Persistent gray-green foliage in dense mats; excellent for rocky slopes.
Sage <i>Artemisia sp.</i>	10-15	Silvery foliage; <i>A. schmidtiana</i> (silver mound sage) most common.
Snow-in-summer <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	6	Gray foliage; white flowers; very aggressive.
Snow-on-the-mountain <i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	4-8	Green and white foliage; very aggressive.
Stonecrop (sedum) <i>Sedum spp.</i>	1-15	Many forms available; not usually competitive with weeds.
Sulphur flower <i>Enogonum umbellatum</i>	3-6	Showy flower stalk to 8 inches tall; foliage in low mat.
Thyme <i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	3-6	Low, mat-forming herb with tiny leaves. Flowers are purple. A related species, woolly thyme, as gray-green foliage.
Veronica (creeping) <i>Veronica rupestris</i>	1-2	Dark green foliage; flowers deep blue in short spikes.
Yarrow (wooly) <i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	2-4	Grayish foliage in low mats.

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Table 11: Ground Cover Plants for Use in Shade (Beneath Trees and Shrubs or Along North Walls)

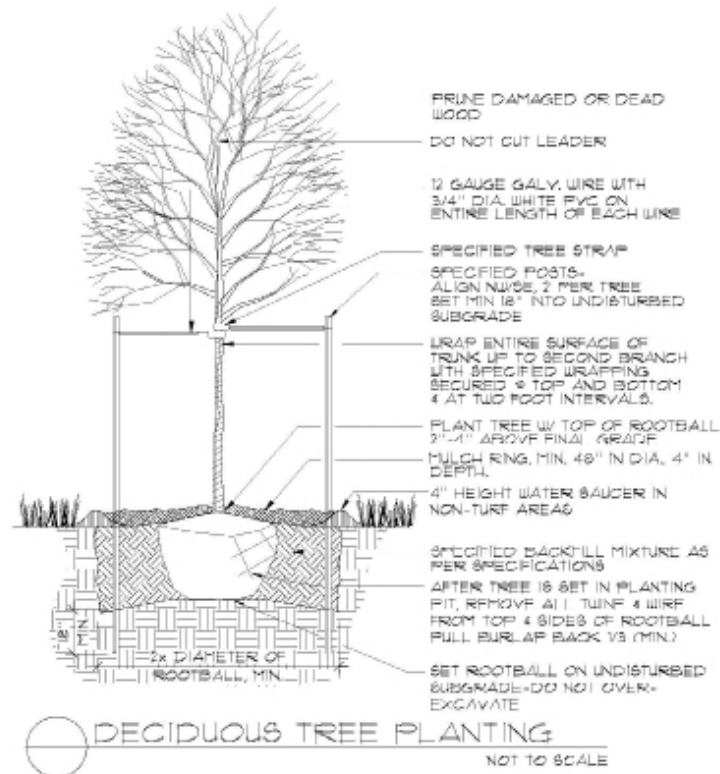
Plant Name	Height (inches)	Remarks
Bishop's weed <i>Aegopodium podagraria 'variegatum'</i>	10-12	Variegated green and white foliage; aggressive.
Carpathian harebell <i>Campanula carpatica</i>	6-14	Can be aggressive; has blue or white flowers.
Hall's honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'</i>	6-12	Will also grow in full sun, but forms denser mats in the shade.
Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uvaursi</i>	4-6	Evergreen; red edible berries; use beneath established evergreens in acid soils.
Lily-of-the-valley <i>Convallaria majalis</i>	6-10	Fragrant white flowers in May-June; red berries (not edible); aggressive.
Mahonia (creeping grape holly) <i>Mahonia repens</i>	6-12	Evergreen; yellow flowers in spring; holly-like foliage.
Periwinkle <i>Vinca minor</i>	4-6	Semi-evergreen; flowers white or purple in spring.
Penstemon (creeping) <i>Penstemon caespitosus</i>	1-2	Very prostrate mat of tiny narrow leaves; flowers in May-June; purplish.
Penstemon (Rocky Mountain) <i>P. Strictus</i>	1-2	Blue flowers in June and July.
Sweet woodruff <i>Galium odorata</i>	5-8	Very aggressive; strongly scented.

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Planting Specifications

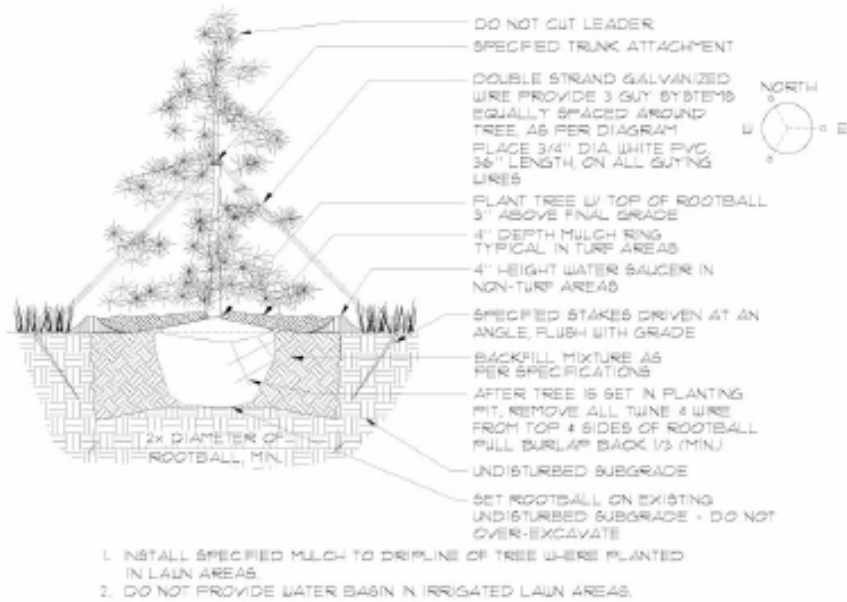
The following planting specifications detail how to install each type of plant material to ensure the greatest chance to success. These diagrams must be included on all new landscape plans, except those for single family homes.

Deciduous Trees:



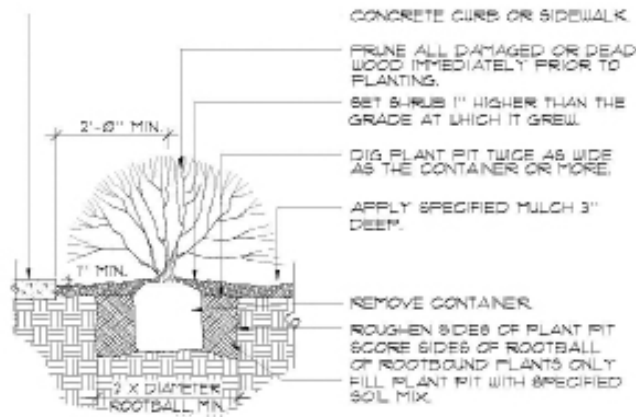
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Evergreen Trees:



○ EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING
 NOT TO SCALE

Shrubs:



NOTE: ANY BROKEN OR CRUMBLING ROOTBALL WILL BE REJECTED. REMOVING THE CONTAINERS WILL NOT BE AN EXCUSE FOR DAMAGED ROOTBALLS.

NOTE: HOLD GRADE 1" BELOW EDGE OF WALK OR CURB

○ SHRUB PLANTING
 NOT TO SCALE